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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION

FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
AND ART.

[AXMINSTER, JULY, 1907.]

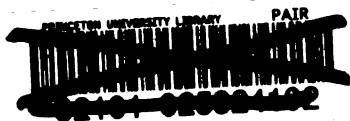
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1907-8.

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PLACES OF MEETING

OF

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER . . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH . . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY . . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865. TIVERTON . . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866. TAVISTOCK . . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.G.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE . . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON . . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH . . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT . . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872. EXETER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873. SIDMOUTH . . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	The Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON . . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON . . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879. ILFRACOMBE . . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES . . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881. DAWLISH . . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A.
1882. CREDITON . . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH . . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON . . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.Lit.
1886. ST. MARYCHURCH . . .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887. PLYMPTON . . .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888. EXETER . . .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889. TAVISTOCK . . .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890. BARNSTAPLE . . .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891. TIVERTON . . .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892. PLYMOUTH . . .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893. TORQUAY . . .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894. SOUTH MOLTON . . .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895. OKEHAMPTON . . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON . . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.
1899. TORRINGTON . . .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900. TOTNES . . .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901. EXETER . . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L., J.P.
1902. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903. SIDMOUTH . . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., J.P.
1905. PRINCETOWN . . .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906. LYNTON . . .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907. AXMINSTER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).

RULES.

1. **THE** Association shall be styled the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.

2. The objects of the Association are—To give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature, or Art, in different parts of the county.

3. The Association shall consist of Members, Honorary Members, and Corresponding Members.

4. Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.

5. Persons of eminence in Literature, Science, or Art, connected with the West of England, but not resident in Devonshire, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Members of the Association; and persons not resident in the county, who feel an interest in the Association, may be elected Corresponding Members.

6. Every *Member* shall pay an Annual Contribution of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee of Seven and a Half Guineas. But Members of Ten Years' standing and more, whose Contributions are not in arrears, may compound by a Single Payment of Five Guineas.

7. Ladies only shall be admitted as Associates to an Annual Meeting, and shall pay the sum of Five Shillings each.

8. Every *Member* shall be entitled gratuitously to a lady's ticket.

9. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided on at the previous Annual Meeting.

10. A President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, and one or more General Secretaries, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting.

11. The President shall not be eligible for re-election.

12. At each Annual Meeting a local Treasurer and local Secretary shall be appointed, who, with power to add to their number any Members of the Association, shall be a local Committee to assist in making such local arrangements as may be desirable.

13. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association, excepting Honorary Members, and Corresponding Members :—

(a) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(b) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

The Council so constituted shall have power to make, amend, or cancel the Bye-laws and Standing Orders.

14. The Council shall hold a Meeting at Exeter in the month of January or February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association, and the performing the duties of its office.

15. The General Secretary, or any four members of the Council, may call extraordinary meetings of their body, to be held at Exeter, for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary meeting.

16. The General Treasurer and Secretary shall enter on their respective offices at the meeting at which they are elected ; but the President, Vice-Presidents, and Local Officers, not until the Annual Meeting next following.

17. With the exception of the Ex-Presidents only, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting, or adjourned Meeting, of the Council during the period between the close of any Annual General Meeting of the Members and the close of the next but two such Annual General Meetings, shall have forfeited his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

18. The Council shall have power to fill any Official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings.

19. The Annual Contributions shall be payable in advance, and shall be due in each year on the first day of January ; and no person shall have the privileges of a member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

20. The Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association ; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved ; and he shall report to each meeting of the Council the balance he has in hand, and the names of such members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

21. Whenever a Member shall have been three months in arrear in the payment of his Annual Contributions, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

22. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Contributions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the list of members.

23. One month at least before each Annual Meeting each member shall be informed by the General Secretary, by circular, of the place and date of the Meeting.

24. Any Member who does not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing or personally, to the General Secretary of his or her intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as a member for the ensuing year.

25. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, publish its Transactions, including the Rules, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as shall be decided by the Council, together with, if time allows, an Index to the Volume.

26. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author ; but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the publication of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

27. The authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall, within seven days after the Transactions are published, receive twenty-five private copies free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense. All arrangements as to such extra copies to be made by the authors with the printers to the Association.

28. If proofs of papers to be published in the Transactions be sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

29. Should the extra charges for small type, and types other than those known as Roman or Italic, and for the author's corrections of the press, in any paper published in the Transactions, amount to a greater sum than in the proportion of ten shillings per sheet, such excess shall be borne by the author himself, and not by the Association; and should any paper exceed four sheets, the cost beyond the cost of the four sheets shall be borne by the author of the paper.

30. Every *Member* shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, receive gratuitously a copy of the Volume of the Transactions for the year.

31. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex officio* Members of the Council.

32. No rule shall be altered, amended, or added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

33. Throughout the Rules, Bye-laws, and Standing Orders where the singular number is used, it shall, when circumstances require, be taken to include the plural number, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

1. In the interests of the Association it is desirable that the President's Address in each year be printed previous to its delivery.

2. In the event of there being at an Annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued the day following.

3. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

4. The General Secretary shall bring to each Annual Meeting of the Members a report of the number of copies in stock of each 'Part' of the Transactions, with the price per copy of each 'Part' specified; and such report shall be printed in the Transactions next after the Treasurer's financial statement.

5. The General Secretary shall prepare and bring to each Annual Meeting brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

6. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from existing Life Members of the Association shall be applied in the purchase of National Stock, or such other security as the Council may deem equally satisfactory, in the names of three Trustees, to be elected by the Council.

7. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from existing Life-Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole, of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

8. The General Secretary, on learning at any time between the Meetings of the Council that the General Treasurer has a balance in hand of not less than Forty Pounds after paying all Accounts which the Council have ordered to be paid, shall direct that so much of the said balance as will leave Twenty Pounds in the

Treasurer's hand be deposited at interest at the Capital and Counties Bank, Ashburton.

9. The General Secretary may be authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as may be found necessary.

10. Every candidate, admitted to Membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed list of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the Volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the newly admitted Member shall be furnished by the General Secretary with such extracts from the Rules as shall be deemed necessary.

11. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes.

12. Papers to be read at the Annual Meetings must strictly relate to Devonshire, and, as well as all Reports intended to be printed in the Transactions, and prepared by Committees appointed by the Council, must, together with all drawings intended to be used in illustrating them in the said Transactions, reach the General Secretary's residence not later than the 24th day of June in each year. The General Secretary shall, as soon as possible, return to the Authors all such Papers or drawings as may be decided to be unsuitable, and shall send the residue, together with the Reports of Committees, to the Printers, who shall return the same together with a statement of the number of pages each of them would occupy if printed in the said Transactions, as well as an estimate of the extra cost of the printing of Tables, of any kind; and the whole accompanied by an estimate of the probable number of Annual Members for the year shall be placed before the first Council Meeting on the first day of the next ensuing Annual Meeting, when the Council shall select such Papers as it may consider desirable to accept for reading, but the number of Papers accepted by the Council shall not be greater than will, with the Reports of Committees, make a total of forty Reports and Papers.

13. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the List of Papers for reading below those furnished by Members themselves.

14. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

15. The Council will do its best so to arrange Papers for reading as to suit the convenience of the Authors ; but the place of a Paper cannot be altered after the List has been settled by the Council.

16. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a report.

17. Every meeting of the Council shall be convened by Circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

18. At the close of the Annual Meeting in every year there shall be a meeting of the Council, and the Council shall then decide what Reports and how many of the Papers accepted for reading the funds of the Association, as reported by the Treasurer, will permit of being printed in the volume of Transactions.

19. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required in illustrating them, on the day next following the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

20. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the Authors not later than the day next following the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read ; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and must be sent to him on or before the seventh day after the close of the Annual Meeting.

21. The Author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall be expected to pay for all such illustrations as in his judgment the said Paper may require.

22. The printers shall do their utmost to print the Papers in the Transactions in the order in which they were read, and shall return every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on loose sheets and on one side of the paper only.

23. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary, or in the event of there being two Secretaries of the one acting as Editor; and no additions shall be made except in the form of notes or postscripts, or both.

24. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at the previous Council Meeting.

25. When the number of copies on hand of any Part of the Transactions is reduced to twenty, the price per copy shall be increased 25 per cent. ; and when the number has been reduced to ten copies, the price shall be increased 50 per cent. on the original price.

26. After deducting the amount received by the sale of Transactions from last year's valuation, and adding the value of Transactions for the current year, a deduction of 10 per cent. shall be every year made from the balance, and this balance, less 10 per cent., shall be returned as the estimated value of the Transactions in stock for the current year.

27. The Association's Printers, but no other person, may reprint any Committee's Report printed in the Transactions of the Association, for any person, whether a Member of the said Committee, or of the Association, or neither, on receiving, in each case, a written permission to do so from the Honorary Secretary of the Association, but not otherwise; that the said printers shall pay to the said Secretary, for the Association, sixpence for every fifty Copies of each half-sheet of eight pages of which the said Report consists; that any number of copies less than fifty, or between two exact multiples of fifty, shall be regarded as fifty; and any number of pages less than eight, or between two exact multiples of eight, shall be regarded as eight; that each copy of such Reprints shall have on its first page the words "Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art for — with the consent of the Council of the Association," followed by the date of the year in which the said Report was printed in the said Transactions, but that, with the exception of printer's errors and changes in the pagination which may be necessary or desirable, the said Reprint shall be in every other respect an exact copy of the said Report as printed in the said Transactions without addition, or abridgment, or modification of any kind.

28. The Bye-Laws and Standing Orders shall be printed after the 'Rules' in the Transactions.

29. All resolutions appointing Committees for special service for the Association shall be printed in the Transactions next before the President's Address.

30. Members and Ladies holding Ladies' Tickets intending to dine at the Association Dinner shall be requested to send their names to the Honorary Local Secretary ; no other person shall be admitted to the dinner, and no names shall be received after the Monday next before the dinner.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Presented to the General Meeting held at Axminster, 23rd July, 1907.

THE Council this year has but little to report. Thanks to the kindness of our valued Member, Mr. Sydney P. Adams, it is hoped that the finances of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, and that for the future the expenditure for the year will be kept within its income.

The Winter Meeting of the Council was held in Exeter on the 28th February last. The necessary business was transacted, and the Report of the Committee appointed with reference to the place of meeting and election of President for the year 1908 was received and adopted. This Report will be brought before the Annual Meeting for confirmation. There are now 585 Members on our list, without reckoning those to be elected at this Meeting.

A copy of Vol. XXXVIII of the Transactions, with Part VIII of the Calendar of Wills, has been sent to every Member not in arrear with his or her subscription, and to the following societies:—The Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean Society, the Royal Institution, the Anthropological Institute, the Geological Society, the Library of the British Museum, the British Museum, Natural History Society, the Bodleian Library, the University Library, Cambridge, the Devon and Exeter Institution, the Plymouth Institution, the Natural History Society, Torquay, the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.

The stock of back parts is now:—

1902	Vol. XXXIV	60.	Index to Wills	65.	Index 83.
1903	" XXXV	28.	"	"	29.
1904	" XXXVI	45.	"	"	44.
1905	" XXXVII	62.	"	"	62.
1906	" XXXVIII	33.	"	"	33.

J. BROOKING-ROWE,

MAXWELL ADAMS,

Hon. Gen. Secretaries.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION,

HELD AT AXMINSTER, 23RD JULY TO 26TH JULY, 1907.

IN visiting Axminster, the Association has, to quote Pole, reached almost the "uttermost lymyts of Devonshire." The Council has long wished to hold a meeting in this interesting old town, but it is only recently that an opportunity of visiting it has occurred.

The members began to arrive before the first day of the Meeting, and on the 23rd July a fair number was present at the Meeting of the Council. The ordinary business was attended to, the Report to be submitted to the Annual Meeting of Members was agreed to, the Reports of Committees received for bringing before the Association, and the list of papers for reading, submitted by the General Secretaries, approved. The names of the members who had died during the past year were mentioned, and special and sympathetic reference was made to the loss of the Rev. T. W. Whale.

After this the members and associates attending the Meeting assembled in the Victoria Hall, where the Chairman, Mr. W. E. Pitfield Chapple, and the members of the Parish Council were waiting to receive them. The Chairman said that, on behalf of the historical and world-renowned town of Axminster, it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to extend a very hearty welcome to the members of the Devonshire Association. He said historical, because it was claimed that here the famous battle of Brunanburg was fought, although he understood that other places were named; and he said world-renowned, because for many years the well-known Axminster carpets were manufactured in the place—an industry now at an end, the factory having closed in 1835 and the plant moved to Wilton. Many objects of interest to geologists were to be found in the district, and botanists would find in various places the much-coveted *Lobelia urens*. The ruins of a dipping well belonging to the castle of Axminster were to be seen on the premises of

the old Bell Hotel. He hoped that the members would have a pleasant time while they were in the town, that they would carry away with them many happy recollections of Axminster and its neighbourhood, and that they would return to it again on some future occasion. Dr. Brushfield, in an interesting speech, returned thanks on behalf of the Association, and Mr. James Hine also, as an old member, joined in acknowledging the kind welcome given. The Rev. J. F. Chanter also spoke, and referred to the author of "The Book of the Axe," who was an Axminster man, the late Mr. George P. R. Pulman, saying that his book stood as the standard work of reference for everything connected with the neighbourhood.

The General Meeting of members followed under the presidency of Mr. Robert Burnard. Thirty-six new members were elected, the Financial Statement (see pp. 34, 35) was presented by Major Tucker in the absence of the Treasurer through illness, the Report of the Council (p. 21) was received and adopted, as was (with applause) the Report of the Committee on the place of meeting, stating that an invitation to hold the Annual Meeting of 1908 at Newton had been received from the Urban District Council of that town, and that Lord Monkswell had accepted the office of President.

At the close of these proceedings, a large number of the members—about one hundred—visited Musbury Church. They were received at this beautifully situated building by the rector, the Rev. Thomas Edwards, who welcomed them and produced for their inspection the Communion Plate, consisting of a chalice, two patens, and a flagon of the date 1730, and the interesting registers. The remarkable Drake monument, so well known, was examined and commented on. The party then retraced its steps and visited Ash House, where the owner, Mr. James Smyth, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Meeting, welcomed it, and allowed them free access over every part of the building. The house is celebrated as having been the birthplace of John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough. His mother was Elizabeth Drake, the daughter of Sir John Drake and the wife of Sir Winston Churchill, who, while on a visit to her father, gave birth to her second son, John, 14 June, 1650. The house has apparently been greatly altered, but there are considerable remains of old work in the basement. The old house was burnt and demolished, Prince tells us, in the Civil War; and Sir John Drake, who died unmarried, "though he

did not live to build up his family, he did his house," "being a sober, serious, and prudent person, set about the rebuilding of it, enlarged and beautified it to a greater perfection than it was before, enclosed a park adjoining to the house with a good wall, made fishponds, walks, gardens well-furnished with great variety of choice fruits, etc., so that now it may vie for beauty and delight with most other seats in these parts." The estate formed part of the manor of Musbury, one of the dependent fees upon the barony of Okehampton granted by William I to Baldwin the Sheriff, and afterwards the inheritance of the Courtenays. A Courtenay gave this manor to Henry de Esse, or Ash, who, and whose family, had been resident and probably tenants of the donor and his predecessors. By marriages it passed into the families of Orwey, Strech, Billet, and Frankcheny. About 1526 John Drake, of Exmouth, proved himself the heir of a former possessor, and in an action brought against the then holder, a Frankcheny, recovered the property. The Drakes were at Ash for some generations, but the elder branch and the title became extinct with Sir William Drake, who died without issue in 1733. His widow sold the reversion of Ash, with other estates in the neighbourhood, to Messrs. Bunter and Tucker, of Axminster, the former an attorney and her ladyship's steward, the latter an ironmonger there. They sold Ash to Mr. Wheadon, of Appledore in the parish of Farway, who left it to his sister, Mrs. Kinglake, afterwards Mrs. Gatecomb, of Shovel House, North Petherton, co. Somerset. It is now by purchase the property of Mr. James Smyth, as above stated, who resides there. Lady Drake, the widow of Sir William Drake, who was the daughter of Captain William Pearce Williams, married, secondly, George Speke, of Dillington, co. Somerset, and had an only daughter, Anne, who married in the chapel at Ashe Frederick Lord North, 20 May, 1756. This chapel, architecturally a beautiful little building, but now desecrated and used as a store-house, was, it is said, fitted up in a splendid manner by Lady Drake while living at Ash. An amusing story is told of Lord North, who was on a visit to Ash. He, in common with other members of the Government, was very unpopular, especially in Devonshire, on account of the tax on cider which had been lately imposed. It was harvest time, and one day his lordship was thrown into great alarm by a large party of reapers and harvest men rapidly approaching the house with their hooks in their hands, and shouting loudly "We have him, we have

him!" These words Lord North applied to himself and gave himself up for lost. The meaning was soon explained by the servants. The men were keeping up the old harvest custom and crying "a neck." John Rolle, Esq., afterwards Lord Rolle, rented Ash for some little time, and Sir John Williams then lived there till 1778, when in September of that year a disastrous fire took place, destroying the stables and out-buildings, and injuring the house to some extent. Thirteen coach-horses and hunters were burnt or suffocated. The mansion then became the farm-house.

Leaving Ash, the poor remains of the abbey of Newenham were visited. All left with saddened feelings that the proud house of Newenham should have fallen so low, and that its present owners have so little regard for its history and associations as to allow the remains, scanty as they are, to be turned to such base uses, and to be treated as they are.

In the evening, in the absence of the President, Mr. F. T. Elworthy, from illness, Dr. Brushfield presided, and introduced the new President, Dr. Archibald Robertson, Lord Bishop of Exeter, who took the chair and delivered his address. At the close of the proceedings, a vote of thanks to the Bishop, proposed by Mr. W. E. Pitfield Chapple and seconded by the Rev. Arthur Newman, vicar of Axminster, was carried with acclamation.

On Wednesday morning at ten, the reading of Reports and papers commenced, Dr. Brushfield being in the chair until the arrival of the President. The following is the complete list:—

Twenty-fifth Report of the Scientific Memoranda Committee.

Twenty-sixth Report of the Barrow Committee.

Twenty-fifth Report (Third Series) of the Committee on the Climate of Devon.

Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Devonshire Folk-lore.

Second Report of the Church Plate Committee.

The Church of Membury *Rev. F. E. W. Langdon, M.A.*

The Courtenay Monument in Colyton Church } *Mrs. G. H. Radford.*

Concerning some Old Habits and Decaying Industries in the County of Devon } *Rev. W. H. Thornton, M.A.*

The Ripplemark Controversy *Arthur R. Hunt, M.A., F.G.S.*

Edward Young, Dean of Exeter *Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D.*

The Ancient Population of the Forest of Dartmoor } *Robert Burnard, F.S.A.*

More Examples of Devonshire Wit and Humour } *J. D. Prickman.*

The Church of Chulmleigh	Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D.
Burg de Tiverton and the Town Leat .	Miss Emily Skinner.
Rainfall in Devon	R. Hansford Worth, F.G.S.
The Misereres of Exeter Cathedral .	Miss Kate M. Clarke.
Raleghana	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
Pedigree of Family of Walrond of Bovey, Seaton and Beer	A. J. P. Skinner.
The Swainmote Courts of Exmoor . .	Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A.
The Churchwardens' Accounts of South Tawton. Headwarden's Accounts 1524 to 1540-1	Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes
Notes on some Traditions concerning the Visit of Cromwell and Fairfax to Bovey Tracey, 1646	Rev. W. H. Thornton, M.A.
The Coins and Tokens of Devon . .	A. J. V. Radford.
Churches and Church Endowments in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries }	Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, B.C.L., M.A., F.S.A.
Fossil Fish (communicated by George M. Doe)	Inkermann Rogers, F.G.S.
The Type Fossils in the Museum of the Torquay Natural History Museum (communicated by B. Hansford Worth)	A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S.

At the conclusion of the day's business the President expressed his great regret that he was obliged, in consequence of the death of a cathedral official, our member sub-Dean Tudor, to leave that evening, after the visit to Membury Castle, and again stated how pleased he had been to take part in the proceedings of the Meeting.

By the invitation of the Rev. F. E. W. Langdon, the members then proceeded to Membury to view the castle and church. The former is a fine entrenched fort, situated upon an elevation which is almost literally a mountain of stones. Mr. Langdon communicated all that is known of this camp. The view is very extensive, and Axminster, Musbury, and Weycroft—all ancient fortified positions—are visible from it.¹ At the church, Mr. Langdon, who, in the morning, had read a paper on its history and architectural features, printed in this volume, drew attention to various points of interest in the building. Before leaving, the Rev. W. Harpley proposed, and Dr. Brushfield seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Langdon, not only for his paper and address, and the kind reception and welcome he had given the party to Membury, but also for the hospitality he had shown by providing tea on the summit of the castle.

¹ See Pulman's "Book of the Axe," 1875; Davidson's "British and Roman Remains in the Vicinity of Axminster."

The Council had arranged for the delivery of a popular lecture in the evening, and Mr. Robert Burnard kindly undertook to deal with the subject of "Early Man." The lecture was well illustrated with a number of lantern slides. The Victoria Hall was packed to overflowing with an attentive and appreciative audience.

On Thursday the reading of the papers was continued, and there being but little discussion, this work was completed, so that the business of the adjourned Annual Meeting of Members was proceeded with and concluded within a short time of the usual period of adjournment. It was unanimously resolved "that the best thanks of the Association be given to W. E. Pitfield Chapple, Esq., Chairman of the Axminster Parish Council, and to the local Committee for the commodious rooms which they have provided, and for the excellent arrangements they have made for the convenience, comfort, and entertainment of the members"; and a special resolution of thanks was accorded to Mr. Chapple and his sisters, Miss Chapple and Miss Julia E. Chapple, for their great assistance and kindness in connection with this Meeting.

At the Council Meeting the question of printing the volume for 1907 was discussed, with the result that, thanks to the kind offer of some of the readers of papers to bear the cost of their printing, and with some omissions, it is hoped that the volume will not be inferior in contents and size to the average of its predecessors, and at the same time that the expenditure upon it will not be more than the funds in hand will meet.

At the close of the business a drive was taken by way of Kilminster to the Beacon House and Shute Church and Shute old mansion. At the church the party was received by the vicar, the Rev. Stanhope Nourse, M.A. He had prepared some notes on the building, which he read and which he is good enough to allow us to print.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF SHUTE.

*Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
Percipiant animi dociles teneantque fideles.*

As no churchwardens' accounts or other records referring to the fabric have been discovered of an earlier date than 1868, these architectural notes are based upon the story which the building itself seems to tell, supplemented by traditions and recollections furnished by parishioners.

I shall divide my observations into (I) Facts, (II) Problems, (III) Notabilia.

I. FACTS.

The church bears evidence of three architectural periods :—

1. Early English.
2. Perpendicular.
3. Hanoverian.

1. Early English is seen in the tower arches, whose moulding, consisting of recess and chamfer, points to that period, and in the small doorway on the western face of the tower above the modern ceiling of the nave. Though there is much modern facing round the jambs of the tower arches, a careful examination of the voussoirs (now unfortunately concealed by modern colouring) clearly reveals that they are of early medieval construction.

2. Perpendicular work is to be found in the arcading which divides the side chapel from the chancel, in the arch and responds between the side chapel and the north transept, in the south porch, in the west doorway, in the timbers above the ceiling of the north transept, and in the upper stage of the tower, which comprises the belfry windows. The middle mullion of the south-west window of the nave seems to survive from this period.

3. The Hanoverian work in the church belongs to two periods :—

- (a) 1811. When the church was considerably enlarged and altered.

To this date belong the arcading of the nave, the walls and windows of the north aisle, probably the east and south walls of the chancel, and the sham responds in the four tower arches. The blade of a knife can be inserted behind these responds. The voussoirs above have been cut to receive them, and in at least one instance the moulding has been chamfered off to prevent the corners from projecting over the abacus.

The facing about these responds apparently belongs to this period.

The treatment of the windows and door, seen externally, in the south-east angle of the church, and also of the aisle windows, savours strongly of 1811. It consists of a shallow frame of masonry, not bonded into the wall, and without a relieving arch.

- (b) 1868. In this year the church was renovated and refitted under Mr. Edward Ashworth, of Exeter.

To this date belong the ribs and bosses of pitch-pine on the ceiling of the nave, chancel, south transept, and porch, the parapet and gargoyles of the tower, most of the window tracery, the vestry at end of north transept, the roof of the north aisle, the pitch-pine pews, the stone pulpit and reredos, and the chancel stalls. In this year the sloping floors were levelled.

The dedication of the church is St. Michael.

Shute was held with Colyton and Monkton for some centuries previous to the year 1860.

There are five bells. The tenor weighs about 8 cwt. The treble is by Warner, and was cast in 1864. The other four are by Thomas Bilbie, of Cullompton, and were cast in 1761.

II. PROBLEMS.

1. What was the original treatment of the jambs of the tower arches?

- (a) Did the moulding spring from corbels as at Combe Pyne?
- (b) Did it die into a plain jamb as at Whitwell Church, Rutlandshire?
- (c) Did it spring from Early English responds, of which the present ones are clumsy imitations?

2. The sill of the Early English doorway in the west face of the tower is worn by feet in such a manner as to show that it was approached from the north. How was this doorway reached?

3. How is the foliage on the capitals of the pillars of the nave arcading to be accounted for? An inspection of the bases, the mouldings, and the thickness of the wall above, proves the traditional date of the arcading, viz. 1811, to be correct. Yet this foliage is too good for that date. Did Mr. Ashworth cut back the clumsy capitals of 1811 to their present form? The arcading in the nave of Colyton was built about 1790. Its capitals consist of a boldly projecting nondescript ogee moulding. Of late, this moulding in two places has been cut back into foliage, which strongly resembles the foliage at Shute. This rather supports the conjecture that our capitals were transformed some time subsequently to their erection in 1811. Can any one who knew Mr. Ashworth throw light on this subject?

4. Is the iron ring in the centre of the south door a sanctuary handle?

5. A weather-mould has lately been brought to light on the west face of the tower, beneath the slates. Its lines, followed down, show the nave to have been narrower than it is at present. Does this weather-mould mark the pitch of the original Early English roof? When was the nave widened? The existence of Early English arches on the four sides of the tower points to the Early English church having been cruciform in plan. If that were the case, there would not have been buttresses, diagonally set, at the angles. What, then, are the oblique walls resembling corner buttresses at present seen at the four corners of the tower? Were they added just before the narrower Early English nave, transepts, and chancel were removed, both to furnish abutment to the tower and to adapt it to the widening of each limb of the cruciform church?

6. Does the small relieving arch, to be seen over the moulding of the south door, point to an earlier doorway?

7. What explanation can be given to the plinth noticeable outside the south transept, and the shallow projection resembling a Norman buttress at its south-west corner?

III. NOTABILIA.

1. The inclination of the chancel northward.

2. The stone on the right side of the south door, L-shaped and built into the internal angle of the porch. Is this the remnant of the holy-water stoup which formerly projected as a bracket but has been since hacked away? Notice the rough axe-marks on the stone. Look at the corresponding corner in the south porch of Offwell Church.

3. The early seventeenth-century heraldic glass in the side chapel.

4. The wrought-iron grille, designed and made by James White, village blacksmith, in 1809, forming a parclose.

5. The marks of two previous nave ceilings, above the present ceiling, against the west face of the tower.

6. The fifteenth-century font, probably redressed.

7. The "Devonshire" foliage on the fifteenth-century capitals in the side chapel.

8. The barrel-organ, with a draw-manual, which is said to have been brought originally from old Shute House. Its

date might be about 1760. The organ is still used. Some remember it standing in the drawing-room of new Shute House.

9. The earliest parish register, dating back to 1568. It was rebound in red leather in 1805.

10. The Eucharistic vessels of silver gilt, bearing date 1810. There are two massive patens, two chalices, and one flagon.

11. It will be noticed, when there is strong sunshine, that the quoins below the level of the belfry windows are more rugged and weather-worn than those above this level. The former are probably Early English, the latter Perpendicular.

12. The over life-sized statue of Sir William Pole, who died in 1742. It is executed in white marble.

After thanking the vicar for his kindness, the party visited, by favour of Sir Edmund de la Pole and the kind permission of the tenant, Mr. Nathaniel Gillingham, junior, old Shute House and Gate House, the ancient seat of the Bonvilles, but now and for some three centuries past the residence of the De la Poles. The ancient house, which must, in its prime, have been a fine one, was abandoned a hundred years or so ago for the ugly building now the seat of the family.

In the evening the members were invited to the Victoria Hall by Mr. and the Misses Pitfield Chapple. Miss Julia E. Chapple sang, gave a violin solo—a cavatina by Raff—and read a Devonshire story of her own writing; and Dr. Brushfield sang, Mrs. Howard Dawkins accompanying on the piano. Mr. Robert Burnard exhibited and described some lantern slides lent by Mr. John S. Amery, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

For Friday an excursion to Ford Abbey and other places had been arranged by the local Committee. The cavalcade started at 9.45, and the first halt was made at Weycroft, by permission of the owner, Mr. E. Liddon, and the tenant, Mr. A. S. Phillips. Mr. Liddon wrote to say that engagements prevented his being present, for which he was very sorry. Mount House and Tytherleigh were visited, and Perry Street, where some years since a cinerary urn was found, was passed, and so on to Ford Abbey. Accounts of these places will be found in the last edition (1875) of Pulman's "Book of the Axe." At Ford Abbey the members were received by Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper, who gave them a warm welcome, and personally conducted

them over the interior of the fine building, pointing out its features and how the conversion of various parts of the monastery into the rooms of the modern dwelling had been effected. Before leaving, Mr. Brooking Rowe conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper the thanks of the Association for their kind reception and the time and trouble they had devoted that morning in taking the members through the abbey. He took the occasion to remind the members that this building was one of the five Cistercian houses in the county. Two were mere ruins, two had been converted into dwelling-houses, and the fifth had returned to its original uses, and was again occupied by monks, but not of the same Order. Mr. Freeman Roper acknowledged the vote of thanks, and expressed the pleasure he and Mrs. Freeman Roper had had in receiving the party.

Information as to Ford Abbey and its history and archæological and architectural details will be found in Oliver's "Monasticon"; Gordon Hill's monograph in "Collectanea Archæologia," Vol. II, p. 145; "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," Vol. X, p. 347; and Pulnan's "Book of the Axe," p. 395, edition 1875.

After luncheon at Chard Junction Hotel, Dr. Brushfield asked those present to join with him in expressing to Mr. Pitfield Chapple their appreciation of his services and according their thanks for all the time, energy, and trouble he and his sisters had expended in connection with the Meeting, adding that they had forgotten nothing in their successful endeavours in seeing to the comfort and enjoyment of the members during their stay at Axminster. This was carried amid much applause. In replying, Mr. Chapple, who was warmly received, expressed his gratitude for the appreciation of the services of himself and sisters, and hoped that the members would return to their homes with pleasant memories of Axminster and its neighbourhood.

The drive was resumed and the tiny hamlet of Olditch visited. Here, by the kind permission of the owner, Mr. W. P. Bently, who was present, Olditch or Holditch was visited. This building was formerly the chapel of St. Melorus, and the house of the minister who served the same. The building is a quaint and interesting one, and some little time was occupied in its examination. All that is known of its history, with an account of the remains, will be found in a paper by Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, in the "Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History

Society," Vol. XLIV, p. 1, and reprinted in the author's "Archæological Papers," 1899. See also Hutchins's "Dorset," Vol. IV. On the way to Lambert's Castle the church of Hawkhchurch was visited. The columns of the arcade explain the remaining column in Membury Church. Before reaching Lambert's Castle (see Hutchins's "Dorset," Vol. IV, p. 51) a drizzling mist set in, and this on reaching the summit became heavy rain. This prevented not only the enjoyment of the tea which had been provided, but also completely shut out the fine and extensive view from this elevated position. A speedy retreat was made, and Axminster was reached in the early evening. Thus ended the Meeting of 1907, an admirable and instructive one. The attendance was good, and kept up through the Meeting, and although there was, perhaps, less discussion than usual, the papers were listened to with much attention.

The proceedings, however, were much marred by the absence of the Treasurer and his brother, and great regret was expressed at the cause of their absence. From the letters and telegrams received during the Meeting it was hoped that the illness of Mr. Fabyan Amery had taken a favourable turn, and it was with the keenest sorrow that the Secretaries, on their return from Lambert's Castle, found a telegram awaiting them conveying the sad intelligence of his having passed away in the morning.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts.		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By Subscriptions :—							
Arrears (11)	.	5	15	6			
Subscriptions 1906 (281)	.	147	10	6			
Lady Associates (3)	.	0	15	0			
					154	1	0
„ Life Composition (1)	.				7	7	0
„ Dividends—October—Consols £300 Stock	.	1	15	8			
„ „ India 3 per cent £350 Stock	.	2	9	5			
					4	5	1
Authors of Papers :—							
„ Rev. J. F. Chanter cost of paper	.	8	14	6			
„ Dr. Brushfield towards his paper	.	10	0	0			
„ Various under Rule 29	.	18	6	6			
					37	1	0
„ Discount from Messrs. Brendon.	.				8	1	0
					210	15	1
„ Donation from Mr. S. P. Adams	.				100	0	0
					310	15	1
„ Balance due to Treasurer	.				61	15	10

£372 10 11

P. F. S. AMERY, *Treasurer.*

to 31st December, 1906.

Payments.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Printing Notices, Circulars, Cards, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	6	15	3
„ Secretaries' Expenses and Assistant	.	.	11	11	9			
„ Treasurer's Postage and Expenses	.	.	2	9	5			
						14	1	2
„ Record Society, "Devon Wills," Part VIII	.	.	.	.	.	12	12	0
„ Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. :—								
Printing Vol. XXXVIII, 576 pp., 600 copies	.	.	217	5	6			
Authors' 25 Copies each	.	.	13	10	0			
Addressing, packing, and postage of 542 Volumes and Authors' papers	.	.	20	5	6			
Carriage of "Devon Wills"	.	.	0	9	6			
Insurance of stock to December 1907	.	.	1	1	0			
						252	11	6
„ Bank Charges	.	.	.	.	.	0	10	8
						286	10	7
„ Adverse balance from 1905	.	.	.	.	.	86	0	4

£372 10 11

Examined with Vouchers, and found to be correct, with a balance of £61 15s. 10d. due to the Treasurer, this 15th day of July, 1907.

(Signed) ROBERT C. TUCKER,
Auditor.

SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

Passed at the Meeting at Axminster, 23rd July, 1907.

6. THAT Dr. Brushfield, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. W. Harpley, Sir A. Croft, and Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Meeting in 1909, who shall be invited to be the Officers for that year, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur before the Annual Meeting in 1908; that Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be the Secretary; and that the Committee be requested to report to the next Winter Meeting of the Council, and, if necessary, to the first Meeting of the Council to be held in July, 1908.

7. That Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. A. Somervail, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers; and that Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be the Secretary.

8. That Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. Radford, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mrs. Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore; and that Mr. P. F. S. Amery be the Secretary.

9. That Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. F. T. Elworthy, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language; and that Mr. F. T. Elworthy and the Rev. O. J. Reichel be the joint Secretaries.

10. That Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. Burnard, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Rev. J. F. Chanter,

and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation ; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

11. That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, Rev. W. Harpley, and Mr. R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee; and that Mr. R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

12. That Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. James Hamlyn, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable observations on the Climate of Devon ; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

13. That Sir Roper Lethbridge, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D., Rev. Preb. Granville, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands ; and that Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be the Secretary.

14. That Mr. J. S. Amery, the Rev. I. K. Anderson, Mr. R. Burdard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. Basil Thomson, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon ; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

15. That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Rev. Professor Chapman, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mrs. Troup, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Mr. William Davies, Miss H. Saunders, and Mr. W. A. Francken be a Committee to consider the matter of preparing, according to the best methods, an Index to the First Series (Vols. I-XXX) of the Transactions ; that Mr. J. S. Amery be the Secretary ; and that this Committee have power to add to their number.

16. That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Exeter ; and that Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the joint Secretaries.

Obituary Notices.

PETER FABYAN SPARK AMERY. So closely has Mr. Amery been identified with the work of the Association for many years that it is somewhat difficult to realize that his valued help and cheery companionship have come to an end. He was elected a member in 1869, and from that time he unflinchingly devoted himself to further the objects the Society had in view. On the death of Mr. Vivian, in 1893, he was appointed Treasurer, an office he filled to the day of his death. He contributed several papers, which were printed in the "Transactions," and the curious collections made by him and his friends and others, and embodied in the Reports of the Folk-lore Committee, of which he was secretary, form a valuable contribution to county history. He did also much useful work in connection with other committees. He had always the interests of the Society at heart, and was always seeking opportunity for increasing its usefulness. In other directions his knowledge and literary and archaeological abilities did good service. As joint editor of "Devon Notes and Queries," and as the Secretary of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, he did much to interest and instruct. Mr. Amery was born at Ashburton, 2 September, 1839. His early instruction was given him at the Ashburton Grammar School, and he afterwards went to a school at Constadt, Germany. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the work of a very full and active life. With everything connected with his native town and neighbourhood, public or private, he completely associated himself. He filled all the public offices in Ashburton—bailiff, portreeve, foreman of the leet jury, director and chairman of the Building Society, member and chairman of the School Board, and governor of the Grammar School. He was a J.P. for the county, a county councillor, and a member of the Education Committee. In 1859 he joined the Ashburton Volunteer Corps, and having received the decoration for long service in 1899 retired as lieutenant-colonel, he having reached the age limit. Genial and amiable, careful not to give offence, courteous in word

and deed to all, and much beloved by those who knew him best, Fabyan Amery passed away to the great and lasting regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. During the past twelve months he had had gout, and valvular disease of the heart had troubled him, but it was hoped he was recovering, and the week before his death he was preparing to attend the meetings of the Devonshire Association at Axminster and the British Association at Leicester. Toward the end of this week he again became ill, but was supposed to be progressing favourably when the end came unexpectedly on Friday, 26 July last. He was buried at Ashburton on the Tuesday after, and the funeral was a remarkable demonstration and very significant of the worth and esteem in which he was held.

THE REV. WILLIAM PHILIP STRONG BINGHAM. The Rev. W. P. S. Bingham was born at Exeter 20 April, 1828. He matriculated at Oxford, and entered Christ Church College, taking his B.A. in 1850 and his M.A. in 1853, and was ordained deacon at Exeter in 1851 and priest in 1852. His first curacy was at Dursley, and in 1853 he became curate of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, where he remained five years. In 1859 he was appointed perpetual curate of West Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire. He was curate of Edmonton 1863-5, and of Compton Valence, Dorset, 1865-8, and chaplain of the Wilts County Prison at Devizes 1868-72. In 1872 he became vicar of Berwick Bassett *cum* Winterbourn Monkton, in Wiltshire, and in 1886 vicar of Westbury with Westbury Leigh and Dilton, Wilts, and in charge of this parish he remained until his removal to the vicarage of Kenton in 1890. At Kenton he identified himself with all the interests of the parish and its inhabitants. He was courteous and kind to all, rich and poor, and the wants of the sick were his constant care. The church naturally occupied a great deal of his attention, and he did much to add to the beauty of the fine building of which he had charge. He was vice-chairman of the Committee of the Western Counties Asylum, a member of the Kenton Lodge of Oddfellows, manager of the schools, and chairman of the Kenton Gas Company. He was a member of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, and was president in 1904, and in 1905 read a paper of much interest on Starcross and its neighbourhood. Directly on his coming to Kenton he joined our Association, having been elected in 1890. He was a frequent attendant at our meetings, and in 1901 he read a paper on

"A Modus for the Parish of Kenton confirmed at the Castle of Exeter in 1606." Mr. Bingham had been ill for some time, but about Christmas, 1906, became much worse, and he died 28 January last, greatly regretted.

ALFRED BOLT. Mr. Bolt was a leading tradesman at Princetown and died after an illness of some duration in 1906. He joined the Association when the meeting of 1905 was held at Princetown.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS. The Baroness was a life member of the Association, having been elected in 1873. No reference to the life and work of this estimable lady is necessary here.

FRANCIS DRUMMOND FULFORD. Mr. Fulford was born 25 October, 1831, and educated at King's College. His father was the Right Rev. Francis Fulford, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. He was a captain in the Montreal Cavalry, and a J.P. for the Montreal district. On settling in England he took an active part in public matters. He was a J.P. and D.L., and prison visitor, and from time to time a member of the Devon County Council, of the Exeter Diocesan Conference, and Chairman of the Dunsford Parish Council. He succeeded to the mansion of Great Fulford and to the Fulford estates on the death of his uncle Baldwin without issue in 1871. Mr. Fulford died 5 August, 1907, and was buried at Dunsford. He became a member of the Association in 1876, and for some time attended the meetings, but of late years he had not done so.

THE REV. SAMUEL GEORGE HARRIS was born at Modbury in 1825. He was educated at the grammar schools of Plymouth and Kingsbridge, obtaining the Duncombe scholarship from the latter, and proceeded to Oxford and entered Exeter College, obtaining his B.A. degree (4th class Lit. Hom.) in 1848, but he did not take his Master's degree until 1857. He was ordained deacon at Wells Cathedral in 1848, and received priest's orders at Exeter Cathedral in 1850. He became successively curate of Cornworthy, Diptford, Menheniot, Churston Ferrers, and Highweek, the latter in 1861. In 1864 Highweek was separated from Kingsteignton, and Mr. Harris was appointed rector, and here he continued nearly to the close of his life. As curate

and rector he was at Highweek for forty-five years. Increasing infirmities compelled him to resign in 1906, to the great regret of his parishioners and friends; but his life soon ended, and on the 3rd July, 1907, he passed away after an illness of some duration. His parish always had his first care, but other pursuits interested him, more especially natural history and archæology. He became a member of the Association in 1877, and was a constant attendant at the annual meetings, and from time to time contributed acceptable papers. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and by them his loss is greatly regretted.

REGINALD JAMES MORRISON. Colonel Morrison joined the Association in 1904, when it met at Teignmouth. He was a prominent local man, having been chairman of the old Local Board and of the Urban District Council and filling other local offices. He was a member of a North Country family settled in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was a major in the King's Own Light Infantry. Retiring from that regiment, he accepted a commission in the Dublin Fusiliers; he left the Dublin Fusiliers with the rank of colonel, and about sixteen years ago took up his residence at Eastbrook, Teignmouth, afterwards removing to Rowdens. He was much esteemed in the town. All his acts were marked by the highest sense of duty, and no deserving appeal was ever made to him in vain. He subscribed liberally to local and other charities, and was a trustee and a member of the committee of the Teignmouth Hospital. He died after a short illness at Rowdens, 29 May, 1907.

THE REV. JOHN ERSKINE RISK. Mr. Risk was born in Ireland about the year 1827. He was an Honours man of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1847, and took his M.A. degree from that University. He was ordained deacon at Neath in 1853 and priest at Killaloe in 1854. Coming to England in 1854, he was curate of Christ Church and St. Mark's, Liverpool, 1854-5, and in 1856 curate at Crosby, which he left for Plymouth, taking a curacy at St. Andrew's Church, with the vicar, the Rev. John Hatchard. There he remained until 1868, when Mr. Hatchard presented him with the incumbency of the St. Andrew's Chapel-of-ease, now St. Catherine's Church. Here he continued for twenty-seven years, and in 1895 he was presented with the Crown living of Stockleigh English. He died the 26th June, 1907, at the rectory, having been in failing health, though not seriously

ill, for some time before. The Rev. J. Erskine Risk was one of the oldest members of the Association. He was one of the very few left now who helped to found it in 1862. Only the names of four who were members in 1862 now appear in our list of members. For many years he attended the meetings regularly. Mr. Risk was an intelligent, well-read man and the author of several papers contributed to our "Transactions," as well as many read at the meetings of the Plymouth Institution.

THE REV. HARRY TUDOR. Prebendary Tudor graduated in 1855 from Magdalene College, Cambridge; was ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in 1858 by Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford; and was successively curate at Great Taw, Oxford, 1856-8, and Clewer 1858-65. In 1865 he was appointed rector of Wolborough with Newton Abbot, on the nomination of the Earl of Devon. The parish increased greatly during his incumbency of twenty-three years. He was also chaplain of the Newton Abbot Union, and for some years Rural Dean of Moreton. In 1885 he became Prebendary of Exeter. In 1888 Prebendary Tudor left Newton Abbot for the rectory of Lustleigh. In 1892 he was elected Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese, and in 1903 he was chosen Sub-Dean of the cathedral. In 1904 he decided to leave Lustleigh, and the remainder of his life was spent in Exeter. He died at his residence, in the Close, 20 July, 1907. He became a member of the Association in 1902.

JOHN JAMES EDGCOMBE VENNING. Mr. Venning was born at Norwich in 1833. He was educated at Rugby, admitted a solicitor in 1858, and in 1862 he became a member of the firm of Messrs. Little and Woollcombe, solicitors, Devonport. He joined the Association in 1887, occasionally attending the meetings, and always taking a warm interest in its welfare and progress. He died after a long illness 19 August, 1906.

THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAM WHALE. The Association has sustained a very great loss in the death of the Rev. T. W. Whale. To know him was to love and respect him, and many of us feel his removal from among us very keenly. Although he had attained a good age, it was hoped that he would be spared for many years to continue the good and valuable work in which he was interested, and

the value of which was so greatly appreciated by those who knew its worth. At the Lynton meeting it was noticed that he was at times apparently frail, but in conversation and discussion he became animated and his old self. He left Lynton at the close of the 1906 meeting, and shortly after returned to his residence at Bath. On 2 August he had a paralytic stroke, and never recovered consciousness, dying on 6 August at Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath. His very valuable contributions to our "Transactions" are well known to all our members. Amongst his other published writings may be mentioned "Extracts from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II and 1 Richard I" (1901) and "Principles of the Somerset Domesday" (1902). Mr. Whale took his degree of B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, being 13th Wrangler, in 1849, and M.A. in 1852. He was ordained deacon in 1850 in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and priest (1851) in Salisbury diocese. He was principal of the Bath Proprietary College from 1850 to 1863. In 1863 he was appointed rector of Dolton, where he continued until 1893, when he resigned, retiring to live at Bath. He was a generous friend to the Church, to societies, and to individuals.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER,
23RD JULY, 1907.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My first word as President shall be an expression of gratitude. I greatly appreciate the honour you have done me in choosing me as your President for this year—thirty-five years since the office in question was last held by a Bishop of Exeter.

Your President in 1872, the great Bishop Temple, took his theme, in his opening address, from the word “science,” which denotes the first of the three great interests which constitute the *raison d'être* of the Devonshire Association. His address, which contains thoughts developed by him some twelve years later in his Bampton Lectures, was a weighty and thought-out survey of the scope and nature of scientific truth, and of its relation to religious belief. The address, still worthy of study, was a fitting utterance from such a man, on such an occasion.

My address to-day will take a somewhat humbler range. I propose to speak of the county of Devon in relation to science, literature, and art: in attempting this, I shall pass very lightly over a considerable variety of topics, corresponding, I hope, to the varied interests which attract Devonians, and those connected less directly with our county, to band themselves in this Association.

For you are not merely a society of friends of culture, but a Devon Association. Your *raison d'être* is county patriotism. For county patriotism there is a distinct and honourable place in the great organism of modern culture.

Patriotism used to be regarded as something inevitably narrow and deficient in human sympathy, a relic of barbarism, of a time when tribal or feudal obligations had not

yet made way for cosmopolitan enlightenment, and when the conscience of the individual was still merged in that of his race or city.

But we have, I think, wholly, or at least in part, emerged to a higher point of view. It is now seen that, while all mankind are one brotherhood, their fraternity comes to effect by means of lesser groups; the universal body has its members, and these in turn their subdivisions. Each finger serves the hand, and eye co-operates with eye; hand and eye and brain find their perfected action in trained co-operation. True patriotism needs the enlightenment of a cosmopolitan outlook, but it also needs the intensity of national life, just as the life of the nation must depend for its solidity, richness, and warmth upon the soundness of family life and the depth of family loyalty and affection. And so county patriotism, too, has its place. Each county of England is proud of its contribution to the national life in the past and in the present, and each good English patriot is proud of his county. This is true, at any rate, of Devon.

But it is not merely a vague county patriotism that holds you together: it is patriotism centred upon culture—Science, Literature, Art. If these do not cover every inch of the domain of culture: the Good, the Beautiful, and the True—each of the three having its counterpart in one of the other triad—at any rate they approximately do so. For all that is good and true and beautiful, to live in the mind of our race, must be enshrined either in the concrete embodiment of art, or in the works of constructive genius, or in the written word.

Take science, using the word in its widest and worthiest sense, viz. organized knowledge of everything that comes within the range of man's experience; it offers the only settled durable basis for such interests as this Association fosters in its members: it fertilizes history, archæology, linguistic study, to say nothing of the natural sciences; it corrects and braces sentiment, keeps literature in touch with reality, supplies suggestion to poetry and art.

In placing science in the forefront of your title, you illustrate what was said above as to the relation of patriotic feeling and action to cosmopolitan enlightenment. If there is anything cosmopolitan, it is science; the common property of the world-wide republic of learning, it knows no boundaries, its interest ranges from the Equator to the poles, and to the utmost limits of the visible universe. All who know are its welcome co-workers, and it demands of them

only the love of truth, the scientific method, and universality of outlook. But science has her roots in detail; to each student she allots a small portion, perhaps a minute subdivision of her vast empire—she will have nothing of smatterers. And in the hierarchy of science there is an honoured place for the man who takes up and works out thoroughly the problems offered by his own country, his own county, his own village or town.

In fact, it is this combination of universality and particularism, and the co-ordination under broad principles of the results of particular researches from numerous special fields of inquiry, that lies at the root of the characteristic method of modern science, namely the comparative method, which almost in our living memory has created new sciences, revolutionized old ones, and given a new meaning in the eye of modern man to the universe in the midst of which he lives. All science is history, the knowledge of what has happened and is happening; and in its application, this knowledge it is that guides human action, enabling us to bring to pass what science tells us can be, enabling us to conquer Nature by obeying her; for *non nisi parendo vincitur*.

Science tells us of what happens, for history is ever going on. The idea of rest, of fixity, is an abstraction which has nothing corresponding to it in fact. Perpetual change and variety, but according to laws that neither vary nor change; that it is of which science speaks—a process, a becoming, and to the eye of faith not a process only, but a progress, a development.

And this great process can be best studied by watching it closely at definite points, by seeing some parts of it as closely, as exhaustively as possible, never forgetting to see them in comparison with other parts, and as parts of a great whole.

Take Devon—its land, its water, its wild life, its people, its speech, its customs, its history, its social development, its great men and great families, its towns, villages, churches, houses. Here is a vast field, brimming with problem and interest not merely for the amateur, but for workers in every department of knowledge, who in their turn will both contribute to the sum of the world's knowledge, and add to the delight of dwellers in Devon by giving interest and meaning to hill and dale, field and tree, town and hamlet.

The physical history of Devon was the theme, last year, of a presidential address of rare interest and value, and I will not attempt the task, impossible to me in any case, of

doing justice to the subject once more. The hills and moors of Devon, illustrating as they do in epitome the influence of nearly every great general force that has acted on our planet, are a perennial feast to the eye that is privileged to dwell among them. But their beauty of outline and colour and grouping has an added charm if we know something of their probable history; if we link the intricate ridges and ranges of East Devon with the outcrop of their cognate rocks right away across the South Midlands and the Eastern Counties, and try to figure to our minds the vast deposits, long since denuded, of which they represent but the faint traces. The charm of Dartmoor is not belittled if we try to realize its emergence as the heated mass burst through the overlying strata, or to see in its rugged tors the worn-down stumps of the peaks of a great snow-clad Oberland. The wood-clad dome of Killerton, the row of knuckles north of Haldon, the line of round hills which cross the valley of the Bray, have a weird addition to their charm when we see in them the long-disused vents of volcanic furnaces. The beauty of the present is the legacy of stern and terrible outbreaks in the past; savage and forbidding scenes have laid aside their grandeur, and melted into the exquisite landscapes which are ours to-day.

Our county, the extent and configuration of its land, the very outline of its coast, is the resultant outcome of a process—how long, and with what history yet to come, who can say?—a process still in progress, of which the whole history of man in Devon is but a stage, short as a moment in comparison of the whole. But it has given a noble dwelling-place to man, and a grateful field for man's primeval industry in farm and garden. The moor is what it is (and who would have it otherwise?), the dun land of the culm-measures, rich in woods and furzy downs, is poor land to cultivate, but to her geological history Devon owes wide tracts of famed fertility and richness, the red earth of the east and centre, the rich lands of the south and south-west, the Devonshire pastures and the Devonshire cream.

And the wild life of Devon is rich in interest. Of bird and beast and insect, the otters of our rivers and the fish on which they prey, the red deer of Exmoor, the waterfowl of our great estuaries, I cannot speak in detail; they all add to the delights of Devon, but they also form part of its scientific interest; one and all they stand in closest correlation with each other, and with the land and water of Devon as its long past has made it. Some slight change in

nature or in the natural history of the county would cost us one or other of our inhabitants, and perhaps bring other species to take its place; just as there is some cause—known perhaps to some members of the Association—which banishes from Devon, as a rule, the song of the nightingale.

And what of the setting in which the animal life of Devon is framed, and by which it is supported? Whether we are content to enjoy the restful colouring of Devon vegetation as a whole, to drink in the harmonious colouring of roadside or coppice in early summer—or love rather to identify each species, dwelling fondly over those which are profusely lavished from the hand of Nature, and cherishing the knowledge we may have gained of the haunts of the rarer sorts, the Peony of Lundy cliffs, the *Trichonema* of Dawlish Warren, or the *Lobelia* of this neighbourhood—certainly, though it may lack the preciousness of some of the botanist's most sacred preserves—say the Lizard, or Upper Teesdale, or parts of the New Forest—at any rate, for such botanical riches as are at all compatible with fertile response to the hand of man, Devon more than holds its own among the counties of England.

Very closely akin to the interest of pure natural history is that of prehistoric antiquity. Here I speak, most probably, in the presence of the elders, and must lay my hand upon my mouth. But whether or not we can quite reconstruct the civilization of Kent's Cavern or of the stone circles, however precarious may be our present knowledge of the relative and absolute chronology of early man in Britain, certainly the study of Devon is one of the doors which lead into the inner courts of this fascinating study. Like most hilly countries, Devon is covered with earthworks, barrows, partly excavated, hill castles of the pre-Roman inhabitants—the British or Welsh—but did they make them or did they find them? Woodbury, Cadbury, and all their kind? What speech have they heard, what things have they seen?

And so we pass from nature to man, from Devon to Devonians, from beautiful Devon, as the process of earth-making has given it to us, to the race which occupies the soil. In speech, character, habits, and traditions a strongly marked and interesting type, one of the many examples of a strong type developed on the borderland of two races. Saxon at the core (who could doubt it?), and West Saxon at that, but modified by some absorption of earlier stock, just as the Welsh British had themselves absorbed a subjected

race, that of the little dark-skinned, quick-eyed Aquitanian people who held Western Europe before the coming of the Celts. The Devon speech, marked out among its West Saxon sisters by its own racy individualities of tone and idiom, will it hold its own? or is it destined to be ousted by a cockneyfied nondescript *κοινή διάλεκτος*, neither vernacular nor classical, no tongue of men nor of angels? Let school teachers, and those who aspire to be school teachers, know that genuine dialect is as true and undefiled a tongue as the purest speech of Chaucer or Milton, something to be revered and conserved—naturally and without affectation, but with that appreciation of nature which true education quickens, if it does not implant. We do not like to think of the wild flora of the moorland disappearing before vagrant weeds, the parasites and camp-followers of husbandry; but that is what is happening to the real English language, which has its fundamental being in the speech of our several countryside, from Lowestoft to the Wrekin, and from the Cheviot to the Prawle. The purity and vigour of our tongue is threatened, not from the side of provincialism or of classicism, but from a source equally remote from either, the hybrid speech of the counter and the desk, spelt out from the written word, and helped into its graceless being by railway, cheap newspaper, and all the rest.

Leaving, then, the Devon of geology and natural history, the Devon of the stone circles and earth castles, we come down to the Devon of the Devonians; but on the threshold of our survey we must pause to pay our respects to the Devon to which the Devonians came, and which they saw and conquered—the Devon of the Romans. The last Roman soldier had probably marched out of Porchester Castle, and taken ship for the distant frontier threatened by Goth, Vandal, or Hun, before the forefathers of modern Devon began to take up the West and push back the British from the open country. But they found a country with Roman towns fortified in the Roman way, the seats of Romanized civilization, joined up by Roman roads. They found Exeter, and gave it the name which marks the fact that Caerwise had passed into a Roman town, British in blood, British-Christian in faith, Roman in civil government and organization, Roman in the plan of her streets. Devon cannot be understood or thought of apart from her capital, a capital older than Paris or Berlin or Munich or Dresden or St. Petersburg or Venice or Florence; one of the old Roman towns of Europe, and ranking with those of them whose

antiquity is older than Roman—whom Rome found, and did not found. For a time Exeter was the outpost of a lost cause, a Roman-British fortress isolated in a country flooded by the Saxon settlers. How long this lasted, how it ended, we hardly know. The deportation by Athelstan, in 926, of the British remnant from the city implies that the Saxons had long been the predominant element within its walls. Possibly the change was gradual and bloodless; at any rate, from its consummation the true history of Devon, of the land of the Devonians with Exeter as their county town, may be said to begin. Boniface, Winfred of Crediton, the first great man of Devonian blood, was schooled in Exeter (as it would seem) in a Christian monastery there. This would be before 700; the Devon of the Devonians can look back upon twelve centuries of life.

To condense those centuries into a review, either too long for our present purpose or too short to be of use or interest, is not my intention; suffice it to point out how on the brighter and the darker pages of our national history the name of Devon is written large. The transfer of the county See to Exeter, with the visit of Edward the Confessor and his queen, though hardly a great national event, marks the last step in the making of Devon as it is. But the taking of Exeter by the Conqueror made him once for all master of the West, and the Conqueror's new castle on Rougemont kept the city in his allegiance, and thus checked the uprising of Devon and Cornwall against the Norman King.

One of Becket's murderers was a member of a Norman family whose name survives in place-names all over Devon. Another and still more famous Devon family saw one of its members ascend the Byzantine throne. The famous castles of Devon, Rougemont, Berry, Tiverton, Okehampton, and the others, bring back to us the memory of feudalism, not a native English institution, nor with any deep or lasting roots in English soil. But feudalism and the great castles mark a necessary step in the upbuilding of modern England, a stage which ends as the Wars of the Roses, breaking once for all the power of the old nobility, leave King and people face to face. In the turbulent struggles of the period which closes with the fifteenth century Devon had her part, and our cathedral close saw the end of one of the last dynastic rebellions, that of Perkin Warbeck under Henry VII.

Of wider interest is the rising of Devon men which broke out at Sampford Courtenay on Whit Monday, 1549, against

the first English Prayer Book. Instructive as it is in many ways, we may all join in recognizing here the true conservatism of Devon's sons, ever averse to change, especially when they do not see the reason for it.

I pass over here the valiant deeds of the great reign of Elizabeth, the battles of the great struggle between King and Parliament, of which Devon is full of memories. This part of Devon, more than any other, has its share in the memories of Monmouth's rebellion; and Torbay and Exeter have much to tell us of the coming of William III. Trelawny, one of the seven bishops, was Bishop of Bristol at the time of the crisis; but as Bishop of Exeter he reigned for nineteen years over his Cornish compatriots, before, like other Bishops of Exeter old and new, he moved to the chief West Saxon See of Winchester.

The human and historical interest of Devon expresses itself in our old churches, from the noble buildings which grace our chief towns to the humbler but often most interesting sanctuary of the village. In them we read how each generation has given of its best to the glory of God and the upbuilding of His people. Old fonts, at Dolton, Buckland Monachorum, and elsewhere, speak to us of days before the Norman had regenerated English architecture, and of vanished buildings, often of perishable material, which for their interest we would willingly conjure up to view, but which were long ago replaced by worthier structures. Of these last the roll is ushered in by the famed twin towers of our Cathedral, so similar at the first glance, so utterly diverse as we compare detail with detail, the guardians of a church long vanished, made to subserve the proportions of the church that has taken its place; still eloquent, to the historical imagination, of the spirit of an age of surpassing interest, the first awakening of Europe from the mental torpor of the Dark Ages, the morning twilight which heralded the dawn of modern science, literature, and art.

Out of the romanesque, of which those towers are so precious an example, unfolded, as leaf and flower from the buds of spring, the rapid succession of pointed styles, which we call Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular; and in our Cathedral and its sisters all over Devon—Crediton, Ottery, Totnes, and many other noble and beautiful examples—we can read, in Devon buildings, the book of English church architecture. It is most interesting to see the impress upon the developing styles of changes in social life. As wealth and prosperity increase, more is done for the

beauty of the church. The great wool and cloth merchants of Tiverton and other towns leave a record of their magnificence in superb chapels added to the church, or again in some glorious chancel screen. Of these screens I cannot speak in detail; they have been the subject of more than one useful monograph: suffice it to say that Devon holds a pre-eminent place among all the counties of England in the beauty and dignity of her screens, and their construction in some places seems to have gone on, even after their destruction had begun in other places. Even in our own days, alas! there have been wanton and arbitrary removals of what ought to have been at least reverently preserved, if not restored. But at last, let us hope, better times have come, and church restorers have learned that their first principle must be to gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.

Round church, abbey, or castle centres very often the history of one or other of our Devon towns; yet there are towns, like Totnes and Exeter, whose church or castle have come late into their life, and who can boast an antiquity remoter than either. The early history of our towns and villages, what we can infer of the earliest distributions of population, the earliest centres of Christian preaching and mission settlements (reflected sometimes, very probably, in the old names of our rural deaneries), the relation of our place-names to these early movements and settlements, the records they preserve of old families, some no longer traceable, others represented where we should least expect to find them: all this is a vast and intricate field of inquiry, at which I can but glance in passing. It is a field where accurate work has its scope, and work of a kind specially appropriate to this Association. Such detail work has its reward. It is building a sure footing for the work of the historian.

I have not yet spoken of one of the chief glories of Devon, its sea, and the story of the sea. From Lynton and Hartland to Salcombe and Beer, its coast is Devon's beauty and pride, the estuaries of Exe and Teign and Dart and Taw, the Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound, are a feast to the eye and stir the pulse with memories of past days. Round the Devon coasts have grown a race of hardy seafaring men—men with the habit of the sea, who along with the men of our other coasts have been and still are the backbone of England's sea power.

The multiplication and improvement of ships and arma-

ment, wonderful as they have become in modern days, do not suffice for sea power. Strategical skill and the science of warfare are great and necessary things, as countrymen of Nelson well know. But it is in the crew who man and fight the ship that the secret of sea power lies; and to the crew, and to the population from which the crew is drawn, it is the habit of the sea that matters most. It has yet to be shown that real sea power is open to any nation whose people lack the habit of the sea. Well, now, in speaking of Devon as subject matter for historical science and literature, the names of Drake and Raleigh and other great sons of the county challenge the attention of the whole world. To the sea England owes her material prosperity, her records of heroism, her religious freedom; and England's debt to the sea is in great part her debt to Devon and to Devon's greatest sons.

But her great seamen do not exhaust the list of Devon's great men. Two of our greatest generals (to speak of the past alone), Monk, the restorer of Charles II, and Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, were Devon men. Of the founders of English prose, Richard Hooker, helped to the University by another worthy of Devon, Bishop Jewel, was an Exeter boy, educated at Exeter School.

But this is no place to enumerate the great men or speak of the numberless worthies of Devon. There were great churchmen whose names I have not mentioned, great captains on land and sea, men of counsel, men of action. Reynolds was not our only great painter, nor Cosway our only miniaturist, nor Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Gipsies, the only weird, extravagant figure that has moved across Devon's stage. The tangled skein of human history has given to more than one son of Devon, in our own time, rich material for sketch and study and fiction rich in local colour; literature and art are the gainers for the time; but meanwhile science is not forgotten, and the work of your Association is to gather lovingly, and skilfully to co-ordinate, classify, and interpret, whatever Devon's story can contribute to the riches of the human spirit, the knowledge of God's works, not only in the world of Nature, but in the wonderful story of man's life on earth.

I pointed out just now how one of the historical incidents to which I was referring illustrates the conservatism of Devonshire people. I was not, of course, referring to conservatism in politics, but to that instinct which loves that to which it is accustomed, tends to the formation of habit, and

resents innovations which are, or appear, unnecessary; an instinct deeply rooted in human nature, and often most signally apparent in the character of men of most radical views in politics. This conservative instinct is closely related with our mental constitution and with instincts, shared with us to some extent by the (so-called) lower animals, which go to the building up of knowledge and the formation of character. Devonians are not the only conservatives, but are so, at least when things Devonian are in question, in a marked degree. The progressive instinct is, of course, equally, or almost equally essential, if not to our existence, at least to the realization of our higher capacities. It is the power to progress, not the power to conserve, that marks man out from the rest of the animal creation. But human life realizes its best not in the victory of conservatism over progress, nor in the overthrow of conservatism by progress, but rather in a delicate adjustment of the two, delicate like all the fundamental processes of life. The historians of literature and of art teach us this lesson. Dead stagnation, or again, febrile and convulsive breaches with the past, are fatal to the best; the literature and art of revolution are as those of barbarism, or rather, as one lacks life, so do the others lack health. The latter is truer of art, the former of literature, but in some degree both hold good of either. And in science above all, both principles hold good. The knowledge of to-day has superseded that of yesterday, and will itself be antiquated by the knowledge of to-morrow. Progress there must be if there is to be any life at all. But real progress means continuity; recognizing, using, building upon previous work; verifying, correcting, rejecting what is hasty or unstable, supplementing what needs more work, gradually bringing the world of knowledge nearer and nearer to the world of what really is and takes place.

In one of the most brilliant of your recent presidential addresses it was said that the age of Edward VII will probably rank with that of Elizabeth as a landmark in the process of dethroning custom and tradition from the minds, speech, and lives of our people. *Absit!* we instinctively say; the end of tradition is only too likely to mean the end of all that interests and charms, the bringing in in its stead of the mean, dull, and commonplace.

So far as there is truth in this instinctive dread, it is for associations such as this to supply a remedy, by helping the men of the present to know and value the past, and to keep vandalism out of life.

But the vandal flood cannot be stemmed by mere archaeology, or by pedantic refuge in what has had its day. If science, literature, and art alike live by conservative progress, it is because conservative progress is the essence of life itself, the life which science seeks to understand, literature to express, art to portray. The conditions of intellectual progress in all its forms merge into those of moral and spiritual life. If we are to live at our highest level, it must be with the highest use of all the faculties with which God has endowed us—true to ourselves and our work in the present, because we are true to our past—and therefore able to look forward in faith and hope, and to labour for the time that is to come.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. A. Somervail, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse—for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers.

Edited by J. BROOKING-ROWE, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

THIS Report includes the record of facts discovered or observed or noted by members of the Committee and their friends and correspondents.

As usual the memoranda are arranged under heads, and the communications received since the last Report in 1905 are as follows:—

- I. Seismology.
- II. Meteorology.
- III. Archæological.
- IV. Zoology.

I. SEISMOLOGY.

Earthquake shocks were felt over a considerable area on Wednesday, 27 June, 1906. There had been thunderstorms and much rain for some days before. The centre seems to have been in South Wales, where much damage was done, especially at Llanelly, Cardiff, and Swansea. In Devonshire,

although shocks were felt, little or no damage was done. We have compiled from the newspaper accounts a general report of the experiences of various persons.

Shocks were distinctly felt in Plymouth. By some it was thought that the vibrations were caused by heavy gun firing from the fort at Bovisand; but the fact that the locally recorded shocks corresponded with the reports from Wales and other places disposed of that theory. Several residents in different parts of the borough distinctly felt slight shocks in the morning, and all observers agree in giving the time as about a quarter to ten. At Yelverton householders felt shocks, and crockery-ware and other articles rattled in a remarkable way. In the offices of the "Western Morning News," at 9.45 a.m., three distinct shocks were experienced by a member of the staff. The first two tremors were extremely slight, but still were unmistakable, whilst the third was much more marked, and was of such strength as to cause the articles in one of the rooms to rattle, and some papers on a table to vibrate. Several residents in the town, and particularly on the higher ground at Mannamead and Higher Compton, noted the shocks. A lady at Collings Park was astonished at hearing a rumbling noise, and this was accompanied by the rattling of crockery and other ware, which considerably alarmed her. At Higher Compton another lady noticed the shocks, and in her case also the tremors were of sufficient intensity to cause a dinner service to vibrate. A resident at Peverell states that just before ten o'clock in the morning he was in his bedroom, and his bed shook distinctly three times. At 9.45 a tremor lasting five seconds, accompanied by a rumbling sound, shook the Rectory, Manaton.

Mr. A. W. Gribble, of Newton Abbot, was thrown from his machine by the earthquake. Leaving Ivybridge, where he stayed overnight, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, Mr. Gribble was approaching Lee Mill, about three miles from Ivybridge, on his way to Plymouth, and was riding steadily along the highway, when the machine suddenly swerved across the road and back again. These movements continued for some seconds. Thinking something had gone wrong with the machine, Mr. Gribble dismounted and examined it, but could find nothing amiss. Remounting he continued his journey, but had only gone about one hundred yards when the machine oscillated violently, and the rider was pitched clean off against a wall. No damage was done to the machine, and Mr. Gribble

escaped with a few bruises on his hand and knee. He states that the second shock was distinctly a violent one, and such as he had never before experienced, although accustomed to cycle for many years.

At Princetown a tremor was felt about 9.48. The sudden rattling of crockery, the movements of doors, and the shaking and, in some cases, the falling of pictures from the walls, caused people to gaze in astonishment, and the slight wave-like motion from west to east was accompanied by a low rumbling sound that lasted a few seconds. A school teacher playing the harmonium was moved in her chair, and a boy resting against a wall fell to the ground. At Hexworthy and Sherberton, some six miles from Princetown, the shock was most distinctly felt, the motion being very pronounced. At the prison the earthquake was noticed by several of the officers, and in one of the offices the telephonic arrangements were disarranged.

Shocks were also felt in several parts of North Devon. Many persons felt a slight tremor of the earth. At Youlston, it is said, the crockery in a lodge was seen to move distinctly, and at Croyde the shock was also felt. At Instow the cracks in the ceiling of a room which had just recently been repaired were found to have been reopened. In the higher parts of Bideford two persons felt their beds rock, and others state they heard a noise like distant thunder. The earthquake was also felt on the railway, and the signal-box at Fremington, on the London and South Western Railway, three miles from Barnstaple, was observed to shake. The box is in an elevated position, and some anxiety was felt about it for a time. A tremor was also felt at Appledore and at Lynton. The first movement was felt at 9.45 a.m. by a considerable number of the residents in Lydiate Lane, Cross Street, and Queen Street. Several sitting in chairs felt the shocks, and glasses, china, etc., rattled on shelves. The weather was dull, with a very thick fog, accompanied by some thick rain.

The whole day was very hot and dull, and the sky looked as if a thunderstorm were near. The noise heard at Bideford was probably caused by the firing of guns in celebration of a wedding. At ten o'clock in the evening it was raining heavily at Barnstaple.

About twelve minutes before ten o'clock a distinct shock was felt in the neighbourhood of Ilfracombe. It commenced with a rumbling sound, which lasted several seconds, and this was followed by a distinct shock, which in some cases

caused houses to perceptibly tremble. China, crockery, and glasses on shelves shook violently, and in one instance a clock, which hung on a nail in the wall, was thrown to the ground. In many workrooms sewing-machines, etc., distinctly moved, and a sick person who was in bed felt the bed tremble. The most distinct shocks appear to have been experienced in the St. Brannock's Valley, Brookdale Avenue, Northfield, Chambercombe, and Lee. It was very severe in the higher portions of the town, such as Oxford Grove, Highfield Road, etc.; but in the lower parts round Wildersmouth and the harbour it was not much felt. Altogether the noise and undulations lasted about eight seconds. A lady fell from a chair in one of the hotels, and a gentleman who was taking his breakfast in bed, in one of the houses in Broad Park, was surprised to have the tray shaken off on the floor, whilst a ceiling in the same house was cracked. A lady in another house was so frightened that she ran out of her room and called the chambermaid, and there are other cases reported of women being greatly agitated. At the railway station a gentleman noticed a large luggage wagon sway.

The shock was felt in the Axminster Railway Station signal-box, and also at the Seaton Junction box. The men in charge compared notes at 9.45 a.m.

Residents at Starcross, Moretonhampstead, Bampton, and Dulverton also felt slight shocks.

From Cornwall not many accounts were received; but shocks were noticed at St. Austell, Gunnislake, and Calington.

Professor Milne considered that,—

This earthquake, like the rest of the earthquakes in Great Britain, was caused by a yielding along the lines of old faults in the earth. When those faults were produced, probably the whole world was shaken, but the intensity of this shock would probably compare with that of any of a thousand earthquakes annually recorded in Japan, where they do little or no damage, owing to the special construction of buildings to resist earthquake effects. Buildings are not so constructed in this country, hence damage results, as in this case. The most disturbed county in Wales during the last few years is Pembrokeshire, which is intersected by a network of faults, or, as Professor Marr described it, "wattled with minor faults." When one of these faults yields, they get an earthquake shock. It is well known to those who have to do with exploration of seams of coal, veins of mineral ore, and the flow of underground waters, that knowledge of the extent, direction, and dip of faults is of great practical importance. In 1892 and 1893 there were

fairly severe shocks, originating in Pembrokeshire, and disturbances had been traced north as far as Liverpool, south to Penzance, west to South-East Ireland, and east to Southampton, but not to the Isle of Wight; but this particular shock reached the Isle of Wight.

II. METEOROLOGY.

LUNAR RAINBOWS.

At the end of October and beginning of November several observers noted the appearance of lunar rainbows.

A visitor to Yelverton saw, at 6.45 in the evening of the 30th October, 1906, during a shower of rain, a complete rainbow: the moon was at the time shining brightly in the south-west, and the shower advanced from the north-west. The general colour of the bow was white, and it stretched from north-east to south-west. At the north-east end colours similar to those of a rainbow by day were faintly visible for a few seconds. The whole phenomenon lasted about three minutes.

On the evening of 2 November, 1906, Mr. Geoffrey R. Molt saw at Brent Tor, at 7.45 p.m., a rainbow. The moon had just appeared over the top of Gibbet Hill, but otherwise it was perfectly dark.

"E. B." wrote from Dolton, North Devon, that

At about half-past six one evening, in the neighbourhood of the village, I saw the rather unusual and beautiful phenomenon of a lunar rainbow. The night was very bright and clear, except for a few light clouds, and on a passing shower the rainbow was reflected in the same way as the familiar solar bow, but without the prismatic colours. The bow was, of course, opposite to the moon; the arc was perfect and of a white colour. The shower being very brief, the appearance only lasted two or three minutes.

This rainbow was also noted by other observers.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On the evening of the 15th November, 1905, between 8.50 and 9.30, there was a very brilliant display of the Northern Lights, the Aurora Borealis, which was observed in many places in the west of England, including Devon and Cornwall. Many thought it was the volcanic dust, which was afterwards blown away by the east wind. In most parts of the west a pink glow was observed soon after six o'clock, which gradually got brighter until nearly 7.30, when it faded away altogether soon after nine. At Bodmin the

Aurora seemed to present to one the picture of a long ladder worked in streamers. At Callington streamers of bright colours shot up at intervals, and the richest colouring was bounded on the north-east by the "Pointers" in the Great Bear, and on the north-west by the constellation Corona Borealis.

In the Three Towns no little excitement was caused by a large portion of the sky being illuminated by a bright red glare. At first it was supposed that a great fire had broken out, but after exhaustive inquiries fears in this direction were soon put to rest. Mr. C. S. Jago witnessed the phenomenon from the high ground in the neighbourhood of King's Tamerton and Weston Mill. Interviewed by a representative of the "Western Morning News," he said:—

A very fine display of the Aurora Borealis was visible from 8.50 to 9.30, the like of which has not been seen in this neighbourhood for many years. Five minutes from the first appearance it rapidly developed and assumed its typical form and colours, sending its radial streamers from the north and north by east to the constellation Cassiopeia, and a little beyond it. By five minutes past nine it had assumed a magnificent appearance, and then appeared to sink; but about 9.20 it resumed nearly its former brilliancy, dying away gradually towards the west about 9.30. Its appearance about coincides in time with that of the Leonid meteors.

Another observer stated:—

I saw the light in the sky from Station Road, Keyham Barton. At first it appeared in two clouds, but later it seemed as though it was a coloured searchlight. The heavens were illuminated just the same as if a tremendous fire had been raging. The stars appeared to be dwarfed. The light ran up in shafts as does a searchlight. Later, it was seen moving south-west, and then its shape varied as before. The phenomenon lasted about three parts of an hour, and will not be easily forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Another very fine display of the Aurora Borealis was seen in many parts of the county, as well as in Cornwall and elsewhere, on the evening of Saturday, 9 February, 1907.

Mr. E. Kitto, F.R.M.E.T.S., Superintendent of the Falmouth Observatory, gave, in the columns of the "Western Morning News," a good account of what he observed at Falmouth:—

It lasted in pronounced form from 8.20 to 8.40 p.m. The stars were shining with great brilliancy, and the sky was quite clear of cloud, save for a bank of grey stratus lying from north-north-east

to north-north-west, and extending for ten degrees above the horizon. Above this there rose a body of light of pale primrose colour, extending from north-east to north-west, and with radiating fringes ascending to twenty-five degrees. Almost due north-west there was a band of light of somewhat whiter colour, which shot up from the horizon to a height of seventy degrees, and varying in height and in intensity at short intervals; whilst in west-by-north there appeared a much wider band of light, or rather groups of bands, varying in colour from a beautiful blush rose to a delicate pink, and radiating towards the zenith for about thirty to forty degrees in their longest streamers. The interplay of colour in this series of bands was very effective. The greatest intensity of the whole phenomenon was at 8.30 p.m.

As is often the case this phenomenon was accompanied by considerable magnetic disturbance. The photographic records of the self-recording magnetographs at Falmouth Observatory (which were developed yesterday) show that a magnetic storm of considerable intensity was in progress from 2.10 p.m. of Saturday, until 3 a.m. of Sunday, the greatest amplitude occurring at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, when the Aurora was most intense. Owing to the position of the photographic traces on the recording cylinders at the time, the greatest movements of the horizontal force and vertical force magnets are not completely registered; that of the magnetic declination, however, is quite complete. This trace shows that at 8.20 p.m., on Saturday, there was a sudden increase of westerly declination of one degree twenty-four minutes, immediately followed by a return movement of one degree thirty-three minutes in an easterly direction, the time occupied by the double swing being twenty-three minutes. The next largest deviation took place at 1.15 a.m. on Sunday, when a westerly movement commenced, reaching one degree five minutes, and a return movement of thirty-five minutes in an easterly direction, terminating thirty-five minutes later. Several striking deviations in both easterly and westerly directions but of lesser amplitude than the above, were recorded during the storm period. This storm exceeded in magnitude that which accompanied the display of Aurora on November 15th, 1905, particulars of which, together with reproductions of the magnetic curves taken at Falmouth Observatory at the time, were published by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in their annual report for 1905.

Mr. A. M. Harding, of Deviock School, St. Germans, wrote:—

Deviock School is situate on the coastal ridge of hills overlooking the Seaton Valley, and about 430 feet above sea-level, commanding extensive views of the Caradon and Dartmoor hills. On Saturday night, at about 8.15, I noticed, on going out of my house, that there seemed more than the usual amount of light for the time,

and glancing upwards saw an unusual glow in the northern horizon. The belt of sky affected by the display apparently stretched from Dartmoor on the north-east to the direction of Brown Willy on the north-west. Low down were heavy clouds, but above them rose on the western side a huge volume of red glow, which increased in length until it appeared to reach the Pleiades group at about 8.30, when it gradually waned, finally disappearing at about 8.45. At the same time there was on the eastern side a vast glow of a pale greenish colour, frequently traversed by long coruscations. Those about midway in the spectacle, apparently near the north, seemed to remind one of large lunar bows for colour, but were not arched, and the appearance lasted but a short time. About 9 p.m. the northern sky seemed calm and lake-like, and somewhat resembled in light that of soft moonlight, but paler in colour.

"Arcturus" wrote from Newton Abbot:—

A magnificent spectacle was presented to observers at Newton Abbot on Saturday evening. The unusual brilliancy of the northern sky about 8.15 p.m. at first suggested that a large fire was in progress. But the appearance of long streamers radiating from the north and extending in many instances to the zenith, together with a deep rose-pink and red sky, proclaimed it to be an unusually brilliant display of the Northern Lights. In the reports given, the phenomenon is spoken of as lasting for about an hour, but it was still very brilliant here at 10.45. At that hour the sky in the north-east was suffused with a blood-red haze, and flashes of light, similar to summer lightning, followed each other in rapid succession.

About seven o'clock in the evening, at Ashwater, many thought that a huge fire was in progress many miles north of the parish, but at length it was quite apparent that the unusual glow came from the sky. It was followed by long rays of light towards the earth, the country being lit up for miles. Then the sky became very red. The rays travelled very rapidly in a westerly direction, and at times flashes like lightning were followed by small clouds towards the south. Many watched the phenomenon for some time.

The Northern Lights, as seen at Brixham on the same night, were very brilliant.

Mr. George Brown, M.R.C.S., Mount Lodge, near Callington, wrote to the "Western Morning News," under date February 12:—

The remarkable display of Aurora Borealis of Saturday evening last was followed a few hours later by a brilliant display of the Zodiacal Light. According to astronomical authorities, this phe-

nomenon is rarely seen in England earlier in the year than March, and then only shortly after sunset, but in countries nearer the tropics it may be seen at all times of the year, several hours after sunset, when the conditions are favourable. About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, when standing at the front door of my residence, which faces due south, I observed that the houses, trees, hedgerows, and other prominent objects in and about the farms on the opposite side of the valley could be seen as distinctly as if it were a bright moonlight night. The sky was perfectly clear, but, of course, no moon was visible. The cause of this unusual appearance was a glow of white nebulous light, pyramidal in shape, with a broad base extending along the horizon from the north-east to a point west-north-west, the apex directed towards the zenith to a point beyond the Pole-star. At that time the brightest part of the light was in a line drawn from the horizon, north-north-west, through the constellation Cassiopeia towards the zenith, the stars along the path being perceptibly dimmed. Shortly after midnight the light extended along the horizon from the constellation Corona Borealis in the north-east to Aries, the brighter stars of which were setting in the west, the brightest section of the light being due north. At no time were any coloured bands or streamers to be seen. Half an hour after midnight the sky became overcast, and the phenomenon was no longer visible.

An interesting correspondence followed which it is desirable to preserve:—

SIR,—Whatever it was Mr. George Brown saw at Callington on the night of the ninth, it certainly could not have been the Zodiacal Light. At the time he speaks of the sun had been set between five and six hours, and was nearly on the meridian, far under the northern horizon. As the longer axis of the Zodiacal Light lies nearly along the ecliptic, it could not be directed to the zenith; in fact, in our latitude it never can be so directed.

The Zodiacal Light is nearly elliptic in shape, and the shorter diameter is never more than about thirty degrees in width, therefore it could not have stretched along the horizon from north-east to west, or even to north-north-west. Again, all observers agree that the light never dims the stars, even the smallest shining through it with undiminished brightness.

The whole description — time, shape, position, etc. — shows plainly that this was not the Zodiacal Light. It was no doubt a remnant of the earlier auroral display, which I regret I did not see.

G. W. MARTIN.

LOOE, *February 14th.*

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday it was stated that the Zodiacal Light was visible near Callington, about eleven o'clock, on Saturday night. According to the position given it was described as being

nearly due north. Allow me to reply to the same, that the Zodiacal Light is never visible in that direction, or at that time of night. I have seen it in various parts of the world, more brilliant in the tropics. The base of the pyramid of light is nearly due west in the evening, and at the present time will not be visible after ten at night. The Zodiacal Light is to be seen at its best (on bright evenings) immediately after the twilight has disappeared, from the middle of February until the beginning of March.

LOOE, *February 14th.*

L. J. BATEMAN.

SIR,—I saw the light as mentioned by Mr. George Brown, but I am not a sufficient authority to be able to say whether it was the Zodiacal Light or a recurrence of the Aurora Borealis; my own opinion was that it was a recurrence of the Aurora. I noticed it about eleven o'clock last Saturday, 9th instant, and the light was equal to good moonlight; but I did not notice that it cast any shadows. The light came from the west of north, and was rather of a whitish colour, but at the same time to the east-north I also noticed three streams of light, like a flashlight from the ships, only not at all so well defined. They were joined together at the horizon, and one was about vertical, and the other two on each side at about an angle of sixty degrees from the horizon. They were of a pinkish colour. The light to the west of north was not well defined, and looked more like a reflection than anything else.

CUTLINWITH, ST. GERMANS, *February 15th.*

WM. HAMBLY.

Mr. Brown replied under date 19th February, 1907, and with his communication the correspondence ceased:—

On returning from a brief visit to London, I find that Messrs. Martin and Bateman, of Looe, take exception to the use of the term zodiacal light in connection with the celestial phenomena described by me in the "Western Morning News" of the 13th instant. Mr. Martin says that whatever I may have seen on the night of the ninth instant, "it certainly could not have been the Zodiacal Light," and that "it could not have stretched along the horizon from north-east to west, or even to north-north-west." Mr. Bateman asserts most positively that the Zodiacal Light is never visible in the direction of north, and at the present time never after about ten o'clock at night.

Let me assure these gentlemen that what I observed on the occasion in question was accurately described, although not so fully as the extraordinary character of the phenomenon warranted, and I venture to say that nineteen out of every twenty persons competent to form an opinion would agree with me in the view that the physical characteristics described by me fit in with those usually associated with the Zodiacal Light, rather than with those of the Aurora Borealis. With regard to the time, I stated in my former

communication ("Western Morning News," February 13) that, as a rule, the Zodiacal Light is rarely seen in this country, except shortly after sunset. But there is no hard and fast rule in this regard, and under exceptional circumstances it has, on many occasions, been seen by competent observers at, and even after, midnight. The exceptional circumstances which appear to favour unusual manifestations of celestial luminosity—the so-called Aurora Borealis as well as Zodiacal Light—are extreme magnetic disturbance and marked clearness of the atmosphere. From eleven to twelve o'clock on the night of the 9th instant the atmosphere was unusually clear, not a cloud was visible, and we have the authority of Mr. E. Kitto, F.R.MET.S., and Superintendent of the Falmouth Observatory, to assure us that the records of the magnetographs at the Observatory recorded "that a magnetic storm of considerable intensity was in progress from 2.10 p.m. of Saturday, until 3 a.m. of Sunday; the greatest amplitude being at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, when the aurora was most intense." The next most pronounced record of magnetic amplitude was about an hour after midnight, and it is worthy of note that the celestial luminosity I observed reached its maximum shortly after midnight. Both Mr. Martin and Mr. Bateman, although they did not witness the phenomenon, imply that my description is inaccurate. The former says that the "Zodiacal Light could not have stretched along the horizon from north-east to west, or even to north-north-west," and the latter that it is never visible nearly due north, or as late as 11 p.m. On these points it may be possible to set them right; but first let me premise that, although an amateur, contributions descriptive of astronomical and meteorological phenomena observed by me were published in the columns of the "Western Morning News," as well as in the "Times," more than forty years ago.

I take it that few of your readers will question the authority of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in questions of this kind, notwithstanding Messrs. Martin and Bateman's positive pronouncements as to the possibilities of zodiacal light. In the recently published edition of the above-named work, Vol. XXV, page 735, Professor Simon Newcomb says: "There is, perhaps, no celestial object on which observations are so much wanted as on the Zodiacal Light. Up to the present time the conclusions which can be definitely stated are somewhat general in their nature." Leaving, however, the realms of conjecture and unfounded assumption for the solid ground of well-observed facts, we find it recorded in the same classical work, Vol. XXIV, pages 796, 797, that "the distance of the vertex from the sun frequently exceeds ninety degrees, and Mr. Liais and others have recorded cases when the light has been traced completely round from the western to the eastern horizon. This is very uncommon, but it is not at all rare to find the light stretching nearly to the meridian three hours after sunset." So much for the possibilities of extent of the light,

which goes far beyond Mr. Martin's admission of thirty degrees luminosity along the horizon.

And now one word as to time. The same authority states that in China and Japan, where, as is well known, the light is a much more conspicuous object than in England, the Zodiacal Light has been observed at both the east and west horizons simultaneously, from eleven to one o'clock for several nights in succession. What is a comparatively common occurrence in other countries may, under exceptional circumstances, take place in England. Some authorities have hazarded the conjecture that there is some connection between the Zodiacal Light and the Aurora Borealis. My later observations of the phenomena lead me to the opinion that they are due to the same cause, but manifested under different atmospheric conditions.

WHIRLWIND AT BRIXHAM.

A remarkable incident occurred at Brixham at noon on Saturday. In a field at Mathill (occupied by Mr. Kingwell) hay was being carried, when suddenly upwards of half a wagon-load was caught up and carried to a height of fifty yards, and on in a southerly direction across the valley. Some of it was carried a distance of three hundred yards. The weather was fine, with bright sunshine, with a light wind from the north, and heavy thunder-clouds in the west.—“Western Morning News,” July 15, 1907.

METEORS.

Those returning from Newton and Noss to Steer Point, on the River Yealm, in the *Kitley Bell*, on the evening of Saturday, 9 February, 1907, about seven o'clock, saw a brilliant meteor. Its course seemed to be through the constellation of Orion, from north-east to south-west, and just before disappearing it burst like a firework.

SUN SPOTS.

The occurrence of large spots on the sun early in the year was noticed and commented on. Mr. A. J. Vanstone, of Beach House, Shaldon, writing to the “Western Morning News,” on the 15th February, 1907, gives a striking account of what he saw:—

Observers of the sunrise from Shaldon Beach to-day witnessed at 7.30 a certainly most unusual phenomenon, apparently rising sheer out of the sea, with the purple of aurora, the usual dazzling brilliance being temporarily eclipsed by earth's atmosphere; the sun assumed the shape of a gigantic Chinese lantern, ridges appearing at the top, and a deep groove with further bulging at the base. At this stage was seen what is thought to be a very

rare sight, the sun's spots being distinctly visible to the naked eye, and that without the aid of smoked glass. As the orb mounted higher, the brightness increased, but the spots could be seen plainly enough without a telescope; but, of course, smoked glass was necessary.

THUNDER-STORMS.

We have in former reports noted storms of exceptional severity. We include three this year. The first was in August, 1905. It prevailed over a large portion of the county on the evening of Tuesday the 15th, and the morning of the 16th. It was one of the severest on record.

At Exeter it commenced about 9.30 p.m., and continued with brief lulls for six or seven hours. The lightning included both fork and sheet, was intensely vivid, and played in all directions. The peals of thunder were extremely violent, and caused considerable vibration of houses. The rain was, as is usual in thunderstorms, very copious, but continued with remarkable heaviness, and thoroughly scoured the streets and roads; in fact, in some hilly localities the metalling was washed out of the surfaces. Many people were kept awake during the storm, which was of extraordinary duration.

In the city itself no serious damage appears to have been done. There was slight flooding of a few places owing, presumably, to the choking or incapacity of the drainage pipes; but generally the water ran off rapidly.

A pony belonging to Mr. R. Langdon, of South Wonford, Heavitree, was killed by lightning. The animal had been left grazing in St. Loye's Orchard, Heavitree.

Mr. W. Hooper, of Broadclyst, had a small rick of oats, which was situated close to his house, struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

At Poltimore two and a half inches of rain were registered as falling during the storm. The parish was visited by two storms. The first came from the north-east, and after a short interval another outburst occurred which had travelled from the south-west.

At Whimble the rainfall during the storm measured two and a half inches. Mr. W. Snow had a horse killed, while a horse belonging to Mr. Carter was so badly injured that it is not expected to recover.

Houses at Starcross and Cofton were flooded. In fields by the side of the hills of Cofford Farm, and the opposite hills at Cofford, large quantities of earth were washed from the top to the bottom. In the case of the former, the earth was carried over the hedge into the main road.

Exonians and others camping out on Dawlish Warren had none too pleasant experiences, as will be readily imagined. Fortunately

no accident occurred. A rather amusing incident can, however, be chronicled. A concert had been arranged to be held in a cave at Langstone Head, and a most enjoyable time was anticipated. A number of gentlemen, in the best of spirits, set out for the cave early in the evening to put the place in order for the event. All went well for a time. Then the storm commenced, and the advance party quickly discovered that they were prisoners, and that if they were bent on having their concert it would have to be between themselves. But there was no concert. The disappointed ones sat and watched the lightning, and listened to the peals of thunder and the patter of the heavy rain. It was nearly four o'clock when they returned to their boat-houses. Of course, anxious friends awaited their arrival.

A chimney at Holcombe was brought to the ground. The rainfall measured 3.38 inches for 5.75 hours. The highest recorded in England was in 1900, when 3.75 inches fell in one and a quarter hours.

The storm was very heavy at Exmouth. The end house of a terrace at the Point, occupied by Mr. Parker, was struck by lightning. The damage, fortunately, was not serious, a few slates being torn from the roof. Some children sleeping at the top of the house had a narrow escape. Exeter Road and other low-lying portions of the town in the vicinity of Chapel Street and the Parade were flooded.

At Teignmouth, at about 11.15, it was observed that two distinct storms were approaching from the north-west and the east. At 2.15 the two storms practically met. The elements from then until three o'clock seemed charged with electricity, inasmuch as the fishermen fishing in the river could see their nets as in the moonlight. The amount of rain registered at the Den Meteorological Station was 1.14 inches, the storm lasting from 8.40 p.m. till 3.20 a.m. No damage is recorded.

Mrs. I. Bennett, of Wood Barton, Morchard Bishop, found a valuable young horse lying helpless in the home field. It was unable to move, and its hind limbs had been apparently struck by lightning. It was put out of pain.

Mr. Acland, of Millside, Bradninch, lost a valuable horse. It was found in a field with its back broken, and had to be destroyed. It is supposed the horse was frightened by the storm, and injured itself whilst careering about the field.

Mr. Richard Sanders, of Plymtree, left his two horses in a field. One was killed by lightning. Mr. Ware, of Mousham, near Five Bridges, had a cow killed.

Several parts of Okehampton were flooded as a consequence of the heavy rainfall.

At Sticklepath, near Okehampton, the post-office telegraph wires were fused and the instruments put out of order, so that communication was interrupted for a considerable time.

At Sheepwash a horse belonging to Mr. Leech, carrier, was killed. A horse owned by Mr. Scott-Browne was found with his neck broken at Buckland Filleigh. Mr. Cole, of Couch Moor, Ashwater, lost four bullocks.

At Wiveliscombe such a storm had not been witnessed for some years. A house in Church Street was struck and damaged. Fortunately, it was not inhabited at the time. Mrs. Pugsley, of Whitefield, Mr. Elliot, of Okehampton, and Mr. Greenway, of Fries Farm, each had a horse struck by lightning, and in the last two cases the animals were killed. At Fitzhead two thatched cottages were struck and burnt down. Several houses were flooded.

At Newton Poppleford Mr. J. Beer, of Upton, had ten lambs and a horse killed, while a tree on the farm was splintered to atoms by lightning. A chimney at Mr. G. Roberts's "Turk's Head" was badly shivered. Mr. F. Holmes, butcher, had a valuable horse struck. It fell over a hedge and was badly injured. The Exeter Inn was flooded by rain water.

The Rev. C. F. Benthall, vicar of Cofton, Starcross, wrote that he registered 3.98 inches of rain as falling between 9 p.m. on Tuesday and 9 a.m. on Wednesday. The previous maximum for twenty-four hours was 1.62 inches on August 7, 1899.

At Newton Abbot the residence of the Rev. W. Loundes, at Penninn, was struck by lightning, considerable damage being done. A portion of the roof was torn off, and the current, running down the chimney, struck the grate, knocking it into the room. It then ran along the wire of the house-bell to the front door, where it burnt the woodwork to a cinder and broke two iron shutters on the wall. The lightning then went to earth through a drain, the surface being torn up for a considerable distance. The Rev. Mr. Loundes was sleeping in an adjoining room, but escaped with a serious shaking.

The storm visited Uffculme, and was fiercest there between midnight and one o'clock. About that time lightning struck the chimney of the kitchen on the eastern side of Yondercott Farm, occupied by Mr. Robert Clatworthy, and owned by Mr. H. G. New, J.P., of Craddock. The chimney was split asunder, and the brickwork crashed through a slated roof into an unoccupied servants' bedroom. The electric current also shattered the gable end of the building and scattered debris in all directions. It traversed the flue leading into the pump-house, and damaged cream, butter, etc., in the dairy. Two panes of glass in a bedroom occupied by Mr. Clatworthy's two sons were shattered.

Several years since great havoc was caused by lightning at Hill Head, where the inmates had a miraculous escape. Five years since Ivy Cottages, situated about three hundred yards from Mr. Clatworthy's, were severely damaged by lightning.

No loss of cattle or other damage has been reported in the Culm Valley.

The rain which fell at Bullmoor during the night is given as $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Midway between Uffculme and Culmstock, on the banks of the River Culm, a willow tree was split in halves.

We are indebted to the "Devon and Exeter Gazette" for the above accounts.

A terrific thunder-storm broke over the west of England on Saturday, 23rd June, 1906, accompanied in many places with heavy showers of hail. The effects were felt most in North Cornwall and Devonshire.

The storm broke over Starcross about 7 p.m. Rain and hail fell in torrents, whilst the thunder and lightning were unceasing for a long time. At first the hail fell as large as marbles, quite half an inch in diameter, but at one time it came down like bits of glass of all shapes, some of them being quite an inch and a half in width, and nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness. It was a remarkable sight to see the hail in such shapes. To all appearances it was as if large sheets of glass had been broken into fragments. During the storm Mr. Bricknell, farmer and butcher, of Kenton, had seventeen sheep killed. They had taken shelter beneath the branches of a tree.

Two bullocks belonging to Mr. E. Chudleigh Park, St. Stephen's-by-Launceston, were killed by lightning. They were valued at about £25. Later in the evening and well on toward midnight the display of "sheet" lightning, as viewed from Launceston playing over the Dartmoor hills, was a very grand sight.

During the storm two lincages containing straw and implements on Allerton Farm, Dartington, occupied by Mr. M. Clear, were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

Brook Manor House, Buckfastleigh, a building considerably over two hundred years old, belonging to the Earl of Macclesfield, was badly damaged. The lightning appeared to have struck the chimney at the north-east side of the house, and considerably damaged the roof. In descending to earth its passage was marked by broken plaster, etc., several rooms being involved. Luckily, no lives were lost, but the occupiers had narrow escapes. It is considered that the current of electricity was carried over the several rooms through the old-fashioned bell-wires, this being the cause of so much damage.

During the heavy thunder-storm a punt was returning from Dawlish Warren to Exmouth with Mrs. Penwarden,

the wife of an Exmouth grocer, her two sons and daughter, and Mr. Walker. The tide was running strongly, and the craft got into difficulties and fouled a steamer's mooring. The sons were rescued by fishermen before the punt capsized, and Mr. Walker was taken in, but the two ladies caught hold of the upturned punt and were picked up as it was drifting away, having had a very narrow escape. A dog with the party was drowned.

The downpour of rain at Exmouth was heavier than has been known for more than twenty years. Many of the streets were under water; in fact, the Parade was so flooded that children were paddling about in it knee-deep. Several houses were flooded, in some cases the water coming in at the back door and running out at the front.

The electric railway staff at Kingsbridge was affected by the lightning, causing the train due at 6.45 to be delayed two hours. A carriage was dispatched to Totnes by road for the mail bags.

At Torquay a very heavy fall of rain caused the flooding of a shop in Union Street, opposite the Town Hall.

Exeter and the neighbourhood shared in the severity of the storm. The rain at times came down in a deluge. The lightning was very vivid, and the thunder-peals extremely loud.

A thunderbolt is reported to have fallen in a field at Trill Farm, near Axminster.

At Topsham hailstones over three-quarters of an inch in diameter fell.

Only the fringe of the storm reached Plymouth, but about six o'clock a few rumblings of thunder were heard, and a flash of lightning seen, accompanied by a heavy shower of rain.

The storm which did so much damage in many parts of the country at the beginning of the month, and caused the death of several persons, was not much felt with us, although there was much thunder and heavy rain and hail.

On Saturday, the 29th June, ¹⁹⁰⁷ early in the afternoon, between Ivybridge and Cornwood the hailstones were noted as remarkably large. About an hour later a storm burst over the valley of the Walkham, near Grenofen, and hail fell. At Ashwater early in the morning the low-lying fields were coated with hoar-frost, while at Virginstow such a violent hailstorm broke about noon that in ten minutes the fields were as white as a sheet, and workmen were

driven to shelter. Broadwoodwidge on Saturday had two heavy hailstorms at an interval of an hour. The stones were of the size of large peas, and accompanied by much rain. At Black Torrington a fine morning was followed about 2 p.m. by thunder and lightning, and sharp showers of rain and hail. A bitterly cold easterly wind prevailed at Starcross, and Kenton had a heavy hailstorm. In the evening rain fell at Starcross.

III. ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

DUNNABRIDGE CHAIR.

The stone seat inside Dunnabridge Pound has caused some speculation as to its original purpose. There is a voucher dated 9 September, 1620, for a sum of 3s. 4d. laid out by the reeve of the manor of Lydford for repairing the Pound walls, gate, and stocks at Dunnabridge.

From this it would appear likely that this rude covered bench was the seat of the stocks.—“Dartmoor Preservation Association Transactions,” Vol. I, p. 60.

ROBERT BURNARD.

REMAINS OF ANCIENT MILL AT BABENEY.

The agricultural operations of the occupiers of the ancient tenements of the forest of Dartmoor were mostly confined, as they are now, to the rearing and care of cattle, horses, and sheep. There was some tillage, for a mill was constructed at Babeney in 1302–3 by the King's tenants at their own cost except the timber, which they had in the King's wood.

Ten years afterwards mention is made that the bailiff of the manor answers for the farm of the mill at Babeney, and in 1618, in a document entitled “An Abstract of a Survey of Sundry Woods within the County of Cornwall and of his Highness's Mills within the Borough of Lydford,” the following occurs:—

There is a mill within the forest of Dartmoor in a village called Balbeny in the occupation of all the freeholders within the forest of Dartmoor, and by them leased, but by what right we know not. The old rent 20s. by the year; the rent reserved by the freeholders is 53s. 4d. per annum, and the improved value for which the said lessee doth let the same is about £7; but we find that the said mill was leased in 12 Elizabeth for twenty-one years unto one Thomas Beaston. All dwellers within the forest owe suit to this mill.

In 1626 the mill was demised to Thomas Briscowth, and other references to it crop up from time to time in Vol. I of "Dartmoor Preservation Association Transactions."

This mill was situated close to the ford across the Walla-brook, and some remains of it still exist, consisting of mill-stones, the stone blocks which carried the shaft of the water wheel, and portions of a dwelling.

When the modern clapper bridge was erected over this ford in 1902, Mr. George French, the builder, found some small broken mill-stones embedded in the river, and from his account of them it is clear that these were of greater antiquity than the specimens now lying partly buried on the site.

The field sloping up from the site towards Barbeny farmhouse is still known as Mill Hill.

This mill was near some of the best of the tenements, or, as William Pellowe of Lydford put it in 1627, in a case involving a dispute as to tithes with William Barber, the rector of Lydford, "the farthest parts of the parish of Lydford, near the wild wastes, are good land, inhabited by rich inhabitants, and tilled with oats and rye, and with manurance tilled with barley."

It is possible that sufficient grain was grown to largely provide for the wants of the moorland dwellers; any deficiency could be had from the enclosed country, which lay not far away from the principal tenements.

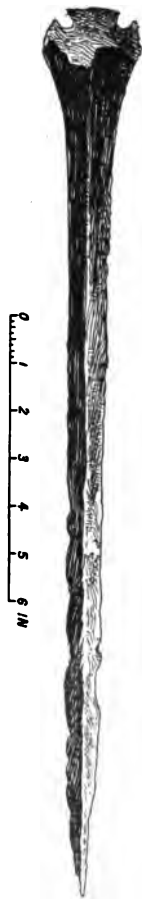
ROBERT BURNARD.

STONE AND BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

A fine arrow-head of flint was found by Mr. F. Coaker in Dunnabridge Bog in April last. It was discovered during the process of turf-cutting, and lay eighteen inches under the surface.

A rough cake of impure tin was recently found during some repairs to a fence by Mucks Hole Gate, Postbridge. This gate is close to the site of an ancient blowing-house situated on the right bank of the Stannon Brook. The cake weighs 20 lb., and was evidently cast in an improvised mould, probably a mere hole in the earth or subsoil. It was certainly not cast in the mould-stone, which may still be seen in the wall which passes close by the smelting place. The tin may have been stolen from the furnace, hidden in the ground, and never reclaimed by the thief.

During this month (July) Mr. Almond, of Hexworthy,



BRONZE SWORD-BLADE FOUND NEAR FICE'S WELL.

found a small stone celt in the Bearas opposite Huccaby House. It is of flint, much patinated by exposure, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and possesses a well-ground cutting end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The butt-end is roughly flaked.

ROBERT BURNARD.

Mr. Arthur Evans detected instantly on the pygmy cores and splinters submitted to him by myself (*vide* Trans., Vol. XXXVIII, p. 260) plain traces of use on practically every one of the splinters, and quite agreed with me about the cores. The pygmy blade splinters have been used for some sort of cutting or fashioning; and one and all, in the opinion of Mr. Evans, have been flaked off from just such cores as those among my specimens.

I have lately acquired a fine perforated stone axe-hammer from Bratton Down, near Bratton Fleming, found about two inches below the surface. I have also obtained the main portion of a polished flint celt from Georgeham. This implement in its perfect state must have been considerably longer than the perfect and beautiful one from Melbury Moor, near Bideford, exhibited at last year's meeting at Lynton. Implements of this character are very rarely found in North Devon.

THOMAS YOUNG, M.R.C.S.

On October 10th, 1906, a convict engaged with others in making a new road across the bog-land lying between Greenaball and Fice's Well turned up a bronze sword-blade in excellent preservation, 18 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick measured at the mid-rib, and weighing $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The blade is of the usual slender pattern figured by Sir John Evans, and it had been pierced with two rivet holes to attach it to the hilt, but no trace of the latter was found. Apart from the fact that it is the finest bronze weapon yet found on Dartmoor, the find is of unusual historical interest owing to its position. The ground is an undulating plain, raised about fifty feet above the valley of the Blackabrook, distant about half a mile, into which it drains. It is covered with heather and a layer of peat of a uniform depth of eighteen inches and evidently undisturbed. Under the peat is a waterproof layer of black soil four inches thick, which is called locally the "iron pan," though there is less than 1.5 per cent. of iron in it. Upon this, and partly embedded in it, are the roots and boles of oak trees, showing that the land was formerly covered with a sparse oak forest of no great size. It was upon this "iron pan" that the sword-blade was lying flat.

Under the pan there lies a clayey yellow sand, with small lumps and boulders of rotten granite embedded in it. Pits twelve feet deep were sunk in this without coming to the solid rock, and it was observed that in heavy rains the water did not lie in these pits, but immediately drained away through the sand, whereas not a drop found its way through the pan.

The pan is evidently the original soil of Dartmoor, and, from the position of the sword-blade, one may hazard a suggestion that it was the soil of the moor as late as the Bronze Age. If this were so, at the period when the hut circles were inhabited we must picture the moor as a vast expanse of grass-land thickly timbered in the stream bottoms, with sparser trees on the lower hills, and denuded as it is now on the higher slopes of the tors. The subsoil being porous there were then no bogs, and the people of the hut circles must have found pasture for their herds in abundance. At some time after the sword was dropped by its owner—almost within historic times, in fact—the peat began to form, and it is in this suggestion that the main interest of the find lies. A section of the ground was cut on the site and forwarded for examination to Mr. A. D. Hall, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Harpenden. He writes that the "iron pan" is almost always present beneath a bed of peat.

I think [he says] that in this case it may be taken to represent some change in the climatic or geological conditions which have brought about the water-logging of the soil and the consequent destruction of the former growth of trees. Peat begins to accumulate as soon as the access of air is cut off from the soil by a permanent accumulation of water near the surface. Then the character of the bacterial decay of the vegetable matter, which still manages to survive on the top, changes: instead of rotting away entirely, like a piece of dead wood does when lying on the ground, a new set of bacteria, preserving the greater part of the carbonaceous matter, reduce the vegetable tissues to black peaty material. This will accumulate from the surface-growth with considerable rapidity as long as the water-logging continues.

How did the thin coating of soil become water-logged? The alteration of a stream course will not account for it, for there must always have been a good fall into the valley of the Blackabrook, and the deposit of peat on the uplands of Dartmoor is almost universal. I confess that I can think of no explanation but that the rainfall suddenly increased to

such an extent that the water could not drain away fast enough through the porous subsoil, and that the clayey matter in the decayed granite was churned into a waterproof coating, which stopped the drainage altogether. It will be remembered that in his excavation of the Romano-British villages in the chalk General Pitt Rivers found evidence of a greater rainfall in Roman times, and it is possible that the formation of the peat on Dartmoor may date from this comparatively late period.

This, it is right to say, is not Mr. Hall's view. He thinks that there has hardly been time for any climatic change to have operated since the Bronze Age, and that the tendency would have been in the direction of drier conditions less favourable to peat formation than the other way. He suggests, therefore, that the sword was buried under the peat by its owner.

There is a third suggestion, namely, that the weapon had been dropped on the surface of the peat, and had worked down by its own weight, but I doubt whether so light an object, lying flat, could have passed through the fibrous matter.

After my examination of the spot I confess that the burial theory is not convincing. There are no sepulchral remains in the immediate vicinity, and it would be a remarkable coincidence if a person burying an object of such value should have chosen the exact depth at which the peat stopped and the surface of the original soil began.

Mr. Hall's analyses of the sections of soil taken on the spot are as follows:—

Peaty Soil, percentages calculated on dried soil:—

Loss on ignition (organic matter)	=	9.6 %
Carbonate (largely carbonate of iron, lime being very low)	=	0.48 %
Oxide of Iron	=	0.65 %
Phosphoric Acid	=	a trace

Iron Pan Soil:—

Carbonate (chiefly iron)	=	0.303 %
Oxide of Iron	=	1.00 %

BASIL THOMSON.

NUMISMATICS.

A silver penny of Elizabeth was found at Baggy Point, and a London silver penny of Edward I was found at Croyde.

THOMAS YOUNG.

IV. ZOOLOGY.

FISHES.

A Torpedo Electric Ray (*Torpedo hebetans*), weighing nearly a hundredweight and about five feet in length, was found stranded on the banks of the river Taw, near Barnstaple, 8 June, 1906. Shortly after another was found floating dead on the water in the same river, making the third captured here in three years.—“Zoologist,” April, 1907.

About two months ago an Opah or King Fish (*Lampris luna*, Risso) was captured at Croyde Bay. It is now in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

The fish was taken on May 22nd by Mr. R. Hadden, of Woolacombe, N. Devon, who says he was walking along the sands between Woolacombe and Baggy Point, when he noticed two large red fins sticking out of the water, so he waded in and secured the fish, which he supposes had got stranded in chasing fish into the shallow water. It was then alive, and he describes it as a beautiful silver colour, except for the scarlet fins, etc. It weighed 120 lb. on arrival in London. Length from centre of tail to end of jaw, 44 inches; depth, 25 inches. It is now being mounted for the Museum collection.

I think we are very fortunate to have had it given us, as I see there is only one mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue. This is given as 3 feet long, from coast of Devon (no date mentioned). The only other Devon specimen I can trace is the one from Brixham in 1772, which Mr. Cunningham gives as 4 feet 5 inches long, 140 lb. weight.

EDWIN HOLLIS.

BIRDS.

About the beginning of September, 1906, a Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) was shot in the Taw, near Fremington.—“Zoologist,” January, 1907.

An Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*) was shot by a gamekeeper on the Plym River at Bickleigh Bridge in September, 1905.—“Zoologist,” June, 1907.

On the 20th September, 1904, a well-known gamekeeper on the south side of Dartmoor sent me in a Black Hawk. It proved to be a melanistic variety of the Honey Buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), imm. ♂. This is the second instance only of this migrant occurring in the South Hams, and, interesting to relate, the other specimen was obtained by my

uncle in Woodleigh Woods in the year 1840. Albino and melanistic varieties of accipitrine and predatory birds are not uncommon all the world over, and it seems to me that, as these species have the upper hand in the class Aves over the other orders, nature or evolution has displayed a supreme indifference in *protective* colouration of the order mentioned. There are arguments against this theory I admit (cf. Snowy Owl and Greenland Falcon), but they have a limited range.

Writing about buzzards, the last time I was at Lynton (about seven years ago) I counted seven common buzzards and as many ravens on the high rocks opposite one of the hotels. I pointed out these birds to some of the guests, and explained there were few places in England where such a wealth of wild nature could be seen in the way of birds. Lower down, between Lynton and Ilfracombe, I counted three pairs of breeding choughs, and I hope they are there now. Twenty-five years ago I often used to see flocks of fifteen to twenty a little further down the coast; but they are all gone now, and like the choughs that used to breed in our South Devon cliffs they have been exterminated, in the main, by that ubiquitous robber the jackdaw.

I had an interesting communication from Mr. H. H. Hamling that he had found a nest of the Short-eared Owl (*A. brachyotus*) on Braunton Burrows, on May 10, 1906. The eggs were hard set and were not interfered with, but on a subsequent visit it was found that the young had been removed. Such a useful species as this bird should be given every protection.

As far as I can ascertain a record has been obtained by a young lady, Miss May Cary Elwes, finding three cuckoo's eggs in one nest near Plym Bridge.

A point of interest with regard to the Swift I have observed this spring (1907). There are two well-known and old-established colonies of this bird in the neighbourhood, their breeding haunts being about three miles apart. It was noticed that the migrants to one colony arrived exactly one week before a single bird was seen at the other. This seems to indicate that the birds forming the separate colonies wintered in latitudes very far apart, for the swift winters in the far south all over the Eastern Hemisphere. That the same birds return to their old breeding haunts year after year is a well-ascertained fact; but that birds wintering many thousands of miles apart should pick up their breeding quarters which are situated comparatively

so close together shows, to my mind, a wonderfully homing instinct.

On February 6th of this year I had a male Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) brought me, with an unusual amount of white in its plumage, as if it were commencing to assume its nuptial dress. It had been picked up dead under the cliff in Collapit Creek. It is interesting to notice that all the drawings of this bird as given by British artists show the bird in its winter dress, whereas, as it is a regular breeding species in our islands, one would have thought the proper delineation of the bird would be when it has attained its beautiful black and white nuptial plumage.

E. A. S. ELLIOT.

MAMMALS.

In view of the fact that the Bank Vole, *Evotomys glareolus*, the Pigmy Shrew, *Sorex minutus*, and the Lesser Horse-shoe Bat, *Rhinolophus hipposiderus*, seem to have been regarded as uncommon animals in Devon, I think the following notes may be of interest.

During the past two years I have been paying some attention to the smaller mammals occurring in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and may say that I have hardly ever put down my traps without obtaining one or more specimens of *E. glareolus*, whereas during the whole period I have only taken three specimens of the Field Vole, *Microtus agrestis*, which has been regarded as common.

Although I have not till lately kept a strict record of numbers, I can safely say I have taken over one hundred of the former to three of the latter. A series of the skins can now be seen in the skin collection of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

I think it probable that had I obtained my specimens with a dog instead of with traps, I should have found the proportions to a great extent reversed, *M. agrestis* being notoriously difficult to trap, but more easily caught by dogs than *E. glareolus*, on account of their living, as a rule, in open grass fields or rushy ditches, while *E. glareolus*, as its name denotes, prefers banks and hedges. This, I fancy, accounts for so few bank voles having been recorded, as the ordinary farmer would not notice the small differences between the two species, and those killed by his dogs would be mainly field voles.

In the last four times I have been out I have put down

an average of twelve traps, and my bag has been as follows :—

<i>M. sylvaticus</i>	.	.	.	.	3
<i>E. glareolus</i>	.	.	.	.	11
<i>M. agrestis</i>	.	.	.	.	1
<i>S. araneus</i>	.	.	.	.	7
<i>S. minutus</i>	.	.	.	.	3

With regard to the Pigmy Shrew, I have taken it at Exwick, Duryard, Stoke Canon, Topsham, and Ide, so it is evidently fairly well distributed. Here, as in other districts, it is much less common than the common Shrew, but my experience has been that when I get one, if I leave the trap down, I frequently get others in the same trap, while traps within a few yards are either unstruck or catch some other species. From this I gather that they live in small colonies with a very restricted range of travel, while the common Shrew is almost ubiquitous.

I have taken the Lesser Horse-shoe Bat at two places within a mile of Exeter, three being in an old cellar. These I took, and have seen none there since. One I took from a crevice in a rock, and on subsequent visits have seen as many as three there at one time. I have also seen one in a cave at Chudleigh, which I took down to examine and replaced. A short note on these was published in the "Zoologist." Three of those I took are now in the Museum here.

EDWIN HOLLIS.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. R. Burnard, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

YOUR Committee regrets that the weather has again, as it has frequently in past years, materially interfered with the work which falls within their sphere.

The present Report includes :—

- (1) The exploration of barrows on Martinhoe Common.
- (2) The record of a rifled kistvaen in the Plym Valley, near the Drizzlecombe group of menhirs and stone rows.

MARTINHOE COMMON.

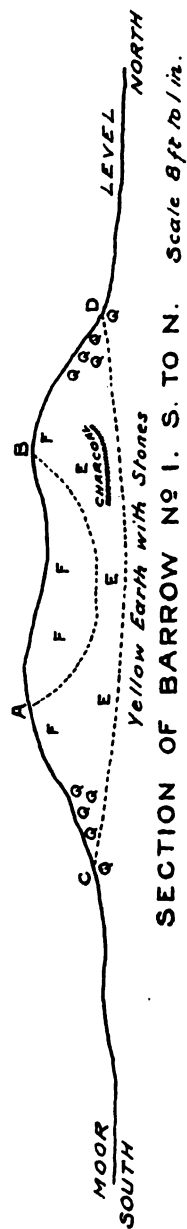
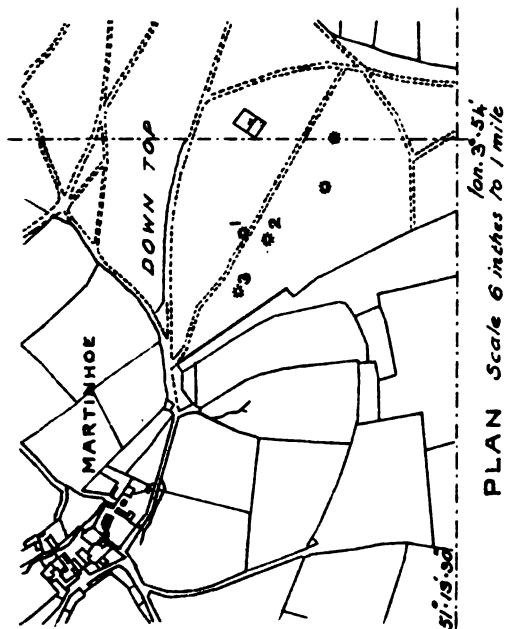
Both the Rev. J. F. Chanter and the Rev. R. W. Oldham have reported on the examination of these barrows, in the exploration of which they co-operated. Mr. Chanter reports :—

There is a small group of four barrows on Martinhoe Common, lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 5''$, long. $3^{\circ} 54' 30''$; they average about 30 feet diameter and 18 to 20 inches high; all show signs of previous disturbance, some of them having been almost entirely dug out and now presenting more the appearance of hut circles than cairns.

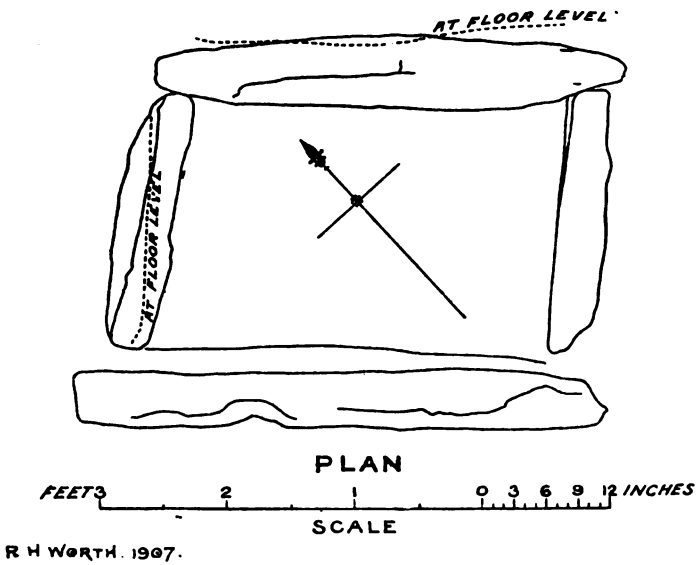
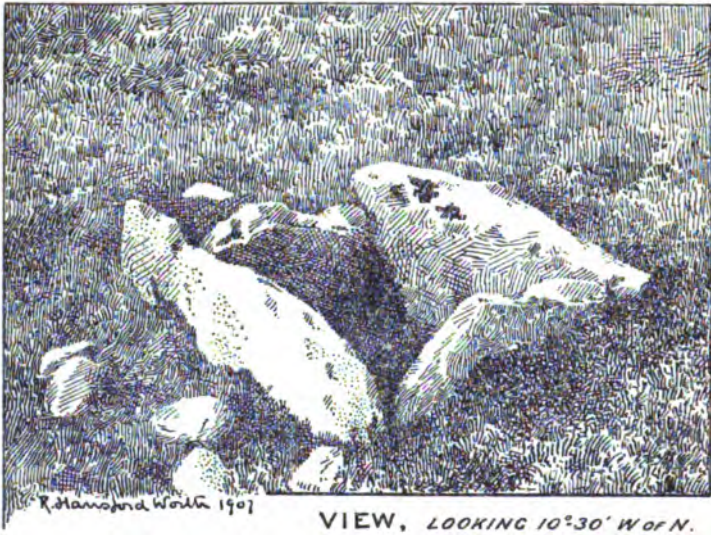
In conjunction with Captain Harold Fergus, D.S.O., and Rev. R. W. Oldham, an examination of those which showed the least signs of interference was made during the months of July and

MARTINHOE BARROWS.

- A.B. THE LINE OF FORMER EXCAVATION.
- C.D. THE LINE OF EXCAVATION JULY, 1906.
- E.E. FINE WHITE SAND.
- F.F. DARK SAND AND LOAM.
- Q.Q. STONES.



DRIZZLECOMBE



August, 1906; trenches 2 feet 6 inches wide were driven in at ground-level. All the material passed through proved to have been previously disturbed, and consisted of stones and peaty soil indiscriminately mixed up in about equal proportions, nothing of any interest being found except a few bits of charcoal. The barrows had evidently originally consisted of small cairns of stones over interment pits, on top of which there had been a covering of turf and soil.

The very wet and rough weather this spring has prevented any further work on any of the barrows in the Exmoor district.

The Rev. R. W. Oldham's Report, accompanied by a section of one of the barrows, has been mislaid, and that gentleman retained no copy, but forwards the following note:—

MARTINHOE BARROWS.

In July, 1906, Captain Harold Fergus, D.S.O., and the Rev. R. W. Oldham opened three barrows on the common at Martinhoe, about half a mile east from Martinhoe Church. A trench about 2 feet wide was dug right through and down to the level of the surrounding soil, and carefully sifted, but nothing was found except some charcoal. All the barrows in the neighbourhood had evidently been opened before.

PLYM VALLEY.

Your Committee's Secretary has previously described with plans and sketches all the then known kistvaens in the Plym Valley. It seemed that no example could well have escaped survey. But last year, on the occasion of the visit to Drizzlecombe of the members of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, another, and rather fine, specimen was discovered.

It lies in lat. $50^{\circ} 29' 22''$, long. $3^{\circ} 59' 5\frac{1}{2}''$, not far out of a line due north of the cairn known as the Giant's Basin, about 1740 feet from it, and within 140 feet of the small stream which occupies Drizzlecombe. Its length is 36 inches, its width 25 inches, and its depth before excavation 28 inches. The direction of its longer sides lies $47^{\circ} 30' W.$ of $N.$ A thorough re-excavation has not yet been made. The accompanying illustration gives a plan and view.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF
THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. James Hamlyn, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable Observations on the Climate of Devon.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

YOUR Committee presents its Report for the year 1906.

The following changes have taken place: At *Teignmouth* Dr. W. C. Lake, on 13th June, moved his gauge to *Benton*, 320 feet above sea-level; and, on 27th June, erected a new Stevenson Screen; his record for the year is therefore "mixed."

On the Torquay Watershed, *Laployd* gauge is now read daily. At *Woolacombe*, Mr. R. N. Kivell, who has been the actual observer for Lady Chichester since 1903, now appears in the list as such. Mr. F. W. Lillicrap, Borough Water Engineer, Devonport, has now the Devonport Watershed gauges in his charge.

The year as a whole has been dry. At Ashburton the rainfall amounted to 88.7 per cent of the average for forty years, and at Exeter to 78.3 per cent of a similar average. But January and October were wet months.

At Berry Pomeroy, *Totnes*, Mr. Charles Barran has made the interesting experiment of reading his gauge twice daily, at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., thus obtaining a record of the day and night fall. He finds that 16.40 inches fell in the day period, and 21.30 inches during the night. He is continuing the observations, and up to 30th June, 1907, there had fallen in that year 7.81 inches during the day, and 11.10 during the night; somewhat similar records for 1905 point the same way. It would appear, therefore, that at Berry Pomeroy the night is the wet period; will any observer elsewhere in Devon take similar observations? The results would be very interesting.

The best thanks of the Committee and of the Associa-

tion are due to the Observers, whose assistance renders possible the preparation of this Report.

The names of the Observers or the Authority, and of the Stations, with the height above Ordnance-datum, are as follows:—

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet).	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Abbotskerswell (Court Grange)	150 ...	Mrs. Marcus Hare.
Ashburton (Druid)	. 584 ...	P. F. S. Amery, J.P.
Barnstaple (Athenæum)	. 25 ...	Thomas Wainwright.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh)	. 124 ...	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Buckfastleigh (Bossel)	. 250 ...	James Hamlyn, J.P.
Cullompton	. 202 ...	T. Turner, J.P., F.R.Met.Soc.
Devonport Watershed:—		
Cowsic Valley (weekly)	1352	} H. Francis, M.I.C.E. F. W. Lillicrap.
Devil's Tor (near Bear-down Man) (quarterly)	1785	
Exeter (Devon and Exeter Institution).	. 155 ...	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Holne (Vicariate)	. 650 ...	The Rev. John Gill, M.A.
Huccaby	. 900 ...	R. Burnard, F.S.A.
Ilfracombe	. 20 ...	M. W. Tattam.
Kingsbridge (Westcombe)	. 100 ...	T. W. Latham.
Newton Abbot (The Chestnuts)	. 100 ...	E. D. Wylie.
Plymouth Observatory	. 116 ...	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.Met.Soc.
Plymouth Watershed:—		
Head Weir (Plymouth Reservoir)	. 720	} Frank Howarth, M.I.C.E.
Siward's Cross (weekly)	1200	
Postbridge (Archerton).	1200 ...	E. A. Bennett.
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359 ...	W. Marriott, F.R.Met.Soc. (Asst. Sec. Roy. Met.Soc.)
Roborough Reservoir	. 548 ...	Frank Howarth, M.I.C.E.
Rousdon (The Observatory)	516 ...	Lady Peek.
Salcombe (Holm Leigh)	. 137 ...	V. W. Twining, M.B.
Sidmouth (Sidmount)	. 186 ...	Miss Constance M. Radford.
South Brent (Great Aish)	. 500 ...	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	. 363 ...	W. H. Reeve.
Tavistock (Statsford, Whitechurch)	. 594 ...	E. E. Glyde, F.R.Met.Soc.
Teignmouth (Bitton and Benton)	. 70, 320 ...	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Teignmouth Observatory	. 20 ...	G. Rossiter.
Torquay Observatory	. 12 ...	Frederick March, F.R.Met.Soc.
Torquay (Livermead House)	30 ...	Edwin Smith.
Torquay Watershed:—		
Kennick	. 842	} S. C. Chapman, A.M.I.C.E.
Laployd	. 1030	
Mardon	. 836	
Torrington, Great (Enfield)	. 336 ...	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	. 185 ...	Charles Barran, J.P.
Woolacombe (N. Devon)	. 60 ...	R. N. Kivell, for Lady Chichester.

JANUARY, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
Abbotskerswell .	ins. 7.85	ins. 1.05	2	24	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% ...	0-10 ...	hours. ...	...	...
Ashburton .	11.00	1.30	5	23	43.1	38.9	48.7	43.8	29.4	52.8	88	6.3	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.49	.75	4	26	43.4	38.3	48.5	43.4	26.0	54.0	84	6.9	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	8.36	1.40	2	24	41.6	36.8	48.1	42.5	23.0	52.0	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	12.86	1.41	11	24	43.5	38.0	49.3	43.6	22.0	53.5	92	5.6	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	13.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	6.90	1.23	2	22	41.5	36.6	49.2	42.9	21.3	53.8	89	6.3	61.7	4	...
Exeter .	5.08	1.03	2	21	43.1	39.4	48.6	44.0	25.0	54.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	13.75	1.83	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	12.26	1.95	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	6.98	.82	15	23	45.6	42.4	49.8	46.1	32.9	54.2	87	7.2	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	8.44	1.33	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	6.76	1.01	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	6.33	1.11	2	25	45.1	40.9	50.0	45.5	27.2	53.3	88	7.3	66.9	4	...
Observatory	6.33	1.11	2	25	45.1	40.9	50.0	45.5	27.2	53.3	88	7.3	66.9	4	...
Plymouth	6.33	1.11	2	25	45.1	40.9	50.0	45.5	27.2	53.3	88	7.3	66.9	4	...
Watershed	6.33	1.11	2	25	45.1	40.9	50.0	45.5	27.2	53.3	88	7.3	66.9	4	...
Head Weir	11.17	2.15	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'Siward's Cross	12.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	16.09	1.50	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	15.10	1.73	2	27	38.8	34.0	44.9	39.5	25.1	49.0	94	7.7	...	...	...
Roborough	8.42	1.61	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	8.42	1.61	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	6.39	.84	2	23	42.0	38.7	47.7	43.2	27.6	53.1	91	5.9	82.6	5	...
Salcombe .	6.76	.70	5	23	44.9	39.8	49.3	44.5	27.0	53.5	88	6.5	75.2	5	...
Sidmouth .	5.15	.67	2	23	43.0	38.6	49.3	44.0	27.7	54.8	81	6.0	90.3	3	...
South Brent	11.53	1.20	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School	7.49	.79	4	27	41.7	36.0	48.3	42.1	21.7	54.0	87	8.0	...	...	...
(Southmolton)	7.49	.79	4	27	41.7	36.0	48.3	42.1	21.7	54.0	87	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock	9.59	1.41	2	29	41.8	37.7	46.6	42.1	26.8	51.5	91	7.8	...	...	...
(Whitchurch)	9.59	1.41	2	29	41.8	37.7	46.6	42.1	26.8	51.5	91	7.8	...	...	...
Teignmouth	6.30	.80	2	23	43.9	39.3	49.6	44.4	26.5	54.5	86	6.4	...	...	...
(Bitton)	6.30	.80	2	23	43.9	39.3	49.6	44.4	26.5	54.5	86	6.4	...	...	...
Teignmouth	5.71	.73	2	20	43.9	39.4	49.9	44.8	26.5	54.9	84	5.0	78.4	4	...
Observatory	5.71	.73	2	20	43.9	39.4	49.9	44.8	26.5	54.9	84	5.0	78.4	4	...
Torquay	6.21	.77	16	20	44.4	40.4	50.3	45.4	29.8	54.4	87	6.5	80.5	6	...
Observatory	6.21	.77	16	20	44.4	40.4	50.3	45.4	29.8	54.4	87	6.5	80.5	6	...
Torquay	6.60	.79	16	22	44.5	39.3	50.9	45.1	26.2	55.1	94	...	...	...	...
(Livermead)	6.60	.79	16	22	44.5	39.3	50.9	45.1	26.2	55.1	94	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.	8.03	1.83	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	8.03	1.83	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay .	6.59	1.50	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	8.18	1.75	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	7.17	.79	4	25	...	...	...	...	22.0	47.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	7.17	.79	4	25	...	...	...	...	22.0	47.0	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	9.10	1.09	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	5.14	.75	4	23	45.4	42.3	48.9	45.6	33.0	55.2	88	6.1	62.2	5	...

FEBRUARY, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.	22	21	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	5.00	1.36	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	5.38	1.22	22	22	39.5	34.7	45.5	40.1	29.1	52.1	87	6.2	...	...
Bere Alston	4.21	.95	22	23	40.4	36.0	46.1	41.0	27.0	52.0	81	7.6	...	...
Buckfastleigh	5.14	.88	22	23	38.1	33.2	44.5	38.8	24.0	50.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley?	6.59	1.24	22	20	40.1	34.5	45.9	40.2	24.0	51.0	86	4.7	...	...
Cullompton	13.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	3.59	.59	21	21	38.6	33.1	45.5	39.3	23.5	50.1	85	4.6	87.3	6
Holne .	3.26	.79	22	21	39.6	34.6	44.9	39.7	27.0	53.5	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	7.16	1.31	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ifracombe .	6.91	1.57	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	3.49	.47	22	19	41.5	38.3	46.0	42.2	32.9	50.1	85	7.0	...	...
Newton Abbot	5.69	1.42	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	4.12	1.08	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	4.80	1.30	22	23	41.7	36.0	46.6	41.2	29.0	50.2	87	7.4	96.1	5
Plymouth Watershed														
Head Weir	6.23	1.00	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	6.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	7.92	1.12	16	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	9.74	1.10	16	23	34.3	29.5	40.8	35.1	24.1	46.7	90	6.5	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	5.55	.86	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roundon .	3.83	.63	22	19	38.3	34.0	43.6	38.8	27.3	49.6	89	5.6	116.9	6
Salcombe .	4.96	1.35	22	22	41.4	35.7	45.8	40.8	29.0	49.7	84	5.5	115.0	6
Sidmouth .	3.16	.81	22	18	40.0	34.9	45.9	40.4	27.0	51.7	86	6.5	105.0	2
South Brent	7.61	1.16	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	4.77	.81	16	24	37.7	32.2	44.4	38.3	24.2	50.0	87	7.0	...	...
Taristock (Whitechurch)	5.56	.82	16	23	38.2	33.2	43.6	38.4	27.0	48.2	87	7.4	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	3.85	1.05	22	21	40.8	35.4	46.6	41.0	29.2	51.6	83	6.0	...	...
Teignmouth Observatory .	3.76	.88	22	19	40.8	36.1	48.2	42.1	29.1	51.4	80	6.0	114.2	5
Torquay Observatory .	3.81	.90	22	19	41.2	36.5	47.0	41.8	29.6	51.5	83	6.0	121.4	5
Torquay (Livermead)	4.07	.89	22	19	41.7	35.4	47.8	41.6	28.9	52.0	86	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick	4.37	1.24	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	3.69	.97	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	4.34	1.20	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	5.44	.84	16	25	...	...	...	...	23.0	46.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	5.22	.93	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.56	.50	22	21	41.4	38.1	45.7	41.9	33.4	49.4	82	7.0	89.0	7

MARCH, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell .	1.43	.24	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	1.75	.39	1	15	43.6	37.1	50.6	43.2	28.9	63.2	82	5.7	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.13	.52	1	14	42.4	37.6	46.2	43.5	26.0	62.0	79	6.1	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.65	.38	12	12	43.3	37.7	49.7	43.7	27.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	2.75	.53	1	14	43.9	36.6	50.0	43.3	26.0	60.5	79	4.3	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	4.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.27	.41	13	13	42.7	35.9	49.8	42.9	26.4	65.8	80	6.4	126.6	7
Exeter .	1.20	.34	12	13	43.6	37.5	49.9	43.7	29.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	2.94	.65	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huocaby .	2.57	.65	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.82	.30	1	12	44.2	40.0	48.6	44.3	33.9	61.6	86	6.2	...	...
Kingsbridge .	2.00	.75	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.01	.21	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth														
Observatory	1.26	.89	13	14	44.6	38.2	48.8	43.5	29.7	51.2	84	7.0	142.9	12
Plymouth														
Watershed														
Head Weir .	2.57	.60	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	2.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	4.13	.91	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	4.35	1.18	1	12	37.1	31.6	43.8	37.7	23.2	53.6	84	6.3	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	1.75	.37	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.59	.42	13	14	40.9	36.0	46.6	41.3	27.3	53.2	86	7.1	136.1	6
Salcombe .	1.77	.74	13	14	43.9	37.7	48.0	42.8	29.0	54.7	82	6.5	147.0	6
Sidmouth .	1.37	.39	13	16	42.7	36.6	48.1	42.4	28.9	57.2	83	7.0	148.4	3
South Brent .	2.95	1.67	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School														
(Southmolton)	3.27	.77	1	19	40.6	34.7	48.4	41.5	26.6	63.8	84	7.0	...	...
Tavistock														
(Whitchurch)	2.02	.42	1	20	42.0	35.8	47.3	41.5	27.1	57.1	85	6.6	...	...
Teignmouth														
(Bitton)	0.78	.16	13	13	43.9	38.2	51.0	44.6	30.0	63.1	78	7.6	...	...
Teignmouth														
Observatory	0.74	.17	13	12	43.5	38.5	49.8	44.6	31.0	60.1	78	6.0	134.2	4
Torquay														
Observatory	1.00	.27	13	11	44.3	38.8	49.6	44.2	31.6	58.5	81	6.0	148.3	5
Torquay														
(Livermead)	1.08	.31	13	13	44.9	37.9	51.2	44.5	31.5	60.9	83	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick .	1.31	.24	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.12	.27	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.13	.21	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	2.26	.43	1	15	...	...	...	...	24.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.60	.44	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.37	.30	1	15	44.2	39.9	48.3	44.1	33.4	59.6	83	5.1	163.5	6

APRIL, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotakerswell .	ins. 1.17	ins. .60	24	11	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% ...	0-10 ...	hours. ...	...
Ashburton .	.96	.43	24	10	47.7	39.0	56.1	47.5	31.7	60.0	77	3.9	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.68	.35	24	12	45.0	37.1	55.3	46.2	28.0	69.0	73	5.1	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.05	.38	24	9	45.4	36.7	55.2	46.0	28.0	68.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	1.01	.36	24	7	48.4	35.4	57.2	46.3	28.0	68.5	74	3.1	...	...
Cornic Valley .	2.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callompton .	0.90	.38	24	11	48.3	35.9	57.2	46.5	27.4	68.2	68	4.5	229.6	1
Exeter .	0.81	.46	24	9	49.0	38.5	56.0	47.2	32.0	64.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	1.13	.42	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.33	.53	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.18	.38	1	12	46.6	41.8	52.0	46.9	34.9	61.0	81	5.0	...	...
Kingsbridge .	0.98	.43	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.02	.37	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth														
Observatory	1.08	.35	24	9	49.4	39.5	55.1	47.3	32.8	66.1	69	4.2	259.0	4
Plymouth														
Waterhead														
Head Weir .	1.66	.53	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	1.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	1.97	.63	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.31	.64	24	11	40.6	34.0	50.1	42.1	27.4	62.3	74	4.5	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	1.27	.42	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roundon .	0.89	.31	24	11	45.7	37.6	52.2	44.9	30.5	62.3	74	3.6	224.4	1
Salcombe .	0.96	.40	24	7	48.7	38.5	53.5	46.0	32.0	62.1	69	4.4	262.7	0
Sidmouth .	1.02	.42	24	11	47.3	38.3	53.9	46.1	30.7	63.9	70	4.6	251.5	0
South Brent	1.50	.55	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School														
(Southmolton)	1.84	.50	27	11	45.1	34.5	54.3	44.4	24.9	68.6	78	5.0	...	...
Tavistock														
(Whitchurch)	1.42	.54	24	11	47.9	36.9	55.1	46.0	29.1	66.6	71	4.5	...	...
Teignmouth														
(Bitton)	1.26	.67	24	10	49.6	39.3	56.8	48.0	33.0	67.1	67	4.5	...	...
Teignmouth														
Observatory	1.10	.66	24	10	47.3	39.8	54.2	47.0	34.2	65.3	69	4.0	248.4	0
Torquay														
Observatory	0.85	.44	24	10	47.8	39.7	54.2	47.0	33.9	64.8	70	4.0	258.8	0
Torquay														
(Livermead)	0.82	.40	24	10	48.3	37.8	56.4	47.1	31.4	67.9	71	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick .	1.30	.76	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployn .	1.25	.77	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.21	.69	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	1.42	.54	24	13	...	...	...	...	26.0	63.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.10	.30	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.70	.60	5	10	47.4	41.0	53.8	47.4	34.2	67.2	73	4.2	250.0	1

MAY, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. 10-10.	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton	2.11	.48	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	3.23	.80	5	15	53.1	45.4	59.1	52.2	36.0	71.3	84	6.3	...	...
Bere Alston	3.83	.80	26	20	51.7	46.2	57.4	51.8	32.0	74.0	79	7.7	...	...
Buckfastleigh	3.56	.70	5	18	52.2	44.8	58.7	51.7	33.0	74.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	4.10	1.39	4	13	53.0	43.6	56.1	49.8	30.0	66.0	82	5.2	...	...
Cullompton	6.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	3.08	.83	5	20	54.1	44.8	60.6	52.7	30.8	71.9	75	6.6	140.3	5
Holne	2.14	.29	25	16	55.5	47.1	61.5	54.3	35.0	73.0	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	4.53	.93	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	5.24	.79	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge	4.13	.79	3	21	52.0	47.4	56.4	51.9	39.5	69.4	84	7.7	...	...
Newton Abbot	4.83	.98	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obser.	1.91	.38	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Watershed	3.74	.95	5	20	52.7	45.7	56.6	51.2	36.0	71.5	82	7.9	161.0	15
Head Weir	6.03	1.70	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	5.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	6.01	1.20	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	7.43	2.05	5	18	46.0	40.5	53.0	46.7	33.0	66.0	86	6.5	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	5.15	1.35	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	3.12	.55	5	17	50.5	43.9	55.1	49.5	34.2	69.0	87	7.7	153.8	8
Salcombe	3.59	.77	5	16	53.2	45.2	57.5	51.4	36.0	70.2	82	6.7	168.8	4
Sidmouth	2.88	.45	25	20	53.0	45.2	57.8	51.5	34.5	71.0	80	7.3	176.4	5
South Brent	6.01	1.97	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	3.81	1.03	26	25	51.1	44.4	57.3	50.8	28.8	70.2	83	8.0	...	...
Tavistock (Whitechurch)	4.77	1.24	5	20	51.5	43.6	56.1	49.9	33.3	71.0	84	8.0	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	1.80	.38	22	17	55.1	46.9	60.8	53.8	35.5	72.7	74	7.4	...	...
Teignmouth Observatory	1.67	.35	23	17	53.4	46.8	58.7	52.7	36.1	70.8	75	6.0	180.1	4
Torquay Observatory	1.53	.41	22	15	53.8	46.7	58.3	52.5	36.0	69.1	78	6.5	185.1	2
Torquay (Livermead)	1.63	.39	22	16	55.1	46.1	60.1	53.1	34.0	71.9	77	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick	2.19	.59	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	1.91	.57	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	2.11	.51	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	3.36	.48	3	22	...	...	...	...	30.0	68.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	2.44	.60	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.43	.48	26	20	51.2	46.6	56.2	51.4	40.2	71.0	82	7.0	151.5	6

JUNE, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	2.57	1.81	28	6	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% 0-10	hours.	...	...
Ashburton .	2.61	1.56	28	7	59.8	51.1	66.4	58.7	45.0	74.3	74	5.7	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.95	.90	28	9	58.4	50.6	66.5	58.5	44.0	76.2	77	5.8	...	...
Bere Alston	1.53	1.28	28	6	59.6	49.9	68.2	59.1	40.0	78.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	4.09	1.60	28	8	62.0	48.1	67.8	57.9	37.5	74.5	74	3.7	?	...
Cowsic Valley	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	1.93	.98	28	7	61.6	48.8	68.4	58.6	37.5	76.4	68	5.5	240.3	3
Kreter .	1.57	1.07	28	6	62.2	51.3	68.6	59.9	43.0	75.5	...	...	...	...
Holne .	2.16	1.48	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.83	1.34	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.18	.98	15	13	58.3	53.2	63.5	58.3	47.1	72.1	83	6.4	...	...
Kingsbridge	1.57	.95	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	2.15	1.55	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth														
Observatory	1.92	1.53	28	6	59.7	51.5	63.4	57.5	44.5	71.0	78	6.0	244.9	8
Plymouth														
Watershed														
Head Weir	2.04	1.54	28	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	1.82	1.24	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	2.13	1.44	28	8	53.7	46.9	61.2	54.1	40.6	70.3	81	5.3	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	1.73	1.43	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.26	.63	28	9	57.1	49.2	62.4	55.8	42.1	71.0	81	5.7	266.0	2
Salcombe .	1.35	.87	28	7	59.8	49.8	63.9	56.8	42.8	71.8	79	5.2	265.4	2
Sidmouth .	2.37	.97	23	9	59.3	49.5	64.0	56.8	42.8	72.4	78	6.4	246.5	1
South Brent	2.43	1.72	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School														
(Southmolton)	1.97	.98	28	12	57.8	47.3	66.0	56.6	40.5	76.1	78	6.0	...	...
Tavistock														
(Whitchurch)	2.02	1.33	28	9	59.3	49.5	65.5	57.5	39.1	76.3	77	6.2	...	...
Teignmouth														
(Bitton & Benton)	2.17	1.41	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth														
Observatory.	2.12	1.40	28	6	59.1	51.5	64.2	57.8	43.8	70.2	74	5.0	217.5	1
Torquay														
Observatory.	1.96	1.28	28	7	59.9	51.8	64.2	58.0	44.5	71.2	76	6.0	261.9	0
Torquay														
(Livermead)	1.99	1.39	28	8	61.0	50.3	65.6	57.9	42.0	73.0	75	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick .	1.52	1.31	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploidy .	1.49	1.33	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.56	1.37	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	1.85	.78	28	11	...	...	...	...	37.0	85.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.02	1.49	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.01	.34	16	10	58.4	51.8	64.4	58.1	45.6	74.0	78	5.7	227.8	5

JULY, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
Abbotaskerswell .	ins.	ins.	18	6	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Ashburton .	0.78	.18	18	12	62.3	53.4	69.9	61.9	46.6	76.6	73	6.5	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.33	.27	21	18	60.5	51.8	66.6	59.2	43.0	75.9	80	7.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.47	.33	18	14	61.5	52.3	68.9	60.6	41.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	0.99	.22	18	12	64.0	51.0	71.1	61.0	41.5	77.5	77	4.4	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	0.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	0.77	.20	28	14	63.2	50.5	71.2	60.9	40.2	77.9	73	6.7	217.6	1	...
Exeter .	0.64	.20	28	9	64.5	54.6	71.6	63.1	47.5	78.5	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	0.87	.25	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.10	.32	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	0.88	.21	30	14	63.4	55.9	65.0	60.4	51.1	75.6	75	7.0	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	1.39	.33	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	0.85	.30	29	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth															
Observatory	1.52	.32	28	15	61.9	53.6	66.7	60.2	45.0	72.0	82	7.0	218.7	9	...
Plymouth															
Watershed															
Head Weir .	2.21	.50	28	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	1.69	.46	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown {	2.73	.54	18	16	54.9	49.1	62.0	55.5	42.6	68.4	86	6.6	...	...	...
Roborough															
(S. Devon)	2.03	.46	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.33	.56	28	13	59.9	51.8	65.3	58.6	42.4	71.3	79	6.3	234.5	1	...
Salcombe .	1.42	.26	18	12	62.7	52.2	67.2	59.7	43.6	72.8	79	6.9	245.5	2	...
Sidmouth .	1.10	.44	28	12	62.1	52.1	67.1	59.6	43.8	73.1	78	6.3	228.5	0	...
South Brent .	1.64	.56	28	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School															
(Southmolton)	1.75	.31	21	19	59.6	48.8	67.6	58.2	39.9	76.2	86	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock															
(Whitchurch) }	2.02	.44	28	19	60.5	51.3	66.7	59.0	42.9	73.6	81	7.0	...	...	...
Teignmouth															
(Benton)	0.73	.31	28	7	62.6	53.4	70.1	61.7	44.2	76.8	74	7.5	...	...	...
Teignmouth															
Observatory	0.76	.33	28	6	62.6	54.4	69.7	62.0	45.6	77.4	73	6.0	236.4	0	...
Torquay															
Observatory	0.78	.29	28	8	63.1	55.0	69.1	62.1	44.5	75.6	75	6.0	272.8	0	...
Torquay															
(Livermead)	0.73	.27	28	7	64.1	53.3	71.0	62.1	42.5	78.0	72	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.															
Kennick .	0.81	.19	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	0.74	.18	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	0.71	.20	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	0.83	.20	18	16	...	...	...	...	41.0	78.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes															
(Berry Pomeroy)	0.83	.24	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	0.82	.17	30	17	60.2	54.5	65.1	59.8	46.4	75.0	84	6.6	176.4	8	...

AUGUST, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	1	14	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Ashburton .	2.84	1.20	1	18	63.1	55.3	70.8	63.0	55.3	85.1	82	5.8	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.01	.59	14	20	62.7	56.3	69.3	62.8	49.0	82.0	82	7.3	...	...
Bere Alston	4.01	1.70	1	18	62.0	54.9	68.8	61.9	45.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	3.44	1.36	1	20	64.1	54.2	70.2	62.2	46.0	85.0	81	4.8	...	...
Cowaisc Valley	6.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	2.07	.44	1	17	63.9	54.2	72.2	63.2	44.4	87.3	79	7.5	192.1	0	
Exeter .	1.05	.36	1	14	65.3	56.6	72.1	64.2	49.0	80.5	...	...	...	...
Holne .	3.58	1.27	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	35.2	1.10	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	33.8	.74	14	20	63.5	58.7	67.7	63.1	52.7	80.3	80	6.1	...	...
Kingsbridge	2.34	.50	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	1.22	.57	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	2.39	.87	1	16	64.0	57.4	68.1	62.8	52.0	76.4	85	6.3	207.6	8	
Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	4.83	2.08	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	4.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	5.01	1.66	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	6.73	2.45	1	21	56.2	51.9	63.6	57.8	44.8	79.7	91	6.6	...	...
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	3.65	1.31	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	0.94	.50	1	12	60.9	55.1	66.7	60.9	46.4	75.0	84	6.8	206.0	1	
Salcombe .	1.57	.25	8	15	63.5	56.6	68.8	62.7	50.0	81.5	84	6.4	221.2	2	
Sidmouth .	1.29	.46	1	17	63.0	55.3	68.4	61.9	48.2	74.9	81	6.7	200.1	0	
South Brent	3.56	1.53	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Southmolton)	4.29	.77	1	21	61.4	53.5	69.4	61.4	44.5	83.2	84	7.0	...	...
Tavistock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Whitchurch)	4.43	1.85	1	21	62.1	54.7	67.6	61.1	47.1	84.5	84	7.0	...	...
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton)	1.07	.51	1	11	63.8	55.9	69.9	62.9	49.5	78.2	77	7.3	...	...
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	1.12	.46	1	11	63.2	57.2	69.1	63.1	49.9	77.1	80	6.0	210.3	0	
Torquay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	1.91	.42	1	13	64.2	56.9	68.8	62.9	50.7	76.0	77	6.0	224.5	0	
Torquay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Livermead)	1.68	.46	1	14	64.6	55.5	70.6	63.0	49.7	76.7	82	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	2.32	.76	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.02	.53	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.38	.81	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.49	.65	14	19	...	...	...	...	45.0	81.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.67	.69	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.21	.42	12	19	63.4	57.5	67.8	62.7	53.0	82.6	78	5.5	179.5	4	

SEPTEMBER 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	14	5	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	1.09	.60	14	7	60.0	51.9	67.0	59.4	44.9	80.0	77	5.9	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.30	.37	13	9	56.2	47.7	66.3	57.0	35.0	82.8	79	4.5	...	...
Bere Alston .	1.19	.53	14	8	55.9	47.2	64.9	56.1	35.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	0.99	.60	14	5	60.3	45.7	68.0	56.8	36.0	82.0	74	3.9	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.22	.37	15	5	59.3	47.0	68.0	57.5	36.5	83.8	77	4.7	202.9	1
Devil's Tor .	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.77	.25	15	5	60.3	50.6	66.9	58.7	40.0	77.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	1.30	.75	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	1.13	.69	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.44	.52	15	7	60.6	54.4	64.7	59.5	47.7	83.6	80	4.7	...	...
Kingsbridge .	1.33	.62	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	0.86	.41	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obser.	0.90	.33	14	5	60.8	52.2	66.5	59.4	43.0	81.5	77	6.1	222.7	4
Plymouth Watershed														
Head Weir .	1.96	.90	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	1.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	2.04	.49	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	1.69	.66	14	5	52.8	47.6	61.2	54.4	39.0	77.5	86	4.7	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	1.43	.71	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.26	.62	14	7	58.7	51.0	65.0	58.0	40.5	76.2	79	4.6	219.4	2
Salcombe .	1.18	.54	14	6	60.8	51.9	65.2	58.6	44.0	75.4	80	5.8	228.2	2
Sidmouth .	1.23	.50	12	6	59.9	51.1	66.5	58.8	41.3	75.4	78	4.8	229.1	1
South Brent .	1.45	.58	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	1.28	.45	13	10	56.4	45.7	65.3	55.5	31.7	82.1	81	6.0	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	1.42	.52	14	7	59.0	49.2	65.6	57.4	39.6	83.1	80	5.4	...	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	0.70	.30	14	7	60.3	52.7	66.9	59.8	45.5	78.5	77	6.3	...	...
Teignmouth Observatory	0.82	.34	14	5	59.8	53.0	66.5	59.7	42.2	75.2	75	5.0	221.1	1
Torquay Observatory	0.95	.60	14	6	60.9	54.1	66.6	60.4	44.0	76.1	75	5.5	229.0	0
Torquay (Livermead)	0.92	.59	14	6	61.4	51.6	68.8	60.2	41.7	78.1	81	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick .	0.63	.22	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	0.61	.25	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	0.63	.25	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	0.74	.34	14	8	...	...	...	...	33.0	78.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	1.01	.53	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.27	.42	14	7	60.3	53.8	65.5	59.7	42.4	83.8	72	4.4	220.1	2

OCTOBER, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell .	6.93	.91	1	27	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburton .	8.20	1.35	1	26	53.3	48.1	59.1	53.6	35.0	66.2	89	6.7	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	6.01	.99	12	28	53.4	47.6	58.8	53.3	33.0	68.0	86	7.3	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	6.14	1.32	1	27	51.2	45.6	57.2	51.4	33.0	63.0	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	8.55	1.25	1	24	54.0	45.3	59.0	52.1	29.0	65.0	85	5.1	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	10.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	4.71	1.06	1	25	52.8	44.8	59.0	51.9	27.0	66.0	89	7.6	72.8	9		
Devil's Tor .	8.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	4.15	.91	9	24	53.7	45.7	58.9	52.3	34.0	67.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	9.17	1.28	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	9.24	1.54	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	6.63	1.27	1	28	56.1	51.7	58.9	55.3	38.5	67.2	79	8.2	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	6.32	1.00	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	6.60	.79	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obser.	3.25	.45	1	25	54.6	48.5	58.9	53.7	36.0	66.0	88	7.5	98.2	11		
Plymouth Watershed																
Head Weir .	9.46	1.42	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	10.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	11.16	1.68	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	13.12	2.38	1	25	47.8	43.4	53.3	48.3	32.3	59.3	91	7.4	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	6.60	.93	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	5.10	.92	1	25	52.9	47.8	57.2	52.5	33.3	63.1	92	6.8	91.1	11		
Salcombe .	5.15	.77	9	25	54.8	48.8	58.7	53.7	33.0	63.7	90	6.6	106.2	6		
Sidmouth .	4.58	.66	8	25	53.7	48.1	58.5	53.3	32.1	63.8	89	7.3	81.4	6		
South Brent .	8.68	1.22	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	5.91	1.36	1	27	50.2	44.0	57.8	50.9	26.7	66.8	90	7.0	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	7.62	1.60	1	27	51.6	45.1	55.7	50.4	33.4	60.5	93	7.7	...	...	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	4.87	.70	9	23	54.4	48.2	59.5	53.8	32.5	66.9	86	6.9	...	...	...
Teignmouth Observatory	4.99	.69	9	23	53.7	47.5	59.6	53.5	34.2	65.3	84	6.0	102.4	6		
Torquay Observatory	4.52	.72	9	23	55.2	49.3	59.7	54.5	35.1	65.9	83	6.0	108.1	8		
Torquay (Livermead)	4.67	.69	9	25	55.7	47.7	60.5	54.1	32.2	67.4	86	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick .	6.38	.95	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	4.98	.73	9	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	6.74	1.05	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	5.57	1.17	1	27	...	...	...	...	31.0	62.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	6.05	1.01	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	4.72	.79	1	25	55.1	50.3	58.8	54.6	37.0	68.2	79	7.4	94.1	5		

NOVEMBER, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.	Date.	Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
					Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.	8 20	...	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	...
Ashburton .	4.44	1.35	20 23	...	47.3	42.0	51.8	46.9	33.0	59.6	84	6.7	...	...
Barnstaple .	5.01	.95	18 24	...	45.8	40.8	52.5	46.6	25.0	60.2	85	7.0	...	...
Bere Alston	3.23	.96	20 17	...	43.8	38.7	50.2	44.5	25.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	5.25	1.57	20 20	...	46.3	39.5	51.6	45.5	25.0	56.5	89	5.7	...	...
Cowsic Valley	5.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	3.88	1.15	8 20	...	44.7	38.8	51.3	45.0	26.3	60.3	91	7.0	60.1	12
Devil's Tor	4.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.41	.41	8 20	...	45.5	41.7	51.2	46.3	29.0	60.0	...	...	...	...
Holne	4.94	1.70	20 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	4.91	1.30	20 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	4.82	.94	20 21	...	49.9	45.2	53.1	49.1	35.7	61.0	86	6.8	...	...
Kingsbridge	5.04	1.36	20 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	3.68	.89	9 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obser.	3.08	1.07	20 21	...	48.5	43.0	52.3	47.7	32.8	58.0	86	7.3	71.6	14
Plymouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir	4.84	1.40	20 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	5.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	7.00	1.45	20 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	6.76	1.48	20 19	...	41.7	36.8	47.7	42.3	29.0	54.6	93	6.7	...	...
Boborough (S. Devon)	4.11	1.15	20 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.14	.59	8 21	...	45.6	41.3	50.2	45.7	32.3	56.1	94	7.7	70.5	13
Salcombe .	4.19	1.08	20 18	...	48.1	42.8	51.8	47.3	33.8	57.7	90	7.6	71.5	12
Sidmouth .	2.66	.53	20 19	...	46.6	42.2	51.6	46.9	31.9	56.4	90	7.0	67.1	11
South Brent	5.97	1.73	20 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	4.85	.73	8 24	...	42.9	38.0	51.0	44.5	22.7	59.3	90	7.0	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	4.38	1.29	20 21	...	45.3	40.0	49.9	44.9	30.1	55.6	91	7.2	...	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	3.12	.69	8 17	...	47.3	42.1	51.7	46.9	31.6	60.8	88	7.8	...	...
Teignmouth Observatory.	3.41	.80	8 18	...	46.8	42.0	52.7	47.3	31.2	60.8	85	7.0	74.5	11
Torquay Observatory.	3.48	.78	8 20	...	47.3	43.0	52.2	47.6	32.7	59.2	88	7.0	72.9	12
Torquay (Livermead)	3.31	.80	8 17	...	48.1	42.0	53.2	47.1	32.1	60.6	88	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Kennick .	3.58	.80	8 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	3.14	.81	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	3.72	.84	20 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.97	.54	18 23	...	...	...	...	...	21.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	4.49	1.05	9 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.48	.74	8 18	...	48.9	44.4	52.4	48.4	34.2	60.6	84	7.0	80.8	12

DECEMBER, 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	25	18	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburton .	3.48	.63	25	21	40.2	36.7	45.8	41.2	26.6	56.1	92	6.5	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.82	.58	25	21	41.5	36.9	46.3	41.6	27.0	53.8	89	6.9	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	3.99	.55	25	21	38.8	34.7	44.6	39.7	21.0	53.0	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	3.83	.87	25	18	41.4	36.0	47.4	41.7	24.0	54.5	89	5.5	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	7.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.54	.43	25	18	39.5	35.0	45.0	40.0	25.0	54.1	86	6.4	58.6	10	...	
Devil's Tor .	4.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.94	.52	25	17	40.7	37.0	45.1	41.0	28.5	55.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	4.10	.84	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	4.28	.88	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.33	.43	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	3.75	.75	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.93	.39	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	3.08	.46	29	25	42.0	37.2	47.2	42.2	25.8	55.3	88	7.2	58.3	13	...	
Plymouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir	4.80	.74	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	6.90	1.31	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	9.42	1.68	30	22	36.3	31.3	41.4	36.3	20.0	51.3	91	7.5	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	4.13	.50	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	2.14	.48	25	15	39.4	34.7	44.8	39.8	26.3	55.1	91	6.1	77.9	13	...	
Salcombe .	2.91	.57	25	21	42.8	37.6	46.6	42.1	26.4	53.9	89	6.8	63.8	8	...	
Sidmouth .	1.85	.40	25	18	40.6	36.0	45.4	40.7	27.5	54.7	87	6.6	74.4	10	...	
South Brent .	5.48	1.10	25	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	4.70	.68	25	23	39.2	34.2	44.5	39.3	22.8	52.8	90	8.0	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	4.41	.58	25	25	38.4	33.7	43.4	38.6	17.7	51.6	91	7.6	...	...	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	1.31	.28	25	20	41.3	36.7	45.9	41.3	27.4	54.8	89	7.4	...	...	...
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	1.51	.31	25	15	42.2	38.3	46.8	42.5	28.3	56.2	80	6.0	59.4	6	...	
Torquay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observatory	1.53	.30	12	18	42.3	38.6	47.1	42.9	28.8	57.1	84	7.0	63.0	8	...	
Torquay (Livermead)	1.46	.31	12	17	42.7	37.7	47.8	42.7	26.6	57.3	90	...	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	2.40	.41	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploidy .	2.03	.34	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.57	.51	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.80	.44	11	22	...	...	...	...	23.0	49.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	2.17	.40	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	2.75	.38	25	20	43.9	39.0	47.5	43.3	28.2	53.8	87	7.5	45.0	1	...	

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1906.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell .	36.85	1.81	28/6	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	45.76	1.56	28/6	199	51.1	44.5	57.6	51.0	26.6	85.1	82	6.0	...	...
Barnstaple .	40.77	.99	12/10	224	50.1	43.9	56.6	50.4	25.0	82.8	81	6.6	...	...
Bere Alston .	41.32	1.70	1/8	197	49.4	42.6	56.5	49.6	21.0	78.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	54.45	1.60	28/6	185	51.7	43.3	57.8	50.0	22.0	85.0	82	4.4	...	...
Cowsic Valley	68.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	33.86	1.23	2/1	193	50.9	42.1	58.1	50.1	21.3	87.8	80	6.2	1689.9	59
Devil's Tor .	46.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	25.02	1.07	28/6	175	51.9	44.5	57.9	51.2	25.0	80.5	...	...	...	...
Holne .	55.63	1.83	2/1	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	54.12	1.95	2/1	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	39.26	1.27	1/10	212	52.1	47.4	56.1	51.7	31.3	83.6	82	6.6	...	...
Kingsbridge .	43.68	1.42	22/2	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	32.11	1.55	29/6	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth														
Observatory	33.35	1.53	28/6	204	52.1	45.3	56.7	51.0	25.8	81.5	83	6.7	1848.0	107
Plymouth														
Watershed														
Head Weir .	57.80	2.15	2/1	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	59.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	71.74	1.68	25/10	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	81.51	2.45	1/8	207	45.0	39.7	51.9	45.8	20.0	79.7	87	6.4	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	45.82	1.61	2/1	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	30.99	.92	1/10	186	49.3	43.4	54.7	49.1	26.3	76.2	86	6.2	1879.2	69
Salcombe .	35.81	1.35	22/2	186	52.1	44.7	56.4	50.5	26.4	81.5	83	6.2	1970.5	55
Sidmouth .	28.66	.97	23/6	191	50.9	44.0	56.4	50.2	27.0	75.4	82	6.4	1900.2	42
South Brent	58.81	1.97	5/5	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School														
(Southmolton)	45.93	1.36	1/10	242	48.6	41.1	56.2	48.6	21.7	83.2	84	7.0	...	...
Tavistock														
(Whitchurch)	49.64	1.85	1/8	232	49.8	42.6	55.3	48.9	17.7	84.5	85	6.9	...	...
Teignmouth														
(Bitton & Benton)	27.95	1.41	28/6	177	...	...	...	...	26.5	78.5	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth														
Observatory	27.71	1.40	28/6	162	51.3	45.4	57.4	51.3	26.5	77.4	78	5.7	1879.0	42
Torquay														
Observatory	28.53	1.28	28/6	170	52.0	45.9	57.3	51.6	28.8	76.1	80	6.0	2026.3	46
Torquay														
(Livermead)	28.96	1.39	28/6	174	52.7	44.5	58.6	51.5	26.2	78.1	82	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick .	34.84	1.83	2/1	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	29.57	1.50	2/1	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	35.28	1.75	2/1	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	38.90	1.17	1/10	226	...	...	...	...	21.0	85.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	37.70	1.49	28/6	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	29.46	.79	1/10	205	51.6	46.6	56.2	51.4	28.2	83.8	81	6.1	1739.8	72

RAINFALL AT EXETER. FORTY YEARS' RECORD.

LAST year the forty years' record of Ashburton was dissected and analysed. Ashburton is one of our wetter stations, and for comparison the same period at Exeter is now considered. The Secretary has to tender his best thanks to Mr. John E. Coombes, Librarian of the Devon and Exeter Institution, for detailed records supplied.

At Exeter a record of seventy-six years is available, but the returns for one decade 1850-59 are probably somewhat too low. The decennial averages have been:—

1830-39	...	28.92 inches.
1840-49	...	29.35 "
1850-59	...	26.91 " (probably should be 28.00).
1860-69	...	31.76 "
1870-79	...	34.69 "
1880-89	...	31.38 "
1890-99	...	29.81 "
Six years 1900-1905	...	30.67 "

Average for seventy-six years 30.42 inches.

The average for the forty years 1866-1905 was 31.96 inches.

Dividing these forty years into decades we have the following means:—1866-1875, 34.36 ins.; 1876-1885, 34.14 ins.; 1886-1895, 29.37 ins.; 1896-1905, 29.97 ins. Or if we take twenty-year periods, 1866-1885, 34.25 ins.; 1886-1905, 29.67 ins. At Exeter, as at Ashburton, the first half of the forty-year period was much the wetter.

Table I gives the annual rainfall, and the three-year, five-year, seven-year, and nine-year means. These are, in part, graphically represented in *Plates I* and *II*, *Plate I* giving the annual variation, and *Plate II* the means of three and nine-year periods. In the latter plate the ordinates are in each case drawn to the centre of the term included in the mean. As at Ashburton, so at Exeter, the nine-year series shows that the station has been much drier during the last twenty years, although individual years have at times ranged well above the average.

The ratio to a long average borne by any possible dry year, or two or three successive dry years, is nearer the Parliamentary assumption at Exeter than at Ashburton.

In 1870, the driest year, the rainfall was 68.02 per cent of the average. The two driest successive years were 1892 and 1893, with 74.56 per cent of the average; and the three driest successive years, 1887, 1888, and 1889, yielded 81.13 per cent of the average.

The average rainfall for each month is given in *Table II*, and *Plate III* shows the monthly rainfall stated as percentages of the year's total. Exeter differs from Ashburton in one essential particular as to the monthly rainfall. At Ashburton the absolute maximum average fall occurs in December, with a lesser maximum point in October; at Exeter the greatest average fall is in October, with a lesser maximum point in December, and the absolute maximum is less, the rain being somewhat more evenly distributed throughout the year.

In a paper by the Secretary, elsewhere in this volume, will be found further information as to the rainfall at both Ashburton and Exeter, and a discussion of the ten-years' means for the whole of Devon, 1896-1905.

TABLE I.

FORTY YEARS' RAINFALL AT THE DEVON AND EXETER
INSTITUTION, EXETER.

155 feet O.D.

Year.	Rainfall for Year.	Per Cent of Average.	Three Years' Mean.	Five Years' Mean.	Seven Years' Mean.	Nine Years' Mean.
1866	36.94	115.6	...	...	...	...
1867	32.70	102.3	...	...	...	...
1868	34.29	107.3	34.64	...	...	...
1869	32.67	102.3	33.22	...	...	...
1870	21.74	68.0	29.57	31.67	...	...
1871	32.50	101.7	28.97	30.78	...	...
1872	46.00	144.0	33.41	33.44	33.83	...
1873	33.72	105.5	37.41	33.33	33.37	...
1874	34.74	108.7	38.15	33.74	33.67	33.92
1875	38.32	120.0	35.59	37.06	34.24	34.07
1876	40.30	126.2	37.79	38.62	35.33	34.92
1877	33.78	105.7	37.47	36.17	37.05	34.86
1878	31.48	98.5	35.19	35.72	36.91	34.73
1879	34.32	107.4	33.19	35.64	35.24	36.13
1880	33.26	104.1	33.02	34.63	35.17	36.21
1881	32.98	103.2	33.52	33.16	34.92	33.65
1882	38.98	122.0	35.07	34.20	35.01	35.35
1883	33.64	105.3	35.20	34.64	34.06	35.23
1884	27.28	85.4	33.30	33.23	33.13	34.00
1885	35.38	110.7	32.10	33.65	33.69	33.45
1886	33.46	104.7	32.04	33.75	33.57	33.42
1887	22.18	69.4	30.34	30.39	31.99	32.38
1888	32.12	100.5	29.25	30.08	31.86	32.14
1889	23.48	73.5	25.93	29.32	29.65	31.05
1890	28.48	89.1	28.03	27.94	28.91	30.55
1891	36.94	115.6	29.63	28.64	30.29	30.33
1892	23.24	72.7	29.55	28.85	28.57	29.17
1893	24.42	76.4	28.20	27.31	27.27	28.85
1894	36.73	114.9	28.13	29.96	29.34	29.00
1895	32.62	102.1	31.26	30.79	29.42	28.91
1896	22.63	70.8	30.66	27.93	29.29	28.96
1897	34.14	106.9	29.80	30.11	30.10	29.18
1898	25.75	80.6	27.51	30.37	28.50	29.44
1899	33.13	103.7	31.01	29.65	29.02	29.95
1900	31.05	97.2	29.98	29.34	30.86	29.30
1901	30.54	95.6	31.57	30.92	29.98	30.11
1902	27.89	87.3	29.83	29.67	29.30	30.49
1903	38.41	120.2	32.28	32.20	31.56	30.68
1904	31.32	98.0	32.54	31.84	31.16	30.54
1905	24.83	77.7	31.52	30.60	31.02	30.78
Average 40 Years.	31.96	100.0	...	...	...	...

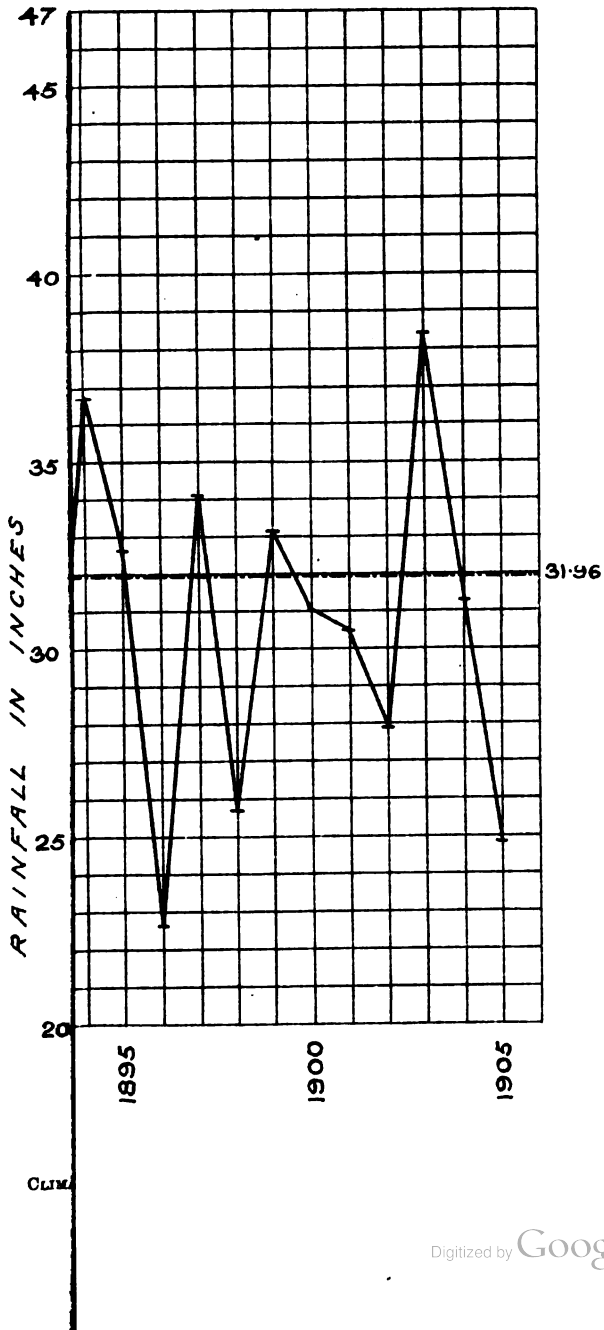
TABLE II.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL TAKEN AT THE DEVON AND EXETER
INSTITUTION, EXETER,

O.D. 155 feet, during the Forty Years ending 31st December, 1905.

MONTHS.	Monthly Average.	Greatest Monthly Fall.	Year of Greatest.	Least Monthly Fall.	Year of Least.	Average Rainy Days.	Average Accumulated Rain to end month.	Percentage of Year's Total to end of each month.	Each Month Percentage of Year's Total.
January .	3.10	6.04	1872	0.32	1876		3.10	9.70	9.70
February .	2.74	7.16	1883	0.00	1891		5.84	18.27	8.57
March .	2.34	4.80	1866	0.12	1893		8.18	25.59	7.32
April .	2.28	6.54	1877	0.20	1893		10.46	32.72	7.13
May .	2.00	6.02	1869	0.06	1896		12.46	38.98	6.26
June .	1.77	6.04	1879	0.00	1887		14.23	44.52	5.54
July .	2.30	5.54	1888	0.30	1885		16.53	51.72	7.20
August .	2.51	6.06	1891	0.38	1869		19.04	59.57	7.85
September	2.83	6.76	1876	0.59	1895		21.87	68.42	8.85
October .	3.63	9.00	1875	0.76	1879		25.50	79.78	11.36
November	3.14	7.54	1888	0.08	1879		28.64	89.60	9.82
December	3.32	9.48	1876	0.42	1875		31.96	100.00	10.39
Total Averages, etc., year.	31.96	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...

PLATE I

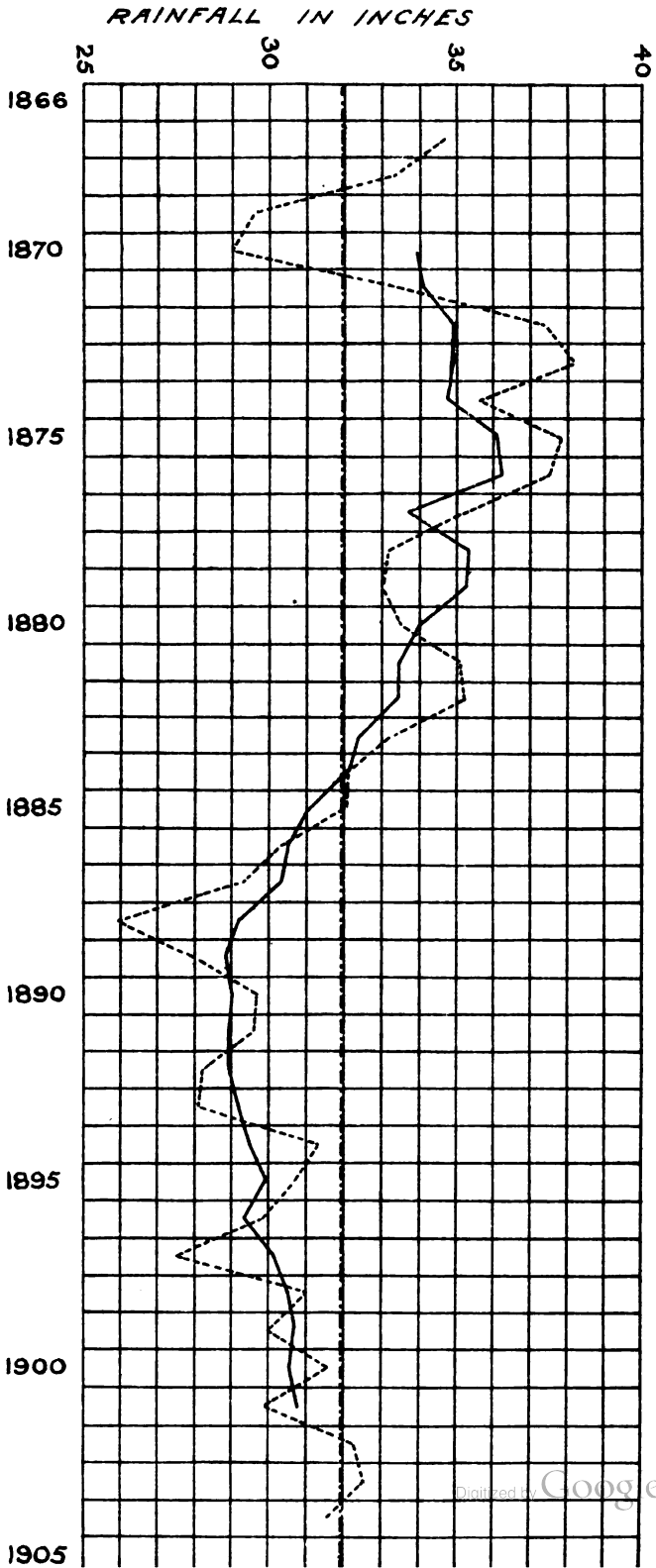


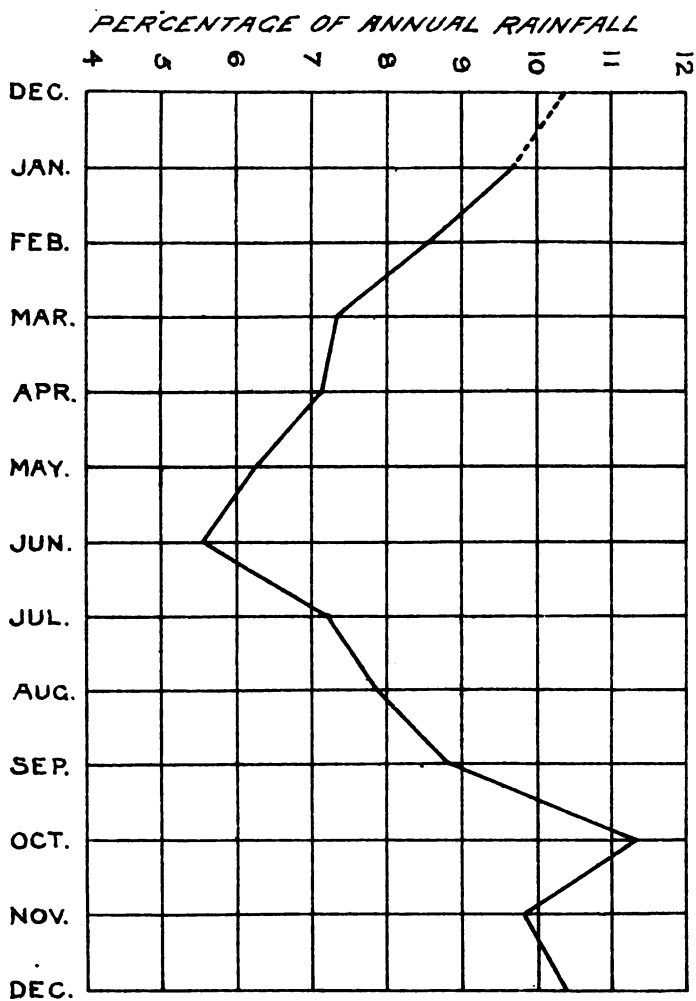
EXETER.

PLATE II.

THREE YEAR MEAN

NINE YEAR MEAN





EXETER.

PLATE III.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. P. F. S. Amery (Secretary), Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. G. M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. Radford, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mrs. Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse.*

Edited by P. F. S. AMERY, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

THE gleanings of your Committee since the last Report have not been numerous, but the subjects are interesting. Mr. E. B. Jeune sends some witchcraft notes from Countisbury; Rev. F. E. W. Langdon, stories of Membury witches; Miss Pitfield Chapple, a story of the Screaming Skull, from the extreme East Devon, with some folk-sayings in local dialect; the Rev. S. Baring-Gould gives an instance of a white-witch charm and one of an evil eye; Mr. G. M. Doe, some scraps from Torrington; and Mr. J. S. Neck, some popular beliefs from Moretonhampstead. Your Committee beg to thank all contributors and trust that no tradition, legend, belief, or custom may be considered too trivial to report to the Secretary, and so become recorded in our Reports.

P. F. S. AMERY, Secretary.

WITCHCRAFT.—Mrs. D—— lived until recently at Countisbury, and had a strong reputation of being a witch. On one occasion I was riding with a man through the village and the subject of Mrs. D—— arose in conversation. I expressed a wonder that people should believe in witchcraft in these days. The man seemed rather indignant at my unbelief, and said, "Oh, no, sir. It is right enough. My

sister lived with her and they had words, and Mrs. D—— overlooked her and she could never open her hands afterwards." This was a staggerer, and I said no more. On discussing the matter with A. B. of Lynton, he told me that the girl had suffered from rheumatic fever and her nails had become partly closed. On another occasion Mrs. D—— quarrelled with a Porlock man and cursed him with a hope that he and his horse should break their necks, and sure enough going down Porlock Hill the man had a fit and the horse ran away down the hill, fell, and broke his neck.

On another occasion Mrs. D——, to annoy a neighbour, seeing him in the churchyard, took a hammer and a *new* nail and drove it into the ground in his footprint, and until the nail was removed he could not leave the churchyard.

I inquired how a person became a witch, and was told that the proceeding was to go to the Communion service and bring away a piece of the bread and place it in a toad's mouth and repeat a certain formula.

Mrs. D—— was a striking-looking woman with a high aquiline nose and very black eyes, recalling the traces of Spanish blood, which occasionally shows up in this neighbourhood.

E. B. JEUNE.

MEMBURY WITCHES.—Told by old people known to Rev. F. E. W. Langdon.

1. HANNAH HENLEY, who lived over sixty years ago, was carried away by the devil. She was found on a Good Friday morning lying dead on a branch stretching over the stream close to Boobhill, where she lived. She had a kettle by her side, and her body was terribly scratched and bruised. She had been dragged through one of the lights of the window and over a great high thorn rattle, on the top of which was some part of her clothing. Her three cats were with her. She had been ill the night before it happened, and some people had offered to stay with her, but she had told them they had better go away as she would die hard that night. At the inquest a verdict was returned of "*Water on the Brain.*"

Everybody had been afraid of her. She had a grudge against Farmer P——, and one day, when his team of horses was returning from ploughing, she was seen drawing

a circle with two sticks on the road in front of them, into which they stepped and all died. She laid a curse on some cows belonging to Farmer D——, and they went blind and mad. She was, one day, coming up through Farmer P——'s yard and she looked into a fold where there were some lambs. They all turned head over tail till they died.

When J. W. went ploughing or looking after cows near Boobhill he always tied up the gates with "bush brimble," for no witch can get over bush brimble. Mr. Deare's Cotley harriers used often to hunt her, for she could change herself into a hare.

2. PHILLIS CHICK.—Told by an old servant:—

When my father-in-law and his son, whom I married, were working at Challenger Farm, the farmer offended Phillis Chick. She could not touch him as *he was the first-born*, but made my husband, when his father asked him to bring one thing, bring another. His father at last sent him home, but he could not get out of Bond's Lane. When he came to the water he had to drink and go back again, and he could not get out until his father came away from work and led him home. Then they planted some *bush brimble* at Rock, where they lived, and Phillis never came to their home again.

3. SQUIRE FRY, OF YARTY.—Told by an old man of eighty-two.—After they buried Squire Fry (the last of his family) they found him sitting in the chimney-corner on returning home. Some clergymen conjured him away into the withy-bed, and he has to come back a *cock-stride* every year.

4. CURE FOR A CORN.—Told by the same old man.—Crush a little slug and put it on the smooth side of an ivy leaf, then put it on the corn.

5. THE PASSING BELL.—According to the sexton, the passing bell must never be rung after sunset.

F. E. W. LANGDON.

1. The churchwarden of an adjoining parish had his colts in a sickly condition for some time. He sent for the *white witch*, who came and drew a circle and bade a man throw a cock into the midst of the circle. He did so, and the cock at once expired. From that day the colts got better. I

heard this from one of my sidesmen who was present, and told me that the cock died the moment it fell in the ring drawn by the white witch.

2. A man esteemed to have the *evil eye* had a prejudice against a farmer. He was passing along the road by a field wherein were several horses that belonged to the farmer, when the man got on the hedge and looked at the animals, and they at once went mad, and continued so for several days.

S. BARING-GOULD.

1. THE SCREAMING SKULL.—At Bettiscombe there is a curious legend of the *Screaming Skull* attached to Bettiscombe farm-house. This old home presents many signs of antiquity; it dates back to the time of Queen Anne, and its richly carved wainscoting and fine old oak stairs are true relics of a residence of a great and a powerful family in ages gone by. The present structure was rebuilt by one of the Pinney family (Mr. Azariah Pinney), who joined Monmouth's forces and was exiled to the West Indies, he being one of the few who escaped sentence of death by Judge Jeffreys at the "Bloody Assize," held at Dorchester after the rebellion. His life was spared through the influence of a friend at James's court. He remained in the West Indies for a period of ten years, and then returned with a black servant, to whom he was much attached. In rebuilding the present house he used the beautiful paneling and oak staircase in the old mansion that previously occupied the site. The Rev. F. Williams, rector of the parish, on the occasion of a recent visit of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club to the place, explained the origin of the legend of the skull, which is supposed to be that of Mr. Pinney's black slave, and so strangely preserved. The prevailing superstition was that if it were brought out of the house the house itself would rock to its foundation, and the person by whom the sacrilegious act was committed would die within the year. Mr. Williams explains that the house had been uninhabited for many years, until, about 1760 or 1770, a farmer came into occupation. Finding the skull he declared with an oath that he would not have the thing there, and he had it thrown out into a pool of water. During that night and the next the farmer heard some uncanny noises, and on the third day he said he would have the skull back. He did so,

and then, as the story went, all the noises ceased. It has been since carefully preserved, and is kept in a kind of loft under the roof. Mr. Williams thought the noises were due to the bats and other creatures which had taken possession of the uninhabited house, and which naturally made themselves scarce when the house was once more occupied. The Rev. F. W. Weaver says that at Chilton Cantelo is preserved a skull to which similar traditions attach.

It may be mentioned that among other interesting features of this old house are the old-time *powdering cupboards*, being apartments communicating with the bedrooms and used for powdering the hair of ladies and gentlemen according to the then prevailing fashion.

2. DIALECT SAYINGS :—

An old woman said, "Wull ee plaize to gee I a vew apence to buy zum lard vur tu mix wi' zum mouse-ears vur the ariscapalis?"

"Why cassen bide stéal, thee gurt mumphead? I shassen hurt thee."

A shooting party were asking their way to their destination. One of them said to a labourer, "Can you tell me the way to —?" The man replied, "Yew can't mistake the way if yew pass a 'ouse that's white-washed yaller."

"We puts a tuad in the cowcumber frame to ait up the pig-lice."

C. E. C.

FINDING A DROWNED BODY BY MEANS OF A LOAF.—A few weeks ago a little boy, whilst playing in the parish of Little Torrington near the brink of the river Torridge, which was in flood from heavy rain, fell in, and was carried away by the stream. Unavailing search was made for some days for the body, which was ultimately found several miles from the place where the accident occurred. I ascertained from the mother that, acting on the advice of another person, she had thrown a loaf of bread into the water, having been informed that it would stop at the spot where the body was. The loaf, however, did not re-appear after it was cast into the river, which was done on the day preceding that on which the little corpse was found.

SNAKES LIVING TILL SUNSET.—A man, a native of North Devon, informed me that however much one tried to kill a snake, it would never die until sunset.

GEORGE M. DOE.

ST. FRANKLIN NIGHTS.—The “Western Morning News” of the 27th of May, 1907, had the following letter :—

ST. FRANKLIN NIGHTS.

SIR,—I should be obliged if any of your readers could throw some light on the following : My gardener, on being told to put some bedding plants from the greenhouse into the open to harden, said it would not be well to do so “until Franklin nights were over.” The same day, May 21st, I was fishing in North Devon and the water bailiff remarked that he did not expect that I had much sport, as “St. Franklin nights were on.” To my inquiry, he answered that he did not know who St. Franklin was, but the people thereabouts never thought the cherries or mazzards were safe from frost until St. Franklin nights were over, and that these nights were the 19th, 20th, and 21st May. On these nights we had severe frosts at St. Cyres, and the potatoes were much cut. I should much like to know something of this, I suppose, local belief.

J. A. WELSH-COLLINS.

NEWTON ST. CYRES VICARAGE, EXETER, *May 24th.*

This appears to be another form of the St. Francimass or St. Frankin's days, recorded by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in our thirteenth Report, 1895, at Okehampton (“Trans. Devon. Assoc.,” Vol. XXVII, p. 64). In the Taw Valley, at Eggesford, Burrington, etc., there exists a saying that the 19th, 20th, and 21st May, or three days near that time, are “Francimass,” and that then comes on a frost that does much injury to the apple blossom. The story runs that a brewer, of the name of Frankan, who found that cider ran his ale so hard, vowed his soul to the devil, on condition that he would send three frosts in May to cut off the apple blossom annually. Another version is that the brewers of North Devon entered into a compact with the Evil One and promised to put deleterious matter into their ale on condition that the devil should help them by killing the blossom. Accordingly, when these May frosts occur we know that His Majesty is fulfilling *his* part of the contract, because the brewers have done *theirs* by adulterating their beer. P. F. S. A.

SUPERSTITION ABOUT TRANSPLANTING PARSLEY.—Master to man : “You must transplant some of that parsley to fill out the bed.” “No I shassen, maister, I'd zooner lave than du that, and that's zaying a gude dale atter our varty years living in your zarvice.”

A boy was asked to bring a basket with fowls in through a garden, and he said, “Na, I canna lave the Bunkcas, cos he'll h'urn away.” C. E. C.

FOLK-SAYINGS from Moretonhampstead.

When the sun goes to the west,
Lazy people work the best.

Christmas time and a little before,
Eat the apple and throw away the core;
Christmas time and a little after,
Eat the core, and apple after.

It used to be believed by the good people of Moreton, not many years ago, that if a hare ran through the streets it was a certain sign there would be a fire.

SOME HOMELY SIMILES :—"Lively as a cricket." "Dry as a horn." "Cool as a cucumber." "Slippery as an eel." "Wet as mud." "Dirty as the pigs."

J. STEVENS NECK.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PLATE.

SECOND REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes (Secretary), Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. Harbottle Reed (Secretary), Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter,*

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

FOR the following Report on the Church Plate of the Rural Deanery of Barnstaple the Committee are indebted to the Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A.

The present rural deanery of Barnstaple consists of twenty-four parishes, of which nineteen are ancient parishes and five are modern ones.

An examination of its plate has not resulted in the discovery of any pre-Reformation examples, but in a very large proportion of the parishes the Elizabethan chalices with their covers are still in use, and it is interesting to note that all of them are the work of Devonshire craftsmen. In the nineteen ancient parishes there are thirteen chalices of this period, all except one having their covers, and there is one odd cover; and another fine example of this period was lost by theft in the middle of the last century.

Of those existing, eight are the work of T. Matthew, of Exeter; three of J. Jones, or Ions, of Exeter; one bears only the initials I. C. (probably J. Coton, of Exeter); and on the remaining example, the marks being hidden by a modern lip band, it is at present impossible to give the maker; the odd cover is by T. Matthew.

Only three of them have any dates marked on them; two are 1576 and one 1608. The year 1576 is probably the date when these Elizabethan chalices came generally into use in this neighbourhood; it is the only date engraved on any in the adjoining deanery of Sherwell. The 1608 chalice by T. Matthew is classed as Elizabethan, though not strictly of that period, and it is interesting as showing a

transition from the usual Elizabethan style to that of the Stuart period. All the chalices by T. Matthew, though no two are exactly alike, show an almost exact similarity in their style of ornamentation. None of these chalices have the crowned X, the distinguishing Exeter mark. One of the Ions chalices, that of Herner, may have come from quite another neighbourhood, as it was purchased from John Stone, High Street, Exeter, about fifty years ago by the late Robert Chichester, Esq., of Hall, and presented by his son, Charles Chichester, Esq., of Hall, to the new church at Herner. There is no cover to this piece.

Of the other chalices now in use in this deanery two are very fine examples of domestic plate of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Barnstaple Parish Church having a fine standing cup with cover parcel gilt, with London hall-mark 1554, the oldest piece in the deanery; and Instow has a magnificent hanap, 16½ in. high, of what is generally known as the "Edmonds" cup pattern. Of the remaining ones, three are of the seventeenth century and four of the eighteenth. The Pilton chalice, date 1713, is remarkable for its enormous size.

The earliest paten in the deanery is 1663; it would seem as if the chalice cover or a linen corporal served the purpose up to the Restoration. Nine parishes have seventeenth-century patens.

The earliest flagon is that at Marwood, date 1671, with the Bourchier arms. All the old ones are the tankard pattern, mostly with flat lids. There are several curious pieces of domestic plate used for alms basons, Marwood having a silver porringer with pierced handle, date 1678, and Ilfracombe a Georgian tureen. Very little pewter is left in the deanery. Pilton is the only church that has a fine lot. During the last fifty years much of it has been got rid of as useless, and its place supplied with poor electro or glass cruets, occasionally with silver tops; they have taken the place of the old pewter flagon, which every church possessed if it had not a silver one; and it would be desirable that the attention of the clergy should be called to the need of preserving and caring for these relics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which the present generation is learning to appreciate once more. Ashford has a quaint pierced-handled porringer in regular use as an alms dish.

I have added in an appendix a list of the old plate belonging formerly to the Castle Meeting at Barnstaple, and

now the property of the Congregational Chapel there, as attention has been called lately to the interesting specimens of seventeenth-century plate possessed by some of the older dissenting bodies.

DETAILED LIST OF PLATE.

ASHFORD.

Chalice.—Elizabethan; the usual floral band in usual style is round the rim instead of the middle of the bowl; the rim has had a new band to strengthen it placed on the outside, which hides half of the floral band, and probably the hall-marks. Knop on stem is an angular expansion of stem. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. This chalice is very similar in all respects to the Trentishoe chalice (see illustration).

Paten.—Victorian style on stand with chasing, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; 7 in. diameter; foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Ornamentation I.H.S. with cross and three nails.

Marks: (i.) makers', J. S., A. S. (Joseph and Albert Savory, ent. 1841); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1849, London; (v.) queen's head.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate with chasing $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks as on paten.

Flagon.—A small modern electroplated one 5 in. high; $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at lid.

There is also here an interesting oval pewter quagh or porringer, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ in., with handle of pierced work $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. It has two marks: (i.) maker, Richard Going, (ii.) Agnus Dei.

ATHERINGTON.

Chalice.—Baluster stem pattern. Conical bowl. Stem like a baluster, round foot. Bowl, 4 in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: four, all of which, except lion passant, are peculiar.

(i.) In circle cross formed of a central dot with four wedges, and wedges on edge of circle pointing to the four angles of cross; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) in circle uncertain device; (iv.) in circle letter V with semicircle on top of one side V.

Chalice Cover.—Elizabethan, with floral band, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high.

Marks: the three usual marks of T. Matthew, Exeter, goldsmith, 1565–1608. Illustrations of the marks are given in Jackson's "English Goldsmiths," which has lately been published.

Paten.—Plain on stand with rim, 9 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; ornamentation I.H.S.

Marks: (i.) maker's, W. R. S. (William Rawlings Sobey, Exeter, 1835–46); (ii.) queen's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter 1846, Exeter.

Inscription: "For the parish church of Atherington, the gift of Amy Chichester, A.D. 1847."

Alms Dish.—Modern medieval pattern with hexagonal centre. Diameter, 12 in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in two-lobed shield, C. S., H.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1890, London.

Inscription: "Presented by Mary Jane B. Arthur in memory of the Rev. James Arthur, rector of this parish, M. J. B. Arthur, his wife, and their son, Rear-Admiral William Arthur. Atherington, Easter, 1891."

Flagon.—Tankard shaped. Height, 13 in.; diameter at top, 4 in.; base, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, R. B., in shield, two-lobed at top, indented at foot; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1747, London.

Weight, 51 oz.

Inscription: "Ex. Dono Dor. Mervin 25 Dec. 1747."

BARNSTAPLE.

In this parish, owing to the inventory made in accordance with Acts of Parliament 5th and 6th Edward VI having been copied into the parish register, there is preserved an account of the ancient church plate which is as follows:—

Imprimis vj chalices and iij patents of sylver of the valewe of £24.

Itm. one pyx of ivory bound wt sylver, 10s.

Imprimis ij crosses of sylver gylted, one crosse of sylver, ij cences, ij shyppes, one spone, iiij crewetts of sylver.

Itm. ij candlesticks of sylver.

Itm. j pax of sylver.

It is noted that the three last parcels had been sold, but the whole has now disappeared.

There is also another and later inventory, "maid in the iiij day of October in the fyfvefth year of the raiygne of o'r souveraine lady Ellizabethe," by Nicholas Whichehalse and John Peard, churchwardens, Hugh Brazier, William Dawkins, John Deymond, and Richard Witheridge, sidesmen, in which the church plate is stated to be:—

ij latin candelstakes ij bolles of a great candlestick.

a noyl vatte.

a bauer staff of latin.

ij dozen and x peauter dishes.

a hallie water bocquet of mettel.

— mad of a challis to mynester the communion in.

— passell gilte to be used to the makynge of the communion coppe.

an oyll vat of coppar.

a communion cuppe of silver guylt with a cover of silver guylt wayng xxiiij ounces and di.

All of this has also disappeared with the exception of the last item, which probably refers to the oldest piece of the now existing plate—a secular standing cup, with cover silver gilt, weighing 23 oz. 6 dwt., of the date 1554, described below.

Chalices.—No. 1. A silver-gilt standing cup with cover, total height 10½ in., without cover, 8 in.; bowl, 4½ in. diameter, 4 in. deep; foot, 4½ in. diameter. Cover is 2½ in. high. This handsome piece is somewhat similar in style to the Chapman cup at Armourers' Hall, of which an illustration is given in Cripps's "Old English Plate," Fig. 78. The cover has a seal-head 1½ in. diameter (see illustration).

Marks: (i.) date-letter 1554, London; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant in oblong; (iv.) maker's mark, an open hand with a crown over it in shield.

Weight: without cover, 18 oz. 10 dwt.; with cover, 23 oz. 6 dwt.

No. 2. A late example of the Elizabethan style with cover; total height, 10 in.; cup, 8 in. high; bowl, 5 in. deep, 4 in. diameter. Usual foliated band and slight leaf ornamentation at base; stem with knop; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: T in square shield, and MATHEV interlinked letters in rectangle; cover, 2 in. high.

Marks as on chalice, and 1608 on foot.

Weight: chalice, 17 oz.; with cover, 22 oz. 2 dwt.



BARNSTAPLE: ST. PETER'S.
STANDING CUP, A.D. 1354 (USED AS CHALICE).

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—*To face page 114.*

Patens.—No. 1. Plain on foot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 7 in. diameter; foot, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter at base.

Marks: (i.) maker's mark, A. R. in irregulars-shaped shield; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1683.

Arms: impaled dexter, sword and cross keys (Exeter); sinister, a cross bottonny for Lamplugh: also on the rim Arms of Barnstaple.

Weight, 7 oz. 11 dwt.

No. 2. Similar to No. 1, but weight 7 oz. 16 dwt.

Flagons.—A pair of tankard shape, $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at lid, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot.

Marks: (i.) maker's, T. C. linked in shield; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1683, London.

Inscription: "The purchase of the town and parish, 1684; John Boyse, vicar; James Kempland, jun., Christopher Hunt, churchwardens."

Arms:

Weight: No. 1, 46 oz.; No. 2, 45 oz. 2 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Brass.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BARNSTAPLE.

Chalices.—No. 1. Georgian style, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 4 in. diameter; hexagonal foot, 4 in. diameter; stem, formed of a classical pillar, 5 in. high.

Marks: (i.) makers', C. R., G. S. in four-lobed shield; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1844, London; (v.) queen's head.

Inscription: "I.H.S." with cross and nails in halo.

No. 2. Replica of No. 1.

Patens.—No. 1. Octagonal on foot, 8 in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks as on chalice.

No. 2. Modern medieval, plain, 6 in. diameter. Latin cross on rim.

Marks: (i.) maker's, G. E. H. in rectangle; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) anchor (Birmingham); (iv.) date-letter 1897, Birmingham.

Flagon.—Victorian style, 14 in. high, 11 in. to lid; hexagonal foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid.

Inscription and marks as on chalice.

Cruets.—Glass with silver tops; marks as paten, but date-letter 1898.

Alms Dish.—Octagonal, 11 in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice, but date-letter 1846.

Inscription: "Blessed is he that provideth for the sick and needy" (Ps. XLI.); "I.H.S." with cross and nails in halo.

HOLY TRINITY, BARNSTAPLE.

Chalices.—No. 1. Victorian style, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. deep, 4 in. diameter; stem with knop, octagonal foot, 5 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, C. R., G. S. in four-lobed shield; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1844, London; (v.) queen's head.

No. 2. Modern medieval, round, 8 in. high; bowl, bell-shaped, 3 in. deep, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter; stem round, with knop, foot plain, circle $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, H. B. in oblong; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) anchor (Birmingham); (iv.) date-letter 1897.

No. 3. Modern medieval pattern, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, 3 in. deep; foot hexagonal, 5 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, I. F. in four-lobed shield; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1874, London; (v.) queen's head; stamp Keith & Co.

Inscription: Cross on bowl, "I.H.S." on foot.

Patens.—No. 1. On foot to match chalice No. 1, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; foot, 5 in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice No. 1.

No. 2. Plain plate, 6 in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice No. 3.

Inscription: Four crosses on rim, "I.H.S." in centre.

Alms Dish.—To match chalice and paten No. 1; $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice and paten, but date-letter 1845.

Flagon.—Victorian, 16 in. high, 12 in. to lid; octagonal shape; $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at lid, 7 in. at foot.

Marks as on chalice No. 1.

Spoon.—Plain, with quadrilateral stem, with knop and cross on top, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; bowl, $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, S. B. in oblong; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1894, London.

BISHOP'S TAWTON.

Chalice.—Usual Elizabethan style, with floral band, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, 4 in. diameter, 4 in. deep; stem, with knop on foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: usual three marks of T. Matthew, of Exeter. Chalice cover, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Marks as on chalice. Date on button, 1576.

Paten.—Plain on foot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; foot, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) makers', C. W., T. W. in circle (Charles Wright and Thomas Whipham); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1758.

Inscription: "The gift of J. Snell, Clerk, A.B., 1759."

Flagon.—Tankard shaped, 10 in. high; $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter at lid, 7 in. at base.

Marks: (i.) maker's, T. P. in oval (Thomas Parr); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1732, London.

Inscription: "The gift of Ar. Chichester, Esq., Tawton Epi. 1733."

Alms Dishes.—No. 1. Plain plate, 10 in. diameter.

Plated marks, M. P., M. P.

No. 2. Large dish or salver, with twelve-lobed rim, 18 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, G. F.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1868, London; (v.) queen's head.

Inscription: "Presented to Bishops Tawton Church by Eliza J. Davie in memory of her husband, Charles C. Davie, Esq., of the Elms, who died Jan. 25th, 1874, and Charles W. Davie, their son, who died Nov. 3rd, 1867." "I.H.S." in centre.

HERNER CHAPEL, BISHOP'S TAWTON.

Chalice.—Usual Elizabethan style of the Trentishoe type. Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: I in square shield; IONS in oblong. Mark of J. Jones, Exeter, goldsmith, 1570 to 1590.

This has been lately given by Charles Chichester, Esq., of Hall, and is probably one of the Elizabethan chalices from some North Devon church which were sold and replaced by modern ones.

BITTADON.

Chalice.—Georgian; 9 in. high; bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 4 in. diameter; stem with small knop; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, I. S. (John Scofield); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1778, London.

Paten.—Plain on stand, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice.

Inscription: "The gift of Elizabeth Herder to the parish of Bittadon."

Flagon.—Silver and glass; modern medieval shape. Height, 11 in.

Marks: (i.) H. P. & Co.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) anchor; (iv.) date-letter 1884; (v.) queen's head.

The "Terrier" of 1795 gives the weight of the chalice as 7 oz. 4 dwt.

BRAUNTON.

Chalice.—A fine example of the Elizabethan style with cover. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep; stem with large knop; usual Elizabethan band and leaf ornament round bowl, and another ornamentation at the base of bowl and on knop.

Marks: the three usual marks of T. Matthew, Exeter.

Chalice Cover.—Diameter, 5 in.; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. On the button is the date 1576.

Paten.—Plain with rim on foot; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Mark: castle of three towers; I. P. each side, B. A. R. on top, V. M. under; on foot, I. P. smaller and different-shaped letter. A Barnstaple mark.

Inscription (pricked): "Braunton, 1699." This date would suggest that the mark, which is generally ascribed to John Peard, of Barnstaple, 1655–80, continued to be used by his successors after his death. This opinion is also strengthened by the fact that spoons of certainly later date than 1680 also bear this same Barnstaple mark.

Flagon and Alms Dish.—Both electroplated.

FREMINGTON.

Chalice.—Georgian style; $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 4 in. high; stem with knop.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. E. in shield with label over (John Elston, jun., Exon.); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter 1723, Exeter.

Weight: 12 oz. 6 dwt.

Paten.—Plain on foot; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high; foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, three birds in shield; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1692, London.

Weight: 10 oz. 14 dwt.

Inscription: "Fremington, in Devon."

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; diameter, 4 in. at lid, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. at foot.

Marks: (i.) J. E. with label in shield; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1723, Exeter.

Inscription: "The gift of William Paige, Esq., to the parish of Fremington, who died the 9th of March, 1723-4."

Arms in mantled border. Per pale, dexter, on a bend, three eagles displayed; sinister, on a fesse between three lions rampant, three crescents: crest, a demi-eagle displayed.

Weight: 45 oz. 11 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Plain dish with rounded boss in centre; 14 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, illegible; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1768, London.

Weight: 17 oz. 11 dwt.

GEORGEHAM.

Chalices.—No. 1. Pattern of 1680 (Cripps, Fig. 18), 8 in. high; bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep, 4 in. diameter; foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, E. G. in oblong; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1673, London.

Arms in mantled border. On a fesse, five lozenges, a crescent for difference. These are the arms of Avenel used by the Richards family. William Richards, of Westminster, eldest son of Rev. Richard Richards, rector of Combemartin 1595, and Kentisbury 1598, by Elizabeth Hancock, left his lands in Georgeham to his son, Edward Richards.

No. 2. Georgian style; conical bowl; stem without knop, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; bowl, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, W. B. (William Burwash); (ii.) lion

passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1803; (v.) king's head.

Inscription: "Francis Hole, M.A., rector of Georgeham, donor. Born 22 July, 1824; died 10 Aug., 1871."

Arms: Or, three lozenges, an annulet in centre. Crest, an arm in armour with axe.

Patens.—No. 1. Plain on stand, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high; foot, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice No. 1.

Arms as on chalice No. 1, to which it is a cover.

No. 2. Plain on stand, 8 in. diameter; height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.; foot, 3 in. Very rude and rough make.

Mark: a lion passant on foot, which is probably a later addition. No mark on plate.

Inscription (pricked):—

"Thomas Colley, rector.

Richard Wichey } Churchwardens, 1684."
John Baker }

No. 3. Circular plate with hexagon in centre, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) in four-lobed shield, E. J. W. J. round B; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) queen's head; (iv.) lion passant; (v.) date-letter 1869.

Inscription: "St. Mary Magdalene, Croyde. Francis Hole, M.A., donor."

Flagons.—No. 1. Modern medieval shape, silver and glass.

Marks: (i.) maker's, T. T. & Co.; (ii.) lion's head; (iii.) anchor; (iv.) queen's head; (v.) date-letter 1874, Birmingham.

Inscription: "St. Mary Magdalene, Croyde, 1874. I.H.S. Francis Hole, M.A., donor."

No. 2. Pewter, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid; 4 in. diameter at lid, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. at base.

Inscription: "The gift of William Chichester and John Richards, churchwardens, 1748."

HEANTON PUNCHARDON.

Chalice.—Elizabethan, with usual foliated band round bowl. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, 4 in. deep, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter; foot, 4.05 in. diameter; stem with knop and fillet with dotted ornamentation at base of bowl.

Marks: usual three marks of T. Matthew, Exeter.

Chalice cover, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high. Same marks as on chalice.

Inscription: "H. P." on button.

Patens.—No. 1. Plain on stand, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i) in shield, castle gate with portcullis; (ii.) in shield, I. P., with estoile on top and below; (iii.) as No. 1. These marks I have not met with before, and they are not noted by Cripps.

No. 2. Plain on foot; a solid, heavy piece with irregular rim, 8 in. diameter; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; foot, 3 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) in circle, G. A. with crown and three dots; (William Gamble, ent. 1697); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter 1714, London.

Inscription: "Deo et Ecclesiæ Heanton Sacrum."

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, 12 in. high; diameter at lid, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., at foot, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Marks as on paten No. 2. On the cover the maker's (William Gamble) mark four times.

Inscription: "Deo et Ecclesiæ Heanton Sacrum voluit. John Bassett, 1714."

A Plated Funnel.

HORWOOD.

Chalice.—Usual Elizabethan style, but with dotted ornamentation of five lines of dots round bowl instead of foliated band, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, bell-shaped, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: three usual marks of T. Matthew, Exeter.

All the chalices of T. Matthew in this deanery have a stem with knop with dotted ornamentation and fillet, with dotted ornamentation at top and bottom of stem, and ornamentation in relief round foot.

Paten is the chalice cover; height, 9 in.; foot, 3.5 in. diameter; button, 1.25 in. diameter. Band of three lines of dotted ornamentation.

Marks: none.

ILFRACOMBE.

Chalices.—No. 1. Parcel gilt, usual Elizabethan style, except rim, which is rather peculiar, and looks at first like

a later addition, though it is part of the original chalice, being a concave lip about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. The floral band round the bowl also varies somewhat from the usual pattern; stem has small knop. Height, 8 in.; bowl, 4 in. deep, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) X in four-lobed shield; (ii.) IONS in oblong. Mark of J. Jones, Exeter, 1570-90.

Chalice Cover.—Very rude Elizabethan pattern, almost dome-shaped, with no button, and with dotted ornamentation. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

No marks.

No. 2. Caroline pattern, quite plain, stem with small knop. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, 4 in. deep, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in shield, D. G. with anchor between (as on Beverley paten, 1630); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1639, London.

Patens.—No. 1. Plain on stand, almost bowl-shaped. Diameter, 8 in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; rim, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks: (i.) in shield X with dot each side, and ix in smaller letters on top; (ii.) in a square shield X with dot each side and crown over. These are old Exeter marks not recorded in Cripps.

No. 2. Modern medieval pattern with six-lobed centre, within which is I.H.S. in six-angled figure. Embossed round in Lombardic letters: "Per crucem et passionem tuam libera nos Domine."

Inscription: "+ Easter, 1856. Presented by Emma Cutcliffe."

Marks: (i.) maker's, I K. in oblong; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) queen's head; (v.) date-letter 1855, London.

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, 15 in. high; $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid, which is dome-shaped with ornament on top.

Marks: (i.) makers', R. G., T. C. in four-lobed shield (Richard Gurney, Thomas Cooke); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1737, London.

Inscription: "Ex Dono Margaretæ Bruton de Ilfracombe Vi in Com Devon. An° Dom. 1737."

Arms on a lozenge-shaped shield with mantlings, impaled dexter party per pale, gules and argent; a fesse between two chevronels, all countercharged. Sinister parted per chevron, argent and gules, two eagles displayed.

Alms Dish.—A tureen-shaped bowl on a stand with gad-roon borders, 5 in. high; bowl, 7 in. diameter; foot, 4 in. diameter, and gadroon edge.

Marks: (i.) maker's, C. W. (C. Wright); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1775, London.

Inscription: "Presented to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Ilfracombe, Easter, 1850, by Emma Cutcliffe."

ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. JAMES'S, ILFRACOMBE.

Chalices.—No. 1. Modern medieval pattern; a good example. Hexagonal foot, shaft, and boss. Height, 8 in.; bowl, 3½ in. deep, 4½ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. K.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) queen's head; (v.) date-letter 1855, London.

Inscription: round boss "I.H.S." and "P.C." on alternate faces.

No. 2. Duplicate of No. 1.

Patens.—No. 1. Modern medieval. Diameter, 7 in.; hexagonal centre with Agnus Dei.

Marks: (i.) maker's, I. K.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) queen's head; (v.) date-letter 1856, London.

Inscription: "O Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us."

No. 2. Duplicate of No. 1 except inscription, which is, "Lord, evermore give us this bread."

Flagon.—Modern medieval shape, 11 in. high; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks as on patens.

Inscription: "Glory be to God on high ✠."

INSTOW.

The plate here is the most interesting in the deanery, and the fine silver-gilt hanap, used as a chalice, is the finest piece in the deanery.

Chalices.—No. 1. Elizabethan style, but with more marked lip than usual, 6 in. high; bowl, 3¼ in. deep, 3½ in. diameter; stem with knop; foot, 3¾ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) in dotted circle X with star each side and crown on top; (ii.) in square shield B; (iii.) in oblong IONS, the marks of J: Jones, goldsmith, Exeter, 1570-90. The letter B seems to mark chalices made by him in 1576; those made by him in 1575 have A. These examples are the only indications we have of a cycle of date-letters being used by the old Exeter goldsmiths.

Cover to No. 1 Chalice.—Usual form, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 1 in. high, with cinquefoil on the button.

Marks as on chalice.

No. 2. A magnificent silver-gilt hanap, very similar in shape and form to the Edmonds cup described so fully in Cripps (p. 309) and illustrated (No. 81). The description corresponds so well to this piece that it is unnecessary to repeat it. It is 10 in. high, or with its spear-headed cover $16\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the bowl is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, T. F. linked in shield (Mr. Terry); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1611, London.

Inscriptions: "I. S.
M." (very faint).

"Deo et ecclesie dedit Dionysia Long de London. Ecclesie parochialis de Instow Patrona An. X^u, 1734" (see illustration).

Paten.—Plain on stand, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter; 2 in. high; foot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) J. S. in irregular shield; (ii.) same; (iii.) same; (iv.) same; (v.) J. S. in oval. An uncertain mark, perhaps a local silversmith's.

Alms Dish.—Plain, 9 in. diameter.

One mark some animal in a shield, but very faint and indistinct. A very heavy and solid piece.

Inscriptions as on chalice No. 2.

MARWOOD.

Chalice.—Usual Elizabethan style, with floral band; a good example, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; foot, 4 in. diameter; stem with good knop.

Marks: only one, a peculiar ornament; the first of the three marks used by T. Matthew, Exeter.

Chalice Cover.—With foliated band, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter; button, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

No marks.



INSTOW : ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S.
SILVER-GILT HANAP, A.D. 1611 (USED AS CHALICE).

CHURCH PLATE REPORT.—*To face page 124.*

Paten.—Plain on foot, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. high; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in shield L. O. with key over, small cross, and two X's under (Nathaniel Lock, ent. 1698); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter 1707, London.

Inscription: "The gift of Mr. John Somers, who was rector of this parish of Marwood 41 years. Died April y^e 27th,

Anno { Domini, 1714
 { Ætatis 72."

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, with flat lid, $11\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. to lid; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at lid, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. at base.

Marks: (i.) maker's in shield, R. D. with small ornament and two dots under; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1671, London.

Weight: 70 oz. 7 dwt.

Inscription: "Marwood Ex dono Gulielmi Bouchier hujus parochiæ Rectoris."

Arms in shield with mantlings, argent, a cross engrailed gules, four water bougets, sable (Bouchier).

Alms Dish.—A porringer with pierced handle, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. high.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in shield, I. P. with dot above and below; (ii.) fleur-de-lis with two dots; (iii.) lion rampant.

Inscription (on handle): "Marwood Parish, 1678."

MORTHOE.

Chalice.—Usual Elizabethan style, with foliated band, though the stem is somewhat shorter than the usual type, and knop is varied. The ornamentation in all the chalices by T. Matthew is very similar. Height, 6 in.; bowl, 4 in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep.

Marks: usual marks of T. Matthew, except that T is omitted and ornament stamped twice, but in middle of bowl there are some older hall-marks almost obliterated by hammer.

Chalice Cover.—Elizabethan, with band $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; button, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: three usual marks of T. Matthew, Exeter, 1565 to 1608.

Paten.—Plain on stand, very rude hammered work; the stand, probably a later addition, very roughly soldered on.

No marks.

Inscription (pricked letters): "I. x M., vicor (M. A)
(P. P.)"

NEWPORT.

Chalice.—Georgian style with lip, stem with knop, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter; foot, circular, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, R. E., E. B. in four-lobed shield (Rebecca Emes and Edw. Barnard, ent. 1808); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) king's head; (v.) date-letter 1828, London.

Inscription: "The gift of C. Chichester, Esq., of Hall, 1829."

Paten.—Plain plate, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks and inscription as on chalice.

Flagon.—Small tankard-shaped, flat lid, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at foot.

Marks: (i.) makers', T. N., G. B., H. B., G. B. in shield; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter 1835, London; (v.) king's head.

Inscription: "The Cup of Blessing which we bless is it not the communion of the blood of Christ?" (1 Cor. x. 16).

Alms Dish.—Plain plate, 7 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in three-lobed shield, C. S. H.; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1893, London.

Inscription: "A gift to Newport Church, 1893."

NEWTON TRACEY.

Chalice.—Small flat cup, with trumpet-shaped stem, 4 in. high; bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep; foot, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Has had a new rim to bowl to strengthen it.

Marks: three or four, all hidden by new rim; lion passant on foot.

Inscription: "Nuton Tracy, 1681. For the Sacrament."

Paten.—Small mazer or bowl on foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep; total height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; foot, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. Ornamented with repoussé work.

Marks: (i.) maker's, on shield S. N., with cinquefoil under, or R. N. with mallet (Richard Neale); (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter 1663, London.

Alms Dish.—Plain pewter plate, diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Marks: (i.) R. B.; (ii.) fleur-de-lis; (iii.) man's head; (iv.) indistinct.

PILTON.

The Pilton church plate is remarkable for the very fine lot of pewter still remaining; in so many churches it has been unfortunately got rid of as being of no value. There is also a chalice remarkable more for its size than anything else. Here, among other old things, are also the pitch-pipe and five volumes of old chained folios, Fox, Jewell, and Erasmus.

Chalices.—No. 1. Elizabethan, with foliated band at rim, stem with knop, height $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, conical, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter; foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, with the usual Matthew ornamentation.

Marks: none, though it is undoubtedly a piece of the manufacture of T. Matthew, Exeter, 1565–1608.

Chalice Cover.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; button, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, with foliated band.

Mark: one, the ornament used by T. Matthew.

No. 2. A very large silver-gilt piece of somewhat ugly design and proportions, height 12 in.; bowl, 7 in. deep, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Stem is octagon-baluster shape, with round foot.

Marks: (i.) maker's, Ho. in octagonal oblong (Edward Holaday, ent. 1709); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter 1713, London.

Inscription: "Ex Dono Christopheri Lethbridge de Pilton Armigeri, 1713."

Paten.—Silver gilt on stand, diameter $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; 2 in. high. Inscription and marks as on chalice No. 2.

Flagons.—No. 1. Pewter, tankard-shape, with flat lid, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 4 in. diameter at lid, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. base.

Marks: four on lid, indistinct.

No. 2. Pewter, tankard-shape, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at base.

No. 3. Pewter, tankard-shape, 10 in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at base.

Each has four indistinct marks on lid.

Alms Dish.—Pewter bowl or dish, 19 in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 11 in. diameter at base. In the centre is a curious raised piece like a short candlestick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

One mark: lion rampant in circle, with dotted ornamentation.

TAWSTOCK.

Here there was formerly a fine display of plate, including a fine Elizabethan chalice with cover, dated 1576; a paten given by Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., in 1704; another paten given by Rev. Chichester Wrey, rector 1710-56, with inscription stating it was given in 1721; another chalice of silver gilt, presented by Florence Lady Wrey in 1724; a flagon of large dimensions, with inscription stating it was the gift of Edward Lovett, Esq., of Corfe. Unfortunately all this fine collection has entirely disappeared, it all having been stolen in A.D. 1841, and none of it was ever recovered. All here now is consequently modern.

Chalice.—Modern medieval pattern with hexagonal shaft and knop, foot eight-lobed; height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 3 in. deep; foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in two-lobed shield, T. S.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) queen's head; (v.) date-letter 1841, London.

Weight: 13 oz. 5 dwt.

Inscription: "I.H.S." in halo on foot.

Paten.—Plain, slightly convex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Modern medieval pattern.

Marks as on chalice.

Weight: 7 oz. 6 dwt.

Flagon.—Octagonal shape, height $11\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Marks and inscription as on chalice.

Weight: 28 oz. 19 dwt.

HOLY TRINITY, HARRACOTT, TAWSTOCK.

Chalice.—Modern Victorian; height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in., with slight lip; bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter; foot, circular, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) makers', E. E. J., W. B. in plain four-lobed shield (E. E. J. & W. Barnard, entered 1829); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) queen's head; (v.) date-letter 1842, London.

Weight: 11 oz. 16 dwt.

Inscription: "I.H.S." with cross and nails in halo.

Paten.—Plain on foot, 8 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks and inscription as on chalice.

Weight: 13 oz. 1 dwt.

Flagon.—Height, $13\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Marks and inscription as on chalice and paten.

Weight: 28 oz. 14 dwt.

WEST DOWN.

Chalices.—No. 1. Elizabethan, with usual foliated band. Bowl conical, stem with angular enlargement instead of knop, as in Stoke Rivers chalice. Height, 8 in.; bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with foliated band.

Mark: I. C. in square shield, probably J. Coton, Exeter, 1575.

No. 2. Modern, medieval shape, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; electroplate.

Paten.—Plain on stand, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high; stand very rude make; foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) in four-lobed shield, I. Σ ; (ii., iii., and iv.) same repeated.

Inscription (pricked): "I. B., vicor.

{ "W. F., C. W., 1684."
I. B.

Flagon.—Modern, medieval, electroplated.

Alms Dish.—Pewter, 9 in. diameter.

Mark: Thomas Hutton.

WESTLEIGH.

Chalice.—Georgian style, stem with knop; height, 9 in.; bowl, with lip, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, in two-lobed shield, C. L. with dot under (Joseph Clave, ent. 1713); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter 1714, London.

Inscription: "This chalice belongs to West Leigh Church in Devon, 1714."

Paten.—Plain on stand, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice.

Inscription: "Ex Dono Guliel. Cleveland Armigeri. Anno Christi, 1714."

Arms: Cleveland impaling a ship, three roses in chief.

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, 12 in. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at lid, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. at foot.

Marks: (i.) in circle, G. A. with crown and three dots (William Gamble, ent. 1697); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter 1702 or 1709, London.

Inscription: "Ld. Anne Berry, I.H.S."

APPENDIX.

PLATE FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE CASTLE MEETING, BARNSTAPLE, FOUNDED 1672, NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BARNSTAPLE.

A fluted two-handled Porringer on low stand; height, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; bowl, 5 in. diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep; of good hammered work.

Marks: (i.) El. (in black letter) with crown over (John Elston, Exeter); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter 1705, Exeter.

Inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Mary Gammon to this Church, the Castle Meeting for ever. 1707."

Another fluted two-handled Porringer, a replica of the first.

The marks are exactly similar with the exception of the date-letter, which is in this case 1706. It has also the same inscription.

A pair of plain *Plates* with gadroon border, 9 in. diameter; rim is 1 in. wide, 7 in. diameter at base.

Marks: (i.) maker's, Ri. in black letter in circle (Edward Richards, Exeter); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter 1708, Exeter.

Inscription as on porringers.

Bowl of hammered silver, with gadroon border or rim, called the christening bowl. The rim is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; the bowl, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 2 in. deep; total diameter, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Marks: (i.) El. in black letter with crown over in circle; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) castle; (v.) date 1707, Exeter. The shield is double, one within the other.

Inscription as on porringers.

Flagon of Sheffield plate, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; 12 in. to lid, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid; $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. at base.

Inscription: "Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Gribble and her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Stiff, to the communicants of the Church of Christ worshipping in Cross Street Chapel, Barnstaple, June, 1836."

Two two-handled cups on stem with knop, electroplated; height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, pear-shaped, swelling into larger bowls at the base, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter at top, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Two plain *plates*, electroplated, $9\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

MEMBURY CHURCH.

BY REV. F. E. W. LANGDON, M.A.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

As the traveller from Axminster draws near Membury, which lies about three miles and a half to the north, his attention will be arrested by the fir-crowned "Castle," a striking landmark for miles around. It dates back, no doubt, to a time long anterior to the Roman invasion, but there is abundant evidence of Roman occupation in the name of the road, Play Street, running just below it, as well as in the names of neighbouring fields, Portway and Case-ditch, and also possibly Cold Harbour. Upon arriving at the Castle another object cannot fail to present itself to his eyes, standing just on the other side of the little valley in which, to use the old phraseology of our register, Membury town is situated, to wit, the church. And before descending to inspect it he may well pause to moralize upon the vicissitudes of fortune, or rather the working of the providence of God, whereby Imperial Rome with all its pomp and luxury has disappeared, although no doubt leaving its impress deeply on the laws, language, and literature of the most civilized nations of the world, while the Kingdom of God, the Church of Christ, once the mark of its contempt and persecution, still flourishes, notwithstanding the buffets of well-nigh two thousand years, the most potent influence for the regeneration of mankind.

The church, like that of the neighbouring parish of Yarcombe, which contains within its borders a portion of Membury, the tithing of Birch Oak, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Why it was thus dedicated I know not. But although I am aware that I am soaring into the regions of high conjecture, there is a passage in the "Life of Thomas Wakley," the famous reforming member of Parliament, which it is at least permissible to notice. Wakley was born at Land Farm in 1795, and baptized the same year in the

parish church. He was also distinguished as coroner for Middlesex and founder of the "Lancet" newspaper, and has the high compliment paid to him, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," that he "hated injustice, especially when combined with power." In the Life it is stated that the Membury people among whom he was brought up were a "simple folk to whom truth was everything." May it not be that the type had been persistent, and that the early inhabitants of the parish signalized their love of truth by dedicating their church to one of its very foremost champions, St. John the Baptist? However, we are not likely to have our curiosity gratified, so we will pass on. The churchyard is entered by three gates, on the north, south, and east respectively, the last having a flight of semi-circular steps leading up to it. Possibly when the old churchyard or village cross was destroyed, its steps were utilized by being placed there, and the form has been retained through all subsequent repairs and restorations. We know, fortunately, the exact day and year of the dedication of the churchyard or, to use the more beautiful and poetic word, cemetery. It took place on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, July 22nd, in the year of grace 1316, when Edward II occupied the throne. On that date it is stated in the Register of Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter from 1307-26, that "the Lord Bishop dedicated the Cemetery of the Church or Chapel of Membury after the following declaration had been made":—

In the name of God, Amen. We, Walter, by Divine permission Bishop of Exeter purposing to dedicate, according to the duty of our office, the Cemetery of the Church or Chapel of Membury within our diocese, which has a distinct parish, for certain sufficient and true reasons state and declare expressly that it is not our intention that by a dedication of this kind any wrong should be done to the Parish Church of Axminster within our diocese from which the aforesaid Church or Chapel is said to be dependent. On the contrary in such a way and with such an intention shall we proceed to the ceremony of this Dedication as to secure that the rights of the aforesaid Parish Church of Axminster in the aforesaid Church or Chapel of Membury as far as they touch this its dependent condition, its greater and lesser tithes, its oblations and revenues, shall as formerly so for the future remain undiminished, without hindrance from the Dedication aforesaid.

At which time and place [so the register goes on to say] there appeared Warin and Richard de Raleghe, Simon de Yarti, Reginald de Hele, John de Membury, William at Water, and of their own free will undertook and promised that they would pay

on behalf of themselves and the Parishioners of the aforesaid Church or Chapel the customary fee to the Bishop and officials in respect of the aforesaid Dedication, rendering themselves legally liable for the same. Further, at the same time and place there appeared the aforesaid Warin, Richard, Simon, Reginald and John and promised on behalf of themselves and the Parishioners aforesaid that they would pay to the aforesaid Lord Bishop the sum of £10 sterling towards the expenses of a lawsuit should it happen that on account of the aforesaid Dedication one should be set on foot against him by any person, and none the less that they would produce at their own expense, sufficient notice having been given them, three or four witnesses, more or fewer as should seem best, whenever it should seem necessary, in England only, in the event of such a lawsuit, for the purpose of proving the hindrances and dangers which have happened up to the present in conveying the bodies of the dead, Parishioners of the aforesaid Church or Chapel of Membury, to the Church of Axminster. For the paying, producing and doing what is aforesaid the above-named Warin, Richard, Simon, Reginald and John, and each of them severally of their own express desire, have become collectively liable.

And because [to further quote the register] there was commonly held to be a right of way through the midst of the said Cemetery and the Cemetery itself was not properly and decently enclosed all round, and because the Books there, both those for Matins as well as the Missals, were insufficient with the exception of two Graduals only, and certain defects were found at the same time in the Chancel as well as in the Nave of the Church itself, the Lord Bishop commanded and enjoined the Vicar of the Rector as well as the Parishioners there severally that, as far as they concern them or shall be likely to affect them, they repair discover and remedy the aforesaid defects as well as all others of the said Church or Chapel, if there has been any defect, before the Feast of Easter next following, under a penalty of Ten Pounds to be paid towards the Fabric fund of the Church of Blessed Peter of Exeter or for any other pious use as the Lord Bishop shall see fit to order. This being understood that, if the aforesaid right of way cannot be conveniently diverted so as to be outside the said Cemetery, gates be constructed which will fall to of their own accord and shut running on wheels, giving access through the Cemetery at such points as shall appear to be most desirable.

It is right that I should say, in making the above translation from the original, I had the invaluable help of Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, who has laid us all under such a debt of gratitude by his transcription of the episcopal registers, etc. Commenting upon this account, I note that although Membury is described as a distinct parish, it was then, as it always had been and is now, ecclesiastically

dependent upon Axminster. Yet the parishioners were never unduly subservient to their neighbour, for it is recorded in the Churchwardens' Account, only a volume of which, alas! remains to us beginning in 1789, that in 1834

The majority of a Vestry held at the Red Lion Inn according to notice given for that purpose do agree to take a Counsellor's opinion and such other legal steps as may be necessary for setting aside the Vicar's appointment of a Churchwarden and for confirming the appointment of the Churchwardens chosen by the parishioners according to custom. Also to appeal against the late Churchwarden's Account.

The inevitable item of a lawyer's bill appears soon afterwards, but as a result of the proceedings Membury appoints at this day its own two churchwardens. Of the names mentioned, Warin and Richard de Raleghe were doubtless members of the family at Smallridge, the Raleighs, as is well known, being at the time lords of that manor, which adjoins Membury. Simon de Yarti lived at what is now Yarty Farm, whence the family took their name and which was brought by an heiress into the possession of the Frys. The old house was burnt down between fifty and sixty years ago. Terraces, gardens, and fishponds can still be traced, and at the top of a flight of stairs in the present garden is a horse's head, the crest of the Frys, carved in stone. Local tradition says that after "Squire Fry"—the last of his race, I believe—was buried the funeral party upon returning home found him sitting in the chimney corner! He was "conjured" into the withy bed, whence he was "condemned to go back at the rate of a 'cock's stride' each year"! Where he is now I do not know, but a version of the story states that when the house was burnt down the dove-cot remained untouched, for the "Squire" was there! But here the wing of the popular imagination droops, and what became of him when the dove-cot was finally pulled down is not recorded! Reginald de Hele was lord of the manor of East Membury, the old manor-house being now represented by a small farm-house and a slaughter-house!

To what base uses we may return, Horatio!

John de Membury lived either at West Membury just below the church, where only a few fragments of the ancient building, which I am told by old people had "windows like a church," are to be seen, or at Court, now a picturesque farm-house with a dilapidated chapel close by of which

more anon. William at Water lived at Waterhouse, where there is still a very interesting quadrangular building with its inner walls of squared flints. To continue our notice of the churchyard; there is a very old yew tree in it of which mention is made in a document entitled: "Notes of things belonging to the Parish Church of Membury, as also an account of the Churchyard and his bounds, by whom repaired," etc., drawn up in 1727 and signed by William Langford, vicar of Axminster and Membury, F. F. Fry, Edward Pearse, junior, a member of an old yeoman family still in the parish, and William Matthew, junior, Church Wardens.

It proceeds:—

There belong to the Parish Church of Membury one Silver Chalice, the weight of which is about 11 oz. with its cover. Item there are belonging to the Altar a Communion Table, a Flagon, a Plate, both of Pewter, as also a Carpit for the Table of Scarlet drugget with a Holland Table Cloth to cover it. Item there is in the said Church of Membury a pulpitt to which belong a cushion of Scarlet Plush or Shagg and a Pulpitt Cloth of Scarlet Camlet. Item there is in the said Church a Pew, a surplice, 2 Common Prayer books, 2 Bibles, a book of the Homilies of the Church of England and Bishop Jewel's apology against Harding the Jesuit. Item there is in the Tower of the said Church five bells as also a Clock. Item the Churchyard is bounded as follows, viz.—on the east and south it is bounded by a wall of stone which is repaired by the Church Wardens for the time being by a Church Rate, and this is the unanimous consent of the said Parish. Item the West and North side of the said Churchyard are bounded by a Hedg which is kept in repair by the owners of two estates for the time being which be next to the North and West sides of the Church, now in the possession of Hannah Loring and Rebekah Billett. Item there are growing in the Churchyard of Membury ten Ash trees and one Ewe tree. The Parish Clerk is chosen by the Vicar of Axminster for the time being: his salary is 40s. a year, which is paid by the Parrish. The Sexton is chosen by the common consent of the inhabitants of the Parish and paid by them the sum of 22s. a year for keeping the Churchyard, etc. The usual allowance to the Sexton for digging a grave is 1s. 6d. and for ringing the bell for a funeral 1s.

The chalice here mentioned, which has a cover, is still in existence and belongs to the year 1670. The pewter has all disappeared, and in its stead we have a silver (?) flagon and a silver paten which was bought, according to the Churchwardens' Accounts, in 1837 for three pounds fourteen

shillings. Those somewhat dry-as-dust publications, the Book of Homilies and Jewel's Apology, are no more, and nothing remains of the clock but the rusty works and the heavy iron striker. The bells have fared better. The fourth is of later date and bears the inscription, "T. Pyke, Bridgewater, 1781. Samuel Harvey, John Long, churchwardens." Both these are old Membury names and are still in the parish. The first entry in our register, which begins in 1637—Where is the preceding volume?—is that of "Christofer the Sonne of Samuel Harvey." In a manuscript at the British Museum entitled "Presentation of Persons Concerned in Monmouths Rebellion 1685," the names of William Harvey, junior, and William Harvey, senior, occur as being "in prison." In a book published in 1874 by Chatto and Windus called "The original lists of Persons of quality and Political Rebels who went from Great Britain to the American Plantation 1600-1700," it is stated that William Harvey of "Memre" and another of the same place were bought upon conviction by Sir William Bootle and sold as slaves to Barbados, sailing in the "John frigget" from Bristol. I am indebted for these references to Walter Clode, Esq., of 14 Ashley Place, Westminster, himself connected with Membury. There is an entry in our register that on August 13th, 1685, William Harvey, a rebel, was buried. On the first bell are the arms of the Frys of Yarty, and the names of Mr. John Baker, Mr. Francis Lewis, wardens, with the date 1723. Estates in the parish are called Lewises and Bakers. On the second we read the Latin inscription "*Protege virgo pia quos convoco Sancta Maria,*" which I have ventured to translate: "Holy Mary, tender Virgin, take beneath thy care all who at my summons gather in this house of prayer." There is a curious mistake made by Canon Raven in his book on bells in which he reads "prece" for "virgo." On the third, "*Est mihi collatum I.H.S. nomen amatum,*" and I have again ventured on a translation: "On me was conferred that title of fame, I.H.S., best beloved name." From the floriated cross which appears on these two bells, Ellacombe ascribes them to Robert Norton of Exeter, who lived in the reign of Henry VI (1422-61). On the fifth, "Hark how I call, prepare your hearts, and come to the Kingdom of God and of his Sonne." The date is 1638, and there are several initials together with a border of roses, thistles, and harps. The year 1638, by the by, is of notable significance in the history of England, for it was then that John Hampden was tried for his refusal to pay

ship-money. Might not the bell possibly be a thank offering from the parishioners for that splendid act of resistance to unconstitutional tyranny? The weight of this bell is about $16\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. At the time of that ineffable iniquity well called the "Great Pillage," when a commission was issued in the seventh year of Edward VI for the plunder of parish churches and parish property, the inventory taken of the church goods of Membury was as follows:—

v belles in the towre their and one chalice committed to the custody of Edward Frye, Robert Tyderley, Richard Knight, John Newbury and other the piishners their by indenter.

Robert Tyderley, or Tytherleigh, was of Tytherleigh in Chardstock, but is, I imagine, reckoned among the parishioners through his connection by marriage with the Frys. Parts of Tytherleigh Manor-house still remain, notably the arched gateway with the arms of the family upon it, and the adjoining wall of squared flints with a coping of Hamstone. It passed by purchase from Robert Tytherleigh, who died in 1744, into the possession of an ancestor of the present writer, Thomas Pitts of Chard, who married Joan Stuckey of Compton Durville in South Petherton, Somerset. The Stuckeys afterwards settled in Branscombe, where the last of their race, who died in 1810, was perpetually at war with Mr. Thomas Puddicombe the vicar, who is, I think, identical with Thomas Puddicombe, curate of Membury in 1783. I must not be disloyal to the memory of my kinsman, so I will not express my opinion on the merits of the controversy beyond saying that Mr. Puddicombe was a stern disciplinarian — in his time public penance was performed on one occasion in Branscombe Church—and that Mr. Stuckey was a very choleric country squire, and if the strength of the latter's language in public equalled the strength of the language he employed in his letters to my great-grandfather, Thomas Langdon, on the subject of the vicar, I don't wonder at there being a little feeling! Apropos of bells, there is an idea in Membury that the "passing bell" must not be rung after sunset, and I am told that when it was once done, or attempted rather, the bell refused to "speak."

The principal entrance to the church is through the south porch. The south aisle is a very striking feature with its Hamstone parapets, mullions, and gargoyles. The style is late Perpendicular, and it is no doubt the outcome of the

zeal for church building and church restoration which displayed itself so markedly upon the eve of the Reformation so called, and which is so striking an argument against the notion that the Church at that time was sunk in ignorance and indifference. Just inside the door is the niche for holy water. The roof is a fine one of oak, which was judiciously restored in 1893. At the eastern end, separated by a screen, is—to use its modern name—the “Yarty Aisle,” formerly “our Lady’s Ile” or the Chapel of our Lady. In post-Reformation times it was annexed by the family of Fry as their private pew. The perforation noticeable at the end of the arcade between the south aisle and the nave, is said to have been made in order that the occupants of the pew might be able to see the preacher, and I have heard in the parish that the pulpit was once against the north wall just opposite. The screen is mentioned by Mr. Bligh Bond in his interesting paper in Volume XXXV of the “Transactions” as an “old oak screen,” but he does not assign a date to it. It belongs, I should say, to the same period as the aisle itself. The arms conspicuous over its doors are those of Fry and Langton quarterly, and it is said that there is also an inscription stating that the monument and seats were repaired by Robert Fry in 1718. This for some inexplicable reason has been painted over and only the outline of some of the letters is traceable. The aisle contains some interesting monuments, notably that referred to above which was erected to the memory of Nicholas Fry, died in 1632, and Elinor his wife, died in 1619, who was a Brett of Whitestaunton. Nicholas Fry was a contemporary of Sir William Pole the antiquary, and is spoken of by him as the builder of the house at Yarty, burnt down in the last century. The inscription is much defaced. It records the names of the children of Nicholas and Elinor and their alliances with Yonge, Parrett, Ashford, Worth, Pine, Luscombe, and Sherman. Another monument, not so interesting but more pretentious, put up in 1742 gives a descent of the family from John of Gaunt, but this is declared to be mythical by the latest and best authority. Thackeray, in that great work “The Book of Snobs,” tells us that anybody’s heart would throb with pleasure if he walked with two dukes down Pall Mall, and so possibly the family of Fry were not altogether free from the spirit which made Alfred Muggins, the son of the banker at Pontydwln whose eminent political and financial services gained him a baronetcy, derive himself from Hogyn Mogyn of the hundred

beeves, a rival of Caractacus for the hand of Boadicea! Robert Fry and Francis his wife, who are commemorated on this monument, deserve to be gratefully remembered by the parishioners, for they were the donors of two sums of money, afterwards invested in the purchase of a field at Kilmington, which has lately been most advantageously sold to a resident in the neighbourhood who, by the by, also deserves to be gratefully remembered! In 1893 a coffin was unearthed in the vault underneath the aisle bearing the inscription: "The Hon. Elizabeth King, died Jan. 28th, 1733, in ye 25th year of her age." This was the heiress of the family, the wife of Lord King who died without issue. The bust of her sister, Francis Fry, died 1718 aged 17, is worthy of notice. Outside the screen is the monument of Sir Shilston Calmady, killed in a fight at Ford, a house in the parish, during the Civil War. He was buried in the chancel, where the monument formerly stood, on February 4th, 1645. Over it are the Calmady arms, and on it a somewhat involved epitaph. The two cannon balls and bullet on the ledge were found in the parish and given to the present writer, who placed them there as relics of the Civil War. Membury is so peaceful now that it is difficult to realize that once the alarm of war sounded in its streets and lanes. But so it was, for besides this monument we have two entries in our register: one that on March 15th, 1644, "there was buried a Salger which died at Mr. Longs"; the other that on October 15th, 1645, a "Soldiear that was killed by the Chourch was buried." Now the smaller of these two cannon balls plus the bullet was found in the wall of an old cottage which stood on the north side of the churchyard on the site of the present girls' playground. May they not have been the identical missiles which killed the aforesaid soldier? The then head of the Frys, William, was a strong supporter of the Parliament and a colonel in its army. Very likely it was through him that—

In 1645 on May 2nd in virtue of an order of both houses of Parliament the committee of plundered ministers enjoined on 8th January following that £40 per annum be paid out of Yarcombe Rectory sequestered from Sir Robt. Brett, a papist and delinquent, towards the maintenance of a minister to officiate in Membury Chapel annexed to Axminster Parish Church.

He also, as appears from the register, indulged largely in marrying couples in the days when the Church was sternly suppressed and its rites and ceremonies declared illegal by

Act of Parliament. Perhaps it was the experience of the iron hand of Puritanism which has made the Membury folk such zealous observers of Oak-apple Day down to the present time! A tablet also records the death and virtues of Joan Hoyle, died in 1811, by birth a Newbury. The Newburys long flourished in the parish and the name is still with us. In the manuscript at the British Museum quoted above John Newberry, senior, John Newbury and Samuel Newbury are put down as "missing from their habitacions in the rebellion of James Scott."

Up to the year 1893 it had always been stated by historians of Devon that the Church of Membury had been built in the thirteenth century. They judged from the chancel. Then, however, a Norman pillar was discovered at the western end of the south arcade by the tower. This is believed by Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., who saw it in 1903, to be a respond only, and he accounts for its position by suggesting "that the whole of the nave of the original Norman church stood west of the existing nave, almost upon the site of the tower. When in thirteenth-century times it was determined to rebuild the church, the chancel was pulled down, probably leaving the nave standing. A new nave and chancel were then erected entirely east of the Norman nave. In doing this the south respond and probably a portion of the south wall (since replaced by the arcade) were simply used as a piece of building material in situ. But the Norman chancel would have been much narrower than the new nave, and the northern respond and wall were necessarily pulled down and the wall rebuilt some feet further to the north. On the completion of the new church the Norman nave might have been retained for a time as a narthex or western porch. But then, or later, it was pulled down and the tower erected on, or partially on, its site."

The chancel is clearly a relic of the thirteenth-century building. It has a plain, pointed arch, an east window of three lancet lights, a small window of the same style on the north, a piscina, and another small window of later date on the south. A vestry has most unfortunately been built against its north side, with the most ruinous effect when viewed outwardly. In the north or St. Catherine's Aisle, commonly called, though without any authority as far as I know, the Brinscombe Aisle, from the name of a farm in the parish, is the recumbent figure of a woman said to be a facsimile of the effigy of Alice de Mohun, the mother of the founders of Newenham Abbey, in Axminster Church. If

this is so it was, no doubt, placed there because of the share she had in building the Early English church at Membury. But it seems to me improbable that two effigies of the same person would be placed in two closely related churches less than four miles apart. I have never been able to find out the ultimate authority on which the statement rests, and I suggest that it may be the figure of the foundress of the chapel. The west wall is very thick and contains a grave, arched over. There are the remains of the steps leading up to the top of the rood-screen, absolutely, alas! vanished, and in the Perpendicular window on the north is a piece of ancient stained glass, which has escaped the ravages of time and the Puritans! An oak beam ran originally across the entrance of the aisle, which was taken down at the restoration in 1893. It found its way into the hands of a tradesman in the parish, from whom, after several things had been made out of it for the church, notably the oak block on which the font ewer rests, it was purchased by the present writer and placed at the bottom of the tower. The roof, which is plastered up, is of oak and awaits restoration. The nave has a modern roof, the old oak one having been found too dilapidated for restoration in 1893. Flat tombstones near the pulpit, which is modern, have upon them inscriptions to members of the family of Sampson, who lived at Ford in the early part of the seventeenth century and afterwards at Colyton. Their arms are interesting: *Argent, a cross moline, azure*. Another stone in the centre is to the memory of Walter Weston of Roky, who died in 1627. In the north wall is a doorway blocked up, formerly leading to the church-house, which occupied the site of the main building of the present school premises. The late Board held the school for the remainder of a lease on lives, and the freehold was most unfortunately and unsentimentally alienated to it not long ago by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners! And so it is now the property of the Devon County Council. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are, in addition to being the lay rectors, also the lords of the manor of West Membury. Their connection with it is interesting. They hold it as the representatives of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom it was granted in 1474, after the suppression of the "Alien" priories. It had previously belonged to the priory of Goldcliffe in Monmouth, which was dependent on the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. If only when the abbey was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII this precedent had been followed and their property and lands, instead of being

handed over to greedy and sacrilegious laymen, been utilized for the general good, what social and spiritual suffering the people of England would have been spared!

The tower is a plain but fine one of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, probably the latter, which would make Norton's bells coeval with it. It is about seventy-seven feet in height and is a conspicuous object to any one coming from Chard or Axminster. Its gargoyles of Hamstone are very noticeable, and its parapets are of the same material. It contains the font, of Perpendicular date, octagonal, and ornamented with the Tudor rose. This was removed from its place near the south door in 1893, and is probably of the same date as the south aisle. An oak door leads into the belfry made out of the wood of the old bell-cage, the cost of putting it together being borne by Mr. C. Calmady Hamlyn, the lineal descendant of Sir Shilston. A word must be given to the other ecclesiastical remains in the parish. At Court, about a mile and a quarter distant, there is a chapel with a Decorated east window and piscina, now used as a cider-house! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander till it finds it stopping a bung-hole? But it has only shared the fate of scores of similar buildings all over this county and elsewhere. There is some reason for thinking that there was a chapel in this locality in very early times. Near it is a field called Holly, i.e. probably Holy, Yard. At Chapplecroft or, as it is locally called, Chipplecrat, a farm-house occupies the site of a chapel licensed for divine service by Bishop Grandisson in 1352. The days specified are June 24th and August 29th, being the nativity and beheading of St. John the Baptist. In the register the name is sometimes spelt correctly Chapel Croft. It is within the manor of East Membury. On the northern side of the parish, near the hamlet of Furley about a mile and a half from the church, is a field called Church-yard, and the local tradition is that what was put up there by day was pulled down at night. Does this point to some rivalry between the officials of the parish church and chapel of ease, or some jealousy felt by the south towards the north? Such things are not unknown in modern days! Nor must I omit the cottage and blacksmith's forge called Quakers' Meeting House, the name of which explains itself. The oak chair formerly standing there, which had been taken away into the adjoining farm-house, was, I am thankful to say, bought at a sale at Membury in 1889 by Mr. F. W. Dymond, and placed, with an inscription relating its

history, in the Friends' Meeting House at Exeter. If the tradition alluded to in the inscription is correct George Fox must have sat in the chair. I should like to know that Membury had been honoured by his presence. The Quakers' burial ground lies in a sheltered corner about a quarter of a mile away. It is now disused, and there is a solitary tombstone in it. Some of the burials are recorded in the church register, which seems curious, others in a book, of which I have a copy, belonging to the denomination itself. In modern days the chief events in the history of the church have been the restoration of the main fabric in 1893, and of the tower and bells in 1900, together with the gift of the stained-glass east window by the family of Tate in memory of their father and mother, and the transcription of the first fifty years (1637-87) of our register by Mr. Robert Cornish. To give the names of all those who so kindly contributed towards the cost of the restoration would be impossible and probably be distasteful. There is, however, one name I think I may with propriety mention, that of the late Mr. James Coate, so well and honourably known in this town, who gave fifty pounds towards the bells. It is not for me to say anything by way of criticism of the work either of 1893, when I was not here, or of 1900, when I was. I will only observe that something like £2500 was expended, which seems to show that we are not altogether unmindful of the traditions of our forefathers, whose joy it was to make God's House "*exceeding magnificent of fame and of honour throughout all countries.*"

THE COURTENAY MONUMENT IN COLYTON CHURCH.

BY MRS. G. H. RADFORD.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

IN Colyton Church stands the monument of a lady, beautiful alike in design and execution. The visit of the Association seems a fitting occasion to place on record the facts known with regard to this monument, and the lady in whose honour it was erected, these facts differing widely from the local tradition.

There is no inscription on the monument, but the heraldic achievements are very clearly blazoned, and at the time when it was erected heraldry was at least as well understood as writing; the common folk could not read, but the arms of the great lords and their liveries of various colours were familiar to all. There seemed no need of an inscription to the builders of this tomb, for did it not bear blazing in gold and colours the arms of Courtenay, Earl of Devon, impaling Beaufort? the arms borne by the children of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford, born Roet, his third wife, after the special Act of Parliament in 1397 for their legitimization.

After this Act the children and descendants of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, bore the Royal arms of England *within a bordure componée argent and azure*, the Lancastrian colours. On the Colyton monument these arms are still clearly visible, although the blue and silver squares have faded, or been cleaned off the border which surrounds the Royal arms.

It is therefore indisputably the effigy of a lady by birth, a Beaufort who had married a Courtenay, bearing as it does one shield for the lady's arms, one shield for the husband's, and another, the centre shield, with the arms of husband



MONUMENT OF MARGARET BEAUFORT, WIFE OF THOMAS COURTENAY,
5TH EARL OF DEVON.

COURTENAY MONUMENT.—To face page 144.

and wife impaled.¹ Only a married woman could use the three shields, a maid would bear her father's arms only. It is therefore beyond all question the tomb of Margaret Countess of Devon, *née* Beaufort. Had it been, according to the modern brass plate fixed on the tomb, the burial-place of a child, it would have borne but one shield, the paternal arms, and it is much to be regretted that before affixing this misleading inscription in 1830 some one with a rudimentary knowledge of heraldry was not consulted.

The one marriage between a Beaufort and a Courtenay, Earl of Devon, took place *cir.* 1431, and this tomb commemorates the bride, Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, eldest son of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," by his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, half-brother of Richard II and Alice Fitzalan. The marriage took place in 1399; they had five children, of whom our heroine was the youngest; her father died 21 April, 1410, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where his widow, who subsequently married Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV and Mary Bohun, erected a magnificent monument in alabaster, with effigies of herself and her two husbands, in St. Michael's or the Warrior's Chapel.

Margaret was probably brought up at the Court where, in the minority of the King (Henry VI), her cousin, Cardinal Beaufort, uncle of both, was all-powerful. This is more or less conjecture, but it is certain that her only sister Joan was at Windsor, for it was here James I, King of Scotland, while a prisoner in the Round Tower saw and fell in love with her. He was a poet as well as a king, and the verses he wrote to celebrate her beauty and his devotion, "The Kingis Quair," are among the finest of our early poems. From his description we learn that the Lady Joan Beaufort had golden hair, perhaps her sister had the same. The course of true love in this instance did run smooth, for the marriage was arranged and the lady went to Scotland as James's queen in 1424. Her younger sister was not married until some years later, probably not until 1431, when she would have been about twenty-one years old. Her bride-

¹ A shield bearing exactly the same arms as this enamelled in colours is on the tomb of Thomas Chaucer (d. 1431) and Matilda his wife (d. 1436) in the parish church of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, being one of twenty-four small shields of collateral connections which appear round the tomb. Margaret Countess of Devon was cousin of Thomas Chaucer; the sister of Katharine Roet, third wife of John of Gaunt, having married Geoffrey Chaucer the poet.

groom, Thomas Courtenay, was younger, only seventeen; he had been a ward of the King ever since 1422, when on his father's¹ death he succeeded to the earldom of Devon at the age of eight. His mother, Anne Countess of Devon, survived until 16 January, 1440-1,² when her son Thomas the heir was aged twenty-four years and more. A great deal of land seems to have been settled on her for life in dowry by her husband; among other "the said Anna held on the day of her death and her heir the aforesaid Thomas holds the advowson and abbey of Bokeland worth 100 libras and the advowson of Stoke Damerell."

The young Earl, knighted 19 May, 1426, had lived at the Court, when not in France learning the art of war, so the young people must have known each other well even if the marriage was (as is likely) arranged by the powerful Cardinal Beaufort. The exact date of the marriage is not known, but their eldest son, Thomas (afterwards 6th Earl), was born before May, 1432 (*Inq. P.M.* of 5th Earl 36 Henry VI). They had two other sons, Henry and John, and five daughters, Joan, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Anne, and Matilda; of these only Joan and Elizabeth lived to grow up and marry. Joan, born 1447, had two husbands: first, Sir Roger Clifford, beheaded 1485, a strong Lancastrian, whose brother cruelly murdered the young Earl of Rutland, son of the Duke of York; and secondly, Sir William Knivett, Kt. Elizabeth, born 1449, married Sir Hugh Conway.

This is, presumably, the Joan Courtenay to whom Edward IV granted, 18 November, 1469, "certain lands in Devon late of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devon, Kt., in the King's hands because he died without issue, and because of the forfeiture of Thomas Courtenay late" (6th) "Earl of Devon by reason of an Act of Parliament at Westminster 4th November 1 Edward IV to hold by the accustomed services. By P.S." (Printed Calendar of Patent Rolls Edward IV).

If one could be sure of the exact sequence of the Countess's children, we should at all events know that she was living up to the date when the youngest was born. The dates of the sons' birth are known from the post-mortems, and the facts concerning the two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth, are beyond question. They inherited the

¹ Hugh, 4th Earl of Devon, b. 1389, by his wife Anne, dau. of Richard, 4th Lord Talbot. *Inq. P.M.* 10 Henry V.

² Her *Inq. P.M.* taken in Bucks, Berks, Dorset, Somerset, Cornwall, and Devon. Writ issued 26 January, 1440-1.

property of their great-aunt, Elizabeth Lady Harrington.¹ Inquisition taken upon the death of Elizabeth Harrington, widow, taken at Evyll in the county of Somerset 14th day of January in the eleventh year of King Edward IV (1472) (translation):—

She died on 28th day of October last past, and Joan Courtenay and Elizabeth Courtenay are the kinswomen and next heirs of the said Elizabeth in the said writ named, to wit the daughters of Thomas the son of Hugh the brother of the same Elizabeth. And that the said Joan is of the age of 24 years and more, and that the said Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas is of the age of 22 years and more.²

This proves that Margaret Countess of Devon was living in 1449 when her daughter Elizabeth just named was born, and if one can rely upon the pedigree given in Mrs. Halliday's "Porlock Monuments" there were two daughters *younger* than Elizabeth, but the compiler of the pedigree, the Rev. F. J. Poynton, gives no authority for this: he is unhappily dead, and in the absence of reference I have been unable to verify this statement, so important in determining the length of Margaret Courtenay's life.

An interesting fact may here be mentioned. But for the attainder of Thomas, 6th Earl of Devon, eldest son of the subject of this memoir, his honours would have passed to his brothers, Henry and John, and then to his sisters just mentioned and their heirs, "only on the failure of these two ladies and their descendants would it vest in the numerous representatives of the four daughters of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc, father of Edward, *created* Earl of Devon in 1485, whose issue became extinct in 1556."³ Some modern writers have called Henry, above named, Earl of Devon; he never held the title, his brother Thomas, 6th and last Earl of Devon in this branch, having been attainted by Act of Parliament, 1 Edward IV. Henry is styled Henry Courtenay, Esq., 27 July, 1461, when the King gave him the manor of Topsham and some parts of his family estate in Devon.

There are very few references to Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Devon, though careful search has been made at the Record Office, the principal storehouse from whence our

¹ "Porlock Monuments," by Mrs. Halliday.

² Appendix of original documents by Mr. G. H. Overend of the Record Office.

³ G. E. Cokayne, "Complete Peerage of England," Vol. III, p. 104.

materials for English history are drawn. She was one of the executors of her mother the Duchess of Clarence's will, as appears in the "*Rotuli Parliamentorum*," 18 Henry VI (1 September, 1439, to 31 August, 1440).

33. Item, quedam alia Petitio exhibita fuit eidem Domino Regi, in Parlamento predicto per executores Testamenti Margarete nuper Ducisse Clarence & alios in eadem petitione specificatos in hec verba :

To the Kyng—where Margarete late Duchesse of Clarence, the Thursday next after the Nativitie of our Lord last passed died and hath made by here Testament, John Erle of Somers' Edmound Erle of Dors', Margarete Countess of Devenshire, John Carpentere and John Bugebroke here Executors—Testament not yet prooved—where the seid Margarete Countesse by the assent of Thomas Erle of Devenshire here Housband John Carpentere and John Bugebroke have made a lone of III Mark to yow owre sovereyne Lord, thereof to be repayed att Fest of Seynt Martyn (11 Nov^{br}) next comyng of the half quynsym¹ granted by the Communes yn thys present Parlement And where as well the seid Countisse by the assent of here seid Housband hath made a lone of a M.C.C. li to the said Erle of Somers' for the payment of his fenaunce² that to be repayiid atte the Fest of Seynt Michell (29 Sept.).

The Countess and the other executors with her husband pray for indemnity in respect of these loans. This petition, which takes the form of a bill in Parliament, duly received the Royal Assent.

Her husband was a haughty and overbearing man, and one hopes that it was from him that her sons inherited most of their unpleasant qualities and not from their mother. He had a dispute, in the very presence of the King, with the Earl of Arundel in the Parliament held at Westminster 24 Henry VI (1445-6).

For the setes places and preemynences of the said Erles, w^{ch} matters his Highness committed to certain Lordes to determine. The King now in this Parliament holden at Westminster 12th day of February anno 27 (1448-9) decreed that William Earl of Arundel and his heires have his sete [etc.] above the said Erle of Devonshire and his heirs without letting chalenge or interruption of the said Erle of Devon or his heirs or eny other persone any title shewed declared or pretended by the said Erle of Devon in the premysses notwithstanding, saving always to the same Erle of Devon his lawful suete to the King and Sovereaign Lord and

¹ Quynsym = fifteenth.

² Fenaunce = fine.

to his heires and successors his sete place and preemynence afore rehersed ayenth the said Erle of Arundell and his Heyres as right lawe and reason requireth (Rot. Parl. V. 140).

In Canon Tierney's "History of Arundel,"¹ he refers to this dispute, and says that this decision established the earldom (of Arundel) in its original supremacy of honour above every other similar title of dignity. This is still true, the present holder of the earldom being the Duke of Norfolk, premier peer of England.

It is rather surprising to hear of the Earl of Devon, who is always described as a strong Lancastrian, being with the Duke of York in arms against the King, but the facts are indisputable.

The 30th yeare of Kyng Harry about Shroftyde [Shrovetide 1452] the Duke of Yorke, the Erle of Devenshire and the Lord Cobham gathered a grete people in destruccion of their enemyes that were aboute the Kyng.²

Early³ in 1452 the Duke of York began his march to London from Ludlow Castle, having collected a sufficient body of followers. The Earl of Devonshire, Lord Cobham, and other noblemen also collected people and joined him. The King and Somerset set out from the capital to meet him, issuing at the same time an imperative summons to Lord Cobham, and probably to the Duke's other adherents, to repair immediately to the royal presence. The Duke wished to pass through London, but the King had forbidden this; he accordingly crossed the Thames at Kingston Bridge and proceeded with his host to Dartford, the King being encamped at Blackheath, and so on 1 March, 1452, the two hosts lay within eight miles of each other.

Primo die Mensis Marcii anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti XXX° [1 March, 1451-2] ther was my Lord of Yorkes ordynance iii^m gownner and hym self in the middell ward with viii^m my Lord of Devynsher by the southe side with vj^m and my Lord of Cobham with vj^m at the water syde and vij shippus with ther stuff.⁴

The King on Good Friday, 7th April, 1452, offered publicly a general pardon to all who had been guilty of acts of disloyalty

¹ Vol. I, p. 138.

² An English Chronicle written before the year 1471 (Camden Society 1861), used by Speed and Stow.

³ Nichols, "Privy Council Proceedings," VI, 116.

⁴ The Cottonian Roll, II, 23.

to himself and would apply to his Chancery for letters patent. The names are all entered on the Pardon Roll of 30 and 31 Henry VI. Among the hosts of less interesting names we find the Duke of York took out a pardon on 3rd of June, 1452. . . . Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, on the 20th, the Duke of Norfolk and the young Duke of Suffolk on the 23rd.¹

The Earl is also connected with the Duke of York in some satirical verses written in 1450, in which the great lords are described by their badges.

The Boor² is farr into the west,
That sholde us helpe with shilde and sper
The Fawkon³ fleyth and hath no rest
Tille he witte wher⁴ to bigge his nest.⁴

In 1454 the Earl was impeached of treason while Henry VI was ill and the Duke of York acting as Regent. The record of this in the Parliament Rolls is so interesting, and the English of the period so curious, that I give the passage as it stands. It is especially valuable at this point as showing that the Duke of York considered himself maligned by the accusations brought against the Earl of Devon (Parliament Rolls, Vol. V, p. 249):—

Be it remembered that where the XIII day of the seid XXXII^e yere [1453–4] in this present Parlement Thomas Erle of Devonshire uppon an enditement of high treasons by hym supposed to bee done ayenst the Kyng's most honourable estat and persone, afore Humfrey Duc de Buk⁵ steward of Englund for that tyme assigned was arraigned and of the same treasons by his Peeres the noble Lordes of this Royaume of England being in this s'd. present p'mt. was acquitted of all things conteigned in the seid enditement. By which enditement the right high and mighty Prince Richard Duc of York Lieutenant for the Kyng in the s'd Parlement conceived the trouthe of his alliegeance to bee emblemyshed and disteigned; in the presence of all the Lordes as well Spirituell as Temporell there being present anoon forthwith declared himself of his trouthe to the Kyng our Sovereaine Lord in manere and fourme following: My Lordes for so much as the matere conteigned in the sd. enditement, toucheth right nygh my worship honestie and trouthe I say y^t yat so toucheth me is fals and untrew and that I am all the days of my lyfe have been and to th' ende thereof shall be trewe and humble Leigeman to the Kyng my most dred Sovereigne Lord and am redy to prove and as a Knyght to put my

¹ Introduction, p. 118, to "Paston Letters," new edition.

² Earl of Devon.

³ Duke of York.

⁴ From a roll in the Brit. Museum marked in Catalogue of Cottonian Charters, II, 23.

⁵ Buckingham.

body in devoir ayenst any persone to whom it fitteth me to answer.

The Lords Temp. and Spirit. una voce dixerunt: "We knewe nevere nor at any tyme cowde conceyve but yat ye be and have been true and faithful Liegeman to the Kyng oure Sovereaine Lord as hit belongeth to youre estate to be; and soo we knowe take accepte repute holde and declare you."

The Earl of Devon was present at meetings of the Privy Council 30 March and 2 April, 1454, but later in the year he was in Devonshire, when the enmity between him and Lord Bonville, which had been smouldering for years, broke out into open battle. John Hooker, alias Vowell, first Chamberlain of Exeter, speaks of "the greate feught upon Clyst Hethe" between the two, and the anger of the Earl at Lord Bonville's being received into the city of Exeter after the fight, although he (Bonville) was Governor of Exeter Castle. This was followed by many evil deeds committed by the Earl, his sons and their retainers, who sallied out from their castle of Tiverton to rob and plunder as if they had been in a foreign country instead of their native land.

Of these ill deeds the brutal murder of Nicholas Radford, an aged and defenceless man known all his life to the Earl and the godfather of his second son Henry, and the subsequent pillaging of the cathedral at Exeter, roused so much popular indignation that the House of Commons refused to vote further supplies until the Lords appointed a Protector, the King being again ill. The Duke of York was in consequence appointed Protector and Parliament was prorogued on 13 December to enable him to quell the disturbance at Exeter. But unhappily for England the King recovered, the Duke of York was at the Queen's instance removed from his office of Protector, and although the Grand Jury sitting at Exeter brought in a true bill against the murderers of Nicholas Radford and the case was ordered to be tried 21 September, 1456, nothing was done.

On the contrary, on 10 December, 1457, the King granted to our dear cousin, Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, now of Tyverton, a free pardon.¹

Thomas Courtenay, 5th Earl of Devon, died at Abingdon Abbey, Berkshire, on the 3rd February, 1457-8. His *Inq. post-mortem* was taken "at Abyndoun in Com. Berks the Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles SS. Philip and

¹ Patent Roll, 36 Hen. VI, par. 1.

James (1 May) 36 Henry VI." The Jury say that the Earl of Devon died on the feast of St. Blaise (3 February) last past. He owned lands in Berks, Southampton, Bucks, Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, where subsequent *Inqs. P.M.* were taken.¹ The Cottonian Roll, already quoted, says: "The 36 yere of Kyng Harry in the moneth of January dyed th' Erle of Devynshire in the Abbey of Abyndoun, poysoned as men sayde and being there at that tyme with Quene Margarete."

His wife Margaret must have pre-deceased him, for her effigy is not in a widow's habit, neither are her arms in a lozenge as are those of widows and unmarried women. She died perhaps at Colcombe, and hence her burial in Colyton Church. Colcombe Castle was in the parish and had been the property and residence of the Courtenays for many years, since about 1280. There are several deeds dated from there, one in 1300 (Brit. Mus.). Hugh Earl of Devon by his will dated 4 August, 1375, directs that ten pounds be offered and placed on the high altar at Colyton Church. Mr. Hamilton Rogers suggests that the family lived there alternately with Tiverton Castle, Colcombe being probably apportioned to the eldest son. Certainly in the latter part of his life the Earl lived at Tiverton Castle (see the references to him in Shillingford's Letters, the royal pardon, etc). Of the date of the Countess's death there is no record; no will or *inquisition post-mortem* is known.

The monument to her memory was first set up in the transept under the only window; "it was placed as far eastward as possible so that its head stood clear and its foot rested against the flat surface of the eastern splay, the mouldings being cut away to allow of this arrangement."²

In this position one end only of the outside of the monument was visible. It is therefore not surprising to find one end blank, while at the other, outside at the head of the effigy, is a beautiful group of the Blessed Mother and Child. They stand on a slender column under a niche, terribly mutilated now, but it is evident that the Mother held a sceptre and the Child a dove with outstretched wings.³ Within at the head and feet of the effigy angels swing

¹ The Earl died without making a will, but letters of administration were granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth 15 February, 1457-8.

² Mr. Salusbury Milman.

³ See the photograph kindly taken for me by the Rev. W. E. Postlethwaite, curate at Colyton.



GROUP AT THE HEAD OF MARGARET COUNTESS OF DEVON'S
MONUMENT IN COLYTON CHURCH.

COURTENAY MONUMENT.—*To face page 152.*

thuribles, recalling the censing of the dead body as it lay on its hearse in Colyton Church.

In 1813 it was in its original position,¹ but was removed in 1818—"late taken down to rebuild the aisle in which it stood," writes the Rev. Dr. Barnes, 24 December, 1818, to the Rev. Samuel Lysons. The remains were removed at the same time (letter of Rev. J. Comins, for many years curate at Colyton, to Mr. Charles Tucker, F.S.A., 17 November, 1854), but no record of the particulars or dimensions of them is known to exist.²

The monument stood for some years against the east wall of the transept, and is now under the first arch of the north aisle of the chancel, in front of a high screen surmounted with the Yonge arms.³ But this is not the only indignity this fine monument has had to suffer: scraped with a heavy hand, scoured until all its bright colours are gone, a new and heavy cornice placed over the delicate tabernacle work, a great brass plate assigning the monument to some one who probably never existed, the restorers, or spoilers to give them their due, were not satisfied until they had actually given the effigy a new face!⁴ Indeed a cruel kindness. The matron's veil and the coronet of a countess are, however, still visible.

How the tradition grew up that the person buried here was the daughter of William Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire by the Princess Katharine his wife, daughter of King Edward IV, and that she died young choked by a fish bone, I am unable to say. The earliest mention of this fable is in 1735, in Cleaveland's "History of the Courtenay Family." It is a matter of history that the lady referred to, Lady Margaret Courtenay, lived to grow up, marry Henry Lord Herbert, and instead of dying in 1512, as stated, she was living in 1527, being mentioned in her mother's will made in that year.⁵ She was appointed nurse to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Henry VIII.

¹ Britton and Brayley, "Devonshire," Vol. II, p. 314.

² Mr. Salisbury Milman.

³ Yonge of Colyton, ermine, on a bend cotised, sable, three griffins' heads erased or.—Tristram Risdon's "Note Book," p. 120.

⁴ This was probably carved by Murch, a local stonemason, who was then engaged on the repairs in the church. Clegg, who signs the brass plate, was the local gravestone maker. His signature appears on many tombstones. Information kindly furnished by Mr. A. J. P. Skinner, churchwarden at Colyton.

⁵ In 1513 she was offered by the King to the young Earl of Oxford as his wife, "which he utterly refused." For this the youth had to pay a heavy fine to the King. (See "The Ancestor," Vol. X, p. 21.)

The brass plate with its misleading inscription was placed on the monument in 1830 by the Rev. Dr. Barnes, who held the vicarage of Colyton for many years, but was not much in residence, his letters to the Rev. Samuel Lysons being dated from Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a Fellow. It is curious to note the change in his views about the monument. On 24 December, 1818, he says:¹ "I forgot to state that there is a very curious ancient monument to a child of the Courtenay family without Date, but it was placed there when that family possessed Colcombe; the arms are those of England and Courtenay quarterly. Probably the child might be a grand-daughter of Edward the Fourth." In April, 1820, he writes again: "The monument of the Daughter of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and Grand-daughter of Ed. 4th, is undergoing a repair and will be replaced near the Altar; owing to the enlargement of the Church it was necessary to remove it." It will be noticed how in the first letter he thinks the tomb *may* be, in the second he definitely states that it *is* that of a grand-daughter of Edward IV, relying apparently entirely on the Beaufort arms, which he, ignoring the bordure, reads as England.

From the earlier letter: "The Tradition is that a child was buried there who was choaked by a fish Bone, and the Common [*sic*] say the Gothic fretwork and crossings on the Canopy of the tracery is to show the fish Bones, and the whole part of the aisle has always been called Choakabone aisle from that tradition."

It has been suggested that because the effigy is of small size it must therefore represent a child. This is not so—there are many monuments of small size which commemorate people of full age. Perhaps the most interesting example for comparison is at Abergavenny.

It is 4 ft. 3 in. in length, and not only is its dress apparently that of a woman, but it is under the coverture of a shield charged with the arms of Cantelupe, and is hence regarded with great probability as representing Eva de Cantelupe, who, as a co-heiress of William de Braose, obtained on petition the barony of Abergavenny, survived her husband William de Cantelupe, who had enjoyed the barony in her right, and died bearing his name and in sole tenure of the barony, and leaving three children surviving.

To sum up, Margaret Courtenay was great-niece of Richard II, cousin to Henry VI and Edward IV, and great-

¹ Letters preserved in MSS. Dept. of Brit. Museum.

aunt to Henry VII, and this high-born lady now lies under a worse than nameless tomb. After nearly four hundred years the monument erected by her family to her memory, and bearing her own and her husband's arms, is defaced by a hideous and untruthful brass plate. All those who love honesty and antiquity will surely desire to see this removed.

I am much indebted to Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for his paper on "The Courtenay Tomb, Colyton Church," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries and published in "Archæologia," Vol. XLVIII, p. 157, with a most valuable appendix by that learned antiquary, Henry Salusbury Milman, at that time (1884) Director of the Society.

CONCERNING SOME OLD HABITS AND DECAY-
ING INDUSTRIES FORMERLY PREVALENT IN
THE WEST OF ENGLAND, AND MORE PAR-
TICULARLY IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

BY THE REV. W. H. THORNTON, M.A.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

ENCOURAGED by the kind reception which has been accorded to certain earlier attempts to depict old West-Country life in some of its obscurer departments, it seems to me desirable to place upon record something of what I myself remember, or have cognizance of, concerning many habits and industries formerly practised in the county, but now, for the most part, either shrunken in dimensions or abandoned.

Since I first came into Devonshire, in the year 1837, there have been changes many and great, and it is hard to recognize in the thronged and fashionable county of to-day the rural Devonshire of my youth.

The matters which invite attention are so varied and numerous that, of necessity, I must be very brief in my notice of each, and I can hardly, in all cases, undertake to acknowledge my obligations to the various informants who have kindly supplemented my stock of personal knowledge. I would, however, commence with an acknowledgment that this is an inadequate and unscientific (if not unpopular) paper, and I would crave beforehand indulgence for its crudeness of composition and imperfection of arrangement.

The larger and more important industries have a claim to early recognition, and mining is one of them.

Now, as I write (in August, 1906), the price of tin is higher than it has been for many years, but this rise in value has not as yet been long maintained, and but little progress has been made to compensate for the terrible decline in the mining industry which has occurred since the year when our late Queen came to the throne (1837), the year in which

I first visited the county of Devon, the year from which I make comparison.

In very ancient times our valleys were seamed with the works of men who, mostly during the summer season and with rude instruments, turned over the surface soil in this Dartmoor region in search of the tin which could be obtained without sinking so deep as to cause the seekers to be troubled by the accumulation of water. Then, in the eighteenth century, a native of Dartmouth invented improved methods of pumping out water, and a larger quantity of tin and copper ore was by this means obtained; and his discovery was improved upon by the great engineers who came into existence at the beginning of the last century, so that, in 1837, the mines in the West Country were at the height of their prosperity, and many thousands of men found profitable employment underground.

Then steam vessels became more numerous, larger, and better equipped, and the world was opened up to adventurers who, with cheap labour at their disposal, sent home large quantities of ore at a price too low to enable our miners to compete with them.

Very many mines have consequently been abandoned, and others are working less vigorously than formerly. Our hillsides and valleys are studded with abandoned chimneys and shafts, and a large, intelligent, and industrious population has greatly diminished, and to a considerable extent has emigrated and left the land. We have in Devonshire no coal worth mentioning, and (until quite recently, and partially) tin, copper, and manganese industries have been greatly depressed.

And so it is with the lime quarries. Whatever effect it may have upon the national fortunes generally, and upon this point I express no opinion, Free Trade has ruined agriculture, and, as a consequence, very little lime is now put upon the land, which is largely going out of cultivation, while the remainder is not as well cultivated as formerly.

A much larger proportion of every farm is laid down to grass, and, when this is broken up, artificial manures are used, and little lime is drawn from the quarries, many of which are entirely or largely abandoned. An old friend of mine used to derive a handsome income from the Drewsteignton quarries, and these, I believe, are now entirely closed, as also are others. Far less labour is employed upon the farms, and hundreds of men have left the lime quarries and have gone elsewhere. The rural population has so

diminished that the parish in which I write now contains 400 people, as against about 700 in 1837, and so it is elsewhere. Insect pests have become more numerous, the grain crops require lime to enable them to produce a good quality of grain, and only the other day a competent observer remarked to me that he feared that, on certain Devonshire farms which he named, it would soon become impossible to grow turnips at all. Formerly, during the winter season, long processions of carts, drawn by most excellent and active horses, were daily to be met with in this neighbourhood, traversing the roads to Ashburton and Drewsteignton lime quarries. Now drivers and horses alike have disappeared, and the homesteads are comparatively silent, and show small signs of their former activity. I cannot tell to what extent the rural population has fallen off during the last seventy years, but when the deserted mines, quarries, and lands are considered, the diminution must be very considerable.

Further to the south a new industry has, however, been developed, and many men are employed on the china clay works near Kingsteignton and Ivybridge, and some potteries connected with these works still maintain a very varying prosperity, although I am informed that much of our china clay is exported, and returns as earthenware from Germany and Holland, to be sold in the country from which it was originally derived. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that not only in the south, but also in the north, of Devon a very large and important new industry has of late years in china clay been developed.

There are, however, many abandoned clay pits in the West Country, and in the heavy lands brick-kilns formerly abounded; but I do not know that this particular industry has diminished in volume. Nor was Devonshire ever remarkable for its production of crockery and earthenware.

Somewhere about 1837 a vigorous attempt was made to quarry and export our Dartmoor granite, of which new London Bridge was (about that time) constructed. But people preferred the red rock to our grey granite, and the former comes cheaply by sea from Aberdeen to many localities where such stone is required. The volume of Devonshire granite now raised is scarcely equal to former expectations.

But the decline of country occupations is general all along the line, as is abundantly proved by the report just issued by the Board of Agriculture. The figures are start-

ling, and, I think, certainly concern the county of Devon to fully the same extent as they concern other portions of the land. In 1881 there were a million agricultural servants and farm labourers in Great Britain, in 1901 there were less than seven hundred thousand.

In the same period two million acres of arable land had been converted into grass, and simultaneously there has been a widespread introduction of labour-saving machinery, and consistent efforts on the part of landowners and farmers to reduce expenditure on the land.

At the beginning of the Victorian era, and to the extreme east of the county, a very considerable business was carried on upon the Blackdown Hills, where the greensand formation occurs under somewhat peculiar conditions. Into this many pits were sunk, and in them many workmen were employed. These men dug out and shaped those long whetstones with which we were all formerly well acquainted. I hear from the clergyman at Burlescombe that these pits are now unoccupied; the workmen have left, and the industry is dead.

Strangely enough, upon opening a book upon "The Natural History of Oxfordshire," by a Mr. Bathurst, Vice-Chancellor of the University, I chanced upon the following passage, which recalled to my memory sights which I have frequently seen in years gone by in the neighbourhood of Bude and the north-western portion of the county, but which are now, I believe, mere recollections of the past. He says:—

In Cornwall and Devonshire, so considerable are their improvements by *sea sand*, that it is carried to all parts as far as they have any advantage by water, and afterwards, to ten and twelve miles up higher into the country, on horses' backs; at which I must confess I marvel not at all since I am informed by an intelligent gentleman of those parts (Sir Hugh Platt) that wherever this sand is used, the seed is much, and the straw is little. I have seen, says he, good barley where the ear has been equal in length with the stalk it grew upon, and after the corn is cut, then the grass in such places turns to clover.

Many years ago—and more especially after a storm—it was usual to see the farmers resident near the mouth of the Yealm busy with their carts and horses in the muddy sand of the estuary removing large quantities of seaweed to plough down into their land. But their successors seldom take so much trouble.

The workers of the so-called Honiton lace (for it was chiefly produced in the smaller villages of East Devon) are far less numerous than formerly. Miss Constance Lee, who is a great authority on this subject, says in her article, published in the "Report of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science," etc., in 1904, that so late as the year 1870 the lace-makers of Devonshire numbered 8000, and in the Report of the Lace Committee appointed by the Devon County Council in 1902 they are estimated at 700. Lace-making is an old county industry, with a chequered, much varied, and interesting history. So far as I can gather from Miss Lee, Mr. Kennet-Were, Mr. Baring-Gould, and the above-mentioned Report from the County Council, there is evidence that lace was manufactured in England, and probably in Devonshire, as early as the fourteenth century. It was originally called "Nun's work," and as early as 1246 Pope Innocent IV desired an English abbot to send him to Rome some English lace for his own personal use. This was probably darned netting made by nuns, for in the inventory of Exeter Cathedral for 1327 three pieces of darned netting for the use of the altar are mentioned, and a fine specimen of this old English net-lace is represented upon the monument, in the cathedral, of Bishop Stafford, who died in 1398. But it was not until the sixteenth century that pillow lace, on an extensive scale, was made in the cottages of East Devonshire. It is commonly said that refugees from the Low Countries, who fled to England from Alva's persecutions, then settled in Devonshire and introduced the industry. Certain it is that French refugees in 1793 came into the Honiton district and greatly improved the quality, and so increased the demand for Devonshire lace, which, shortly after their advent, was generally esteemed the finest in Europe. But I would commend those who desire to know more about point and pillow lace to a work by Miss Mary Sharp, of whom Messrs. Murray, her publishers, say that "what she does not know about lace is not worth knowing."

It does not appertain to the purpose of this paper, nor is there space, to dwell upon the varying mysteries and fortunes of Honiton lace-making. The industry waxed and waned as the years went by, but more, perhaps, in taste and quality and price than in the quantity produced, until it received a heavy blow from the hand of a factory worker named Hammond Lindley, who, in 1760, invented a lace-making machine, which was so far perfected by the year

1810 as to enable it to turn out a fairly good lace, which went by the name of "point net." The old and better hand-made pillow lace had for centuries been known by various names—as "bone lace," "because (although Mr. Seguin, the author of a well-known French work on lace, laughs at the idea) the bobbins used in its construction were made out of sheep's trotters," and "fish-bone" lace, because the poor workers, owing to the dearness of pins, used fish bones to fasten their lace upon the pillow.

At one time, when the industry was at its best, the workers paid as much as £70 for a pound of Belgian thread; but by 1815 machine-made lace had gone far to kill the industry. In 1821 a manufactory was started in Barnstaple, and another at Ottery St. Mary, and there is, I believe, a very large establishment which, some time ago, was employing 1500 hands at Tiverton. Then a great effort was made to resuscitate the lace-making by hand, and Queen Adelaide had a dress made of Honiton lace, with floral designs copied from nature; and the first letter in the name of each flower corresponded with a letter in her name. Our late Queen also had her wedding dress of Honiton lace, and it cost £1000.

Black Honiton lace is no longer made, and what little of the old stock remains in existence is exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Kennet-Were, in his letter to me, remarks upon what he alleges to be a singular fact, that while large quantities of valuable old Valenciennes, Mechlin, Brussels, and Italian lace have been preserved, old Honiton lace seems to have almost entirely disappeared.

To the writer of this paper, the reason for this disappearance would seem to be found in the peculiar construction of the Devonshire lace, which may easily render it less durable than that which is produced in other countries.

Honiton lace differs from other pillow laces, inasmuch as the sprigs are made separately, and are afterwards joined together. In other pillow laces the pattern and the ground are all made together with the same bobbins, and the work is carried on continuously, as is done in the case of Valenciennes, Mechlin, Lille, Bedford, and other similar laces.

Formerly a lace was made in Devonshire in this way which was called "trolley," but this is now almost superseded by machine-made lace. Mrs. Bury Palliser, in her "History of Lace," says that trolley lace was not the work of women alone. Every boy, until he attained the age of

fifteen and was competent to work in the fields, attended the lace schools daily, and the labourer seated at his pillow in the summer evenings would add to his weekly gains. But many causes contend heavily against the resuscitation of this industry.

It has always been believed that children, to be successful, must be brought to the lace-making at a very early age. Children formerly began to work at five years of age, and their supple little fingers took readily to the trade. To quote Mr. Baring-Gould's words: "School boards and compulsory education are destroying the ability to work as of old, and too often are killing also the desire to work in the hearts of the children." On the other hand, on Mr. Kennet-Were's authority, the method in which the manufacture of hand-made lace was carried on was not likely to conduce to the moral or physical well-being of children and young women who were crowded together in badly-ventilated rooms in country cottages. Moreover, it was necessary that the fingers of the workers should be kept clean, soft, and pliable—a condition which would be changed if they were engaged in the ordinary work of a country cottage. Lace-makers, therefore, were not accounted to make good wives, and their name became almost one of reproach.

A lady who is well acquainted with the Low Countries informs the writer that, in order to handle the extremely fine thread used in lace-making to advantage, the workers in Belgium frequently labour in cellars or damp, cold places, and without a fire.

The Devon County Council are now making an effort to revive the industry, and have voted £250 annually to this end; and their efforts are aided by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, which has of late years offered prizes for lace, to be exhibited at their annual shows; and the productions of the Devonshire workers have also been exhibited at the Chicago, Paris, and other exhibitions; indeed, a specimen of Honiton lace, in 1906, obtained a gold medal at Milan. Some progress has been made by these agencies, but the girls have now other opportunities than formerly, and many of the old pillows and appliances are consequently kept in the cottages for curiosity rather than for use. As a writer in the "Devon and Exeter Gazette" has expressed it:—

Many of the bobbins and turns are very old; the most ancient are inlaid with silver. On some dates are inscribed, such as "1698" or "1729." On some Christian names are carved, such as "John"

or "Nicholas"—probably those of the sweethearts of the girls who used them. Jingles or strings of glass beads may be seen hanging to them, with a button at the end, which came from the waistcoats of the "John" or "Nicholas" who had given the bobbin as a keepsake.

What life-stories some of these old bobbins could tell!

Mrs. Bury Palliser calls these sticks the calendar of a lace-maker's life. One records her first appearance at a neighbouring fair; a second was the gift of her goodman; a third, the first prize brought home by her child from school. Some inscriptions are sentimental, such as "Where hearts agree no strife can be"; others are pious, "Prepare to meet thy God. Amen." One and all are somewhat touching memorials of bygone days. Fuller, writing about 1662, says:—

Much bone lace is made about Honiton, and weekly returned to London; hereby many children, who otherwise would be burdensome to their parents or the parish, are maintained. Yea, many lame in their limbs and impotent in their arms, if able with their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby—not to say that it saveth some thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over seas to fetch lace from Flanders.

When, at a very early age, dexterity in lace-making had been acquired, it was not easily lost, and many fishermen and sailors of Beer and Seaton used to make lace (probably mostly trolly) when they could not go to sea.

Before leaving this branch of my subject, I would remark that other industries are also suffering from the prevailing custom of keeping children late at school. Boys will not remain on the land unless they are introduced to its services at a very early age.

"Back to the land" is now the cry, but children must be early introduced to the soil and its requirements if they are to remain upon it, be contented with their lot in life, and make a living out of agriculture. Scarcely any of the able-bodied now remain, and some remedy for the evil must, I think, be designed.

In the year 1755 a Mr. Whitby, of the Court House in Axminster, began to manufacture carpets. These carpets were so good that they were considered equal to those which came from Turkey, and they obtained for their maker the medal of the Society of Arts.

They were entirely hand-made. The trade is now dead

in Devonshire, but some articles of an inferior description, called Axminster carpets, are made by machinery at Wilton, near to Salisbury.

I cannot feel quite sure, but, unless my memory fails me, there was a silk manufactory at Ottery St. Mary within my recollection, say in 1850, but I do not think it is now in existence.

Before we turn to the consideration of the old serge manufactures in the west, it may be well to mention that the woollen trade experienced a great shock about the year 1780, owing to the coming in of a larger use of cotton materials; and a cotton factory was started in Tiverton, where a Mr. Heathfield had a mill, and many Tiverton boys and girls were sent to Sheffield to be taught the business, which afterwards fluctuated between the spinning of wool, flax, and cotton, until it subsided into the manufacture of machine-made lace.

Only last month (July, 1906) an old woman died at Leusden who, in her youth, had manufactured serge in her cottage, as had also many of my parishioners when I first took up my residence at North Bovey.

Thirty years earlier (say in 1837) nearly every cottage in this district possessed a machine for converting wool into yarn, and a minority of more enterprising people wove this yarn into cloth with a shuttle. I have myself seen some of the old contrivances.

The Ashburton carts were wont to come at frequent intervals to Moretonhampstead, as well as to other places, and take away large quantities of yarn which had meantime been spun in the cottages, and these carts brought cloth or serge, which had been made in the Ashburton factories, to supply the needs of the neighbourhood.

In 1837 there were, moreover, most flourishing serge factories at North Bovey and at Chagford, and these have passed away, while those at North Tawton and at Buckfastleigh survive, and, I believe, still prosper.

I am not able to say how many people lost their employment when these factories ceased to work, but nearly a dozen cottages, once mostly occupied by people who were more or less connected with the factory, have in my time disappeared from the village of North Bovey, and the shrinkage at Chagford must have been much greater.

Since I came into residence, in 1866, we have lost two tailors, two shoemakers, a thatcher, a blacksmith, and five or six carpenters, besides a mason.

Farmers in those days liked to have a few black sheep in their flocks, and their wives and servants knitted the wool of these black sheep into stout stockings and other garments which did not require to be dyed.

The opening up of the railway system, with its demands for men and its comparatively cheap charges for conveyance of woollen goods from the Midlands, together with an increased demand for cotton goods—these causes have contributed to the decline of the local industry in cloth and serge. And here it occurs to my mind that long ago I knew an old farmer at Parracombe who grew fields of teasles with which to dress Devonshire cloth. He always declared that no modern device could equal them in efficiency. I am also still acquainted with a lady who, at that time (about 1857) procured a fleece of wool, washed it with her own hands, combed it with the peculiar combs of the woolcombers of the period (whose industry has ceased to exist), spun it into thread, and worked that thread into a pair of stockings which she dyed with the orthodox accredited decoction from the black alder, the boughs of which she boiled for the purpose. She was at that time a girl of eighteen years, and starting from the original sheep, she made her own stockings from start to finish, with the one exception that she did not herself shear the sheep.

The woolcombers were an important set of people in old days, and have given their name to a well-known Devonshire family.

In 1837 the charcoal burners were busy in the woods of this district converting the oaken poles into charcoal, which they carried about for sale on the backs of donkeys; and one or two of these men are still to be found, but I do not think that their charcoal is as much in demand as formerly. The oak bark which was stripped from these poles was bought by the tanners of the neighbourhood, and was carried away from the woods on pack-horses.

There were then three tanners in the parish of Moreton-hampstead alone. They tanned English hides exclusively, and turned out excellent leather, of a quality not now to be obtained, although possibly it did not carry so smooth and pretty a face as that which is now made much more rapidly, and is, as I imagine, largely composed of foreign, salted hides, and is treated with chemicals, as well as with water saturated with oak bark.

These old tanneries are gone, and with them the hands they employed, who have, in many instances, probably

migrated to the large centralized establishments in the great cities, which are now, in their turn, hard pressed by foreign competition, and the meadows far down below the town have lost the wash from the tanneries, and with it much of their fertility.

The woods have lost their former importance—the country towns their middle-class manufacturers and most of their labourers—the public its stout leather—the fields some of their fertility—and humanity has flocked to the coal, the great cities, huge establishments, and districts of labour-saving, rapid-producing machinery.

So the old order gives place to the new, and the individual to the machine!

With the mention of the mines, the lime quarries, the lace, the land, and the tanneries, the list of the larger industries, which have either disappeared from our country districts or diminished in importance, is, I think, growing full, although several still remain which are deserving of attention.

Some of these, such as glove-making, have never, as it happens, come under my personal observation; but at one time—or so I have heard—the business flourished at Torrington, and is, I believe, to a certain extent still carried on in that town and at Barnstaple, and I remember when a man, who resided near the turnpike gate on the Exeter road out of Moretonhampstead, made rough gloves and gaiters; but long ago he disappeared, and has left no successor to follow him. The village shoemakers—I may almost say their brethren of the towns—are disappearing, killed by the influx of machine-made boots. Good hand-made boots and shoes are now hard to be met with.

In 1837 flint and steel had not, in my father's house in Surrey, become completely superseded by lucifer matches, and here in the West Country a good many guns of this antiquated description were still to be found.¹

At that time, and for years afterwards, an old woman, a farmer's widow, resided in the parish of North Bovey with her two sons. They were very careful of their money, and for their class they were wealthy. In their house they had neither the electric light, nor gas, nor oil, but the old lady picked her own rushes in her own swamp, and when she had peeled them she dipped them in boiling

¹ A lady tells me that she remembers several people who at Lynton, in 1840, made rough brimstone matches, to be ignited by the use of flint and steel, and others who collected the flints.

fat in her own kitchen, and so provided light for her household. Only a few days ago (August, 1906) a friend of mine, aged eighty-four, was telling me that he remembers calling in the evening on one occasion at Ellacombe, where she resided, and the old lady at once blew out the single rushlight burning in the room, with the remark that people could talk quite well by firelight, and there was no occasion to waste good candles. Her fire was composed of dead wood from the farm, banked up with Dartmoor peat, or "fags," as the surface turf is called. No sea coal had at that time found its way to Ellacombe.

My informant, who is still farming his own estate in the parish, also told me that, at that time, his father was a manufacturer of candles at Moretonhampstead.

He used to send his pack-horses regularly into Exeter, there to be loaded with refuse fat from the various slaughter-houses in panniers, which were brought back over the mountainous roads for thirteen miles to Moretonhampstead.

Old Mr. Harvey bought his wicks from the Midlands, and he employed many hands in his trade. Once a week the pack-horses went with the candles he had made to Okehampton to supply the chandlers' shops in that town, and once a week they went to Tavistock, and at stated intervals elsewhere.

Beeswax, of which there was plenty, was sent to the towns. We were not rich enough in those days to burn wax in the country.

During the first half of the nineteenth century there was a considerable demand for Dartmoor peat in the villages which surround the moor, and my old friend Mr. Ensor, at Lustleigh, and his successor, Preb. Tudor (to a lesser extent), regularly purchased a certain quantity from George Endacott, better known in the district as Brimstone Bill, who cut, dried, and carried the same from the vicinity of Teignhead, and who still survives, although much crippled with rheumatism.

During my Exmoor days (1856-61) we burned much peat, and I love the odour of its reek. In it we commonly lived long and free from most maladies, for the modern and often mythical microbe is said not to be able to endure its pungent aroma.

But it is a dust-producing fuel, and apartments in which it is habitually burned soon assume a dull, if comfortable, appearance.

The moormen in the spring-time, and in order to grow more grass, are still accustomed to "swale" the hills. This ought not to be done when the month of March is ended, but the old rule which demands this abstention is often disregarded, and occasionally, when the soil has become too dry, the fire will burn down deep into the peaty earth, and I have known and suffered from two accidents from this cause, for twice I have had high-couraged and high-bred horses down in their gallop, enveloped in clouds of dust. The moor birds, moreover, are sitting, and young animals are about. If there is any law which forbids this late swaling, it surely should be enforced.

It is now a long time since I first became acquainted with illicit distillers from cider. The product was called "still spirit," and it will now perhaps do no harm to say that one of these men resided at Horslake, between North Bovey and Chagford; and another in the cottage, now dismantled, at Cley in this parish, and I have been taken to their stills by other lawless people also. The people at Horslake and at Cley buried their stills and apparatus when they had done with them, and dug them up again when they were ready to recommence work.

But North Bovey is not a good apple parish, and our people could not compete on equal terms in the practice of this illegality with Trusham or Hennock, which were much more notorious than ourselves.

I can remember when smugglers, or their counterfeits, used to roam about the county. They endeavoured to look sly, and assumed a nautical appearance, and carried spirits in very long bladders wound round their persons, and, for a consideration, would fill your bottle from the same. Old Mr. Roberts, the parish clerk in Wolborough, has told me that he remembers often to have seen these gentry flitting about in the darkness; but I am of a suspicious disposition, and am inclined to doubt the genuine nature of their mal-practices. I know, however, that genuine smugglers existed in those days, for I have been acquainted with them in life, and they have made me their father confessor in death. But I suspect these bearers of bladders of insincerity and a desire to hoax us poor simple country-folk.

As I write these pages an old Brixham sailor sits by my side, and informs me that a certain amount of smuggling still exists. He says that the vessels which carry on this traffic are called "coupers." They never come within the three-mile limit and unload their wares—which consist

mostly of tobacco and eau-de-Cologne—into fishing boats with which they chance to come in contact. But he has heard from old men many stories of much more extensive operations carried on in former days; he tells me that during the period covered by this paper many changes have occurred at Brixham.

At one time there was a considerable fleet of schooners in the port; these traded during the winter season with Portugal for fruit, and during the summer they loaded up with iron ore from Sharpham and other quarries in the vicinity of Brixham. This ore they carried north, and returned with cargoes of coal to Devonshire. They also frequently made voyages to Newfoundland, and came back with cargoes of cod-fish. There used to be a great connection between Dartmouth and Newfoundland, and I hear through Mr. William Vicary that his father did a considerable business in aprons for the use of the Newfoundland fishermen. These were tanned first, and afterwards tarred. And at that time there was a considerable industry carried on at Ogwell and its vicinity in fish-hooks to be used in the cod fishery. These industries have come to an end, and the fleet of schooners trading for fruit is greatly diminished in numbers.

In the year 1868 the railway was opened to Brixham, and a great impulse was given thereby to the fishery trade of the place, and very many additional vessels were hastily built and fitted up at a greatly increased cost. Before that time the sale of fish was practically limited to the inhabitants of the county; but when Brixham was brought within six hours of Billingsgate, an almost unlimited market was opened up to the fishermen. At first all went well, but the people of other nations became favoured with similar opportunities, so the seas have become greatly depleted of fish, and the business is no longer as lucrative as formerly, and many of these expensive vessels have been dispensed with. Large steam trawlers, belonging to many nations, now interfere greatly with the operations of the smaller craft. According to my informant, it is the habit of the skippers of these vessels, on meeting with a shoal of fish upon the banks, to put down a buoy, and to work round and about it until they have practically captured them all. The fish also become alarmed, and shift their quarters continually. Good fish only frequent the banks of mud and sand, which are limited in extent, and which are perfectly well-known to these toilers of the seas. The fishermen are

consequently driven to greater distances, and every spot upon which, by reason of its depth, the trawl can be lowered, even in mid-Atlantic, is known, and can be visited. The hake have fairly abandoned our northern seas, and most of those which now come to market are brought from off the coast of Morocco into Milford Haven in large steam trawlers, which take seven days in going out and seven days in returning, and remain seven days on the fishery grounds. The fish are packed in ice, and the industry barely pays its way.

In former days my friend has seen large hake sold at Brixham at eighteen-pence a dozen, but those days are at an end.

Fish, like other animals, have their good and bad years, and this year (1906) sprats have been unusually abundant all along the coast. But all fish, on the testimony of Mr. Edward Windeatt, of Totnes (who is an authority on these matters), and of my fisherman friend—especially fish of the better description—are much scarcer than formerly, and this diminution, according to my Brixham informant, is noticeable not only in such fish as turbot, brill, and cod, but also, upon an average of years, in such fish as swim in shoals, such as mackerel, herrings, and pilchards. Some fish, such as conger, frequent rocky bottoms, where they can only be caught by hook and line, and these probably are as numerous as ever. Crabs and lobsters have also become scarce upon our coasts. Until quite recently the bays have been closed to our fishermen. This restriction has now been almost entirely removed, but, according to my friend, the bottoms have become weedy, and the fish in them have not apparently increased in number. He advocates unlimited freedom and the compulsory use of nets with a six-inch mesh, but he says that on this point there is a difference of opinion among fishermen. He alleges that foreigners are generally much stricter than ourselves in the maintenance of the monopoly of their territorial waters. Large foreign steam trawlers frequently invade our limits, and even intentionally tear away the trawls from our fishermen's smaller boats. A gunboat has been commissioned to protect our fisheries, but my friend, who spends his life upon the seas, has never been even sufficiently fortunate to obtain a sight of her.

In former days the Brixham vessels were generally smaller than at present, and were provided with only a single mast. Now they carry two, and are fitted with

steam apparatus for raising the trawls, which were formerly laboriously lifted by turning a long wooden roller, which was worked by the men with handspikes. The trawls, which it formerly often took two hours to raise, are now lifted in fifteen minutes.

In 1837, and afterwards, the nets were entirely made at Brixham and its neighbourhood. The people twisted the hemp into twine, and the old men and women made the nets. Now no twine is made along the coast of Devonshire—although rope, in greatly diminished quantities, is still manufactured. The twine is bought at a distance, and is made in considerable quantities into nets by people who can scarcely earn a living at their trade. But many nets are made by machinery at Belfast and other places, and are sold to our fishermen complete. These are not as good as the hand-made nets, as they exhibit a tendency to kink and get twisted in use.

A trawl-net costs, when new, about five sovereigns, and its average life is about three months, although the fishermen use the old nets outside the new, in order to protect the latter. Each ketch carries a spare net, to be used in case of accidents. In former days the paper-makers were wont to buy old nets, but now they will only purchase worn-out ropes, and the old nets are thrown away.

The fishing business is not as good as it was, and although still carried on to a very large extent, it requires the attention of the legislature, and may, I fear, almost be classed as a decaying industry.

The old grist mills are mostly abandoned. In this immediate neighbourhood I myself knew of mills below Heathercombe, at Cley (where the still lay buried), at Holy Street near Chagford, at Fingle in Drewsteignton, and at Foxworthy in Lustleigh, and many more.

All these are now only recollections of the past, and these recollections are mostly forgotten.

The millers, at a time when farmers grew wheat and thatchers found occupation, used to travel round to the various homesteads with two or three horses, on a string, and take away corn to their mills. When they had ground it they took back the flour and the offal to the farmers, but not before they had reserved toll, by way of payment to themselves. A bushel of barley weighed 56 lb., and the miller's toll was 6 lb.

At that time (in my time) the farmers, and other people also, baked their own bread at home, made up their own

reed in their barns, kept the thatchers in the country, and consumed the bran, and other offal, of their grain in their pigsties and cow-houses. Their labourers were, as a privilege, allowed a peck of wheat weekly for one shilling and sixpence, and a bushel of barley at four shillings the bushel.

It was a hard time for the workmen, no doubt, too hard, and much barley bread was consumed, but on it a fine race of men and women was reared. In those days I never heard of young people who suffered from anæmia, a complaint which is now only too prevalent.

We made our own bread of dark-coloured flour and wholesome barm. If you will call on old Roger Hannaford at Leusden, he will show you the iron plate and kettle in which he baked his bread, even as did his neighbours.

The hearth was swept clean, the iron plate was placed upon the hot stones, and the dough being arranged upon it was covered over by the kettle. Then the hot ashes were heaped up around, and most excellent bread was produced. I had a piece at a farm-house near Gribbleford Bridge a quarter of a century ago, and have eaten no good bread since then.

The old people used to brew beer at home. They made metheglin out of honey, and there was a large trade done in elderberries, to be made into wine. I have known troops of boys and girls and women sent scouring the country for these berries: and the farmers' wives also concocted English wines of gooseberries and currants; but all these industries have ceased, and even cider seems scarcely to be retaining its former reputation in the lowlands of the county.

With these drinks have departed squab and lamb's-tail pies, once esteemed a particular delicacy, but now, as my hind says, the girls are too idle to skin the tails.

With the disappearance of these homely preparations many of the little quaint old hostleries have been closed. I knew of one between church and village which was known as "The Merry Between."

Frequently, at the end of a long day with my fishing-rod on some river, I have called at one of these small inns, and under the smoked rafters have dined most luxuriously upon trout, fried potatoes, and bacon, with really good bread and butter, which came from a cow, and accompanied by plenty of home-made but excellent liquor. If I had elected to remain for the night, no doubt I should have slept sweetly on the feathers of the family goose.

The thatchers, who are in this neighbourhood nearly

extinct, used frequently during the summer season to take a part in shearing the sheep, and they taught young apprentices to assist them in their useful and healthy occupation; but now that there is very little wheat grown, or reed made up in the barns during the winter months, there are no apprentices, and but few young thatchers coming on to take the place of their elders as they drop off.

The poor sheep also, or so it is said, are shortly to be clipped by a machine.

Dairies and dairymaids are, except in the immediate vicinity of the towns, becoming less numerous than formerly, and many farmers of my acquaintance have given up their dairies on account of the expense and difficulty which they experience in obtaining suitable assistance. The Americans are said to have invented a milking machine, but it was so effectual in its operation that the cow disappeared.

The sawyers also are nearly extinct, two old men at Chagford alone, to my knowledge, remaining.

Quite recently, when I told my carpenter that I would supply him with oak timber, he inquired how I proposed to have it sawn into planks, and asserted that it would cost me more to use my own timber than to buy the planks from abroad. I can well remember when sawpits were common and sawyers were continually travelling round the country. There was a sawpit in this village within a short distance of my house when I came to it in 1866.

Christmas mummers, strolling players, gipsies, and wandering minstrels are also mere recollections of past days, and so, for the most part, are the mole-catchers of my youth. When I was young people travelled round the district with ruddle loaded in bags upon donkeys, and these, with the pedlars (who, by the way, at one time bought most of the lace made in the Honiton district), serve to remind me of another somewhat similar class of men which has, in my time, grown far less numerous, if it has not ceased to exist—I refer to the long-journey carriers; but before we take them into consideration, let me state that tailors and dressmakers were accustomed to journey about, and people took them in and gave them food and lodging, in addition to payment in coin. The employers supplied the material which these people made up into garments in the houses of those for whom they worked. In the places where I resided we were not fashionable, and for many years I had my own clothes made much after this fashion. The coats, waistcoats, and trousers were cheap and wore well, but the

cut was by the critical said to be antique—nay, even remarkable!

With the corn the flail has disappeared. It would take long to tell the whole tale of the passing of the labourer, but the old labourer is very nearly extinct; his class was truly excellent, and he was capable of putting his hand to anything. Even in 1866 every barn floor was resounding with the sound of the flail, and upon it the labourer found employment during the winter months, when his services were not required upon the land.

A little later the flail was thrown away, and then, for a period of thirty years, my corn was annually thrashed by a neighbour with his machine, worked with the aid of four stout horses. Now these machines are rusting and rotting on the farms, and, all the corn having been brought during harvest to one place, a man comes along with a great steam thrasher and many assistants, and every bushel of corn is thrashed out in a day or two. Then all is silent, and the once busy barnyard is deserted.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne there was, in many country districts, but a poor and local market for poultry. In those days half a crown a couple for ducks and chickens, and five shillings for a goose, were the regular prices we paid; but there was a better demand for poultry in the towns, and pedlars and hawkers traversed the county, and some of these long-journey travellers met requirements other than for poultry.

The farmers (dairymen and cheesemakers all) who occupied the fat rich lands of Somersetshire were desirous to get rid of the calves as soon as, at three or four days after their birth, the milk of their mothers had cleared. The Devon men, on the other hand, reared cattle, and the Somersetshire calves could be obtained very cheaply.

The long-journey brokers, under these circumstances, acted intermediately between the parties. I remember them and their little lean well-bred horses. It is not possible to believe all one hears, but I remember being told that some of these men would leave Bridgwater before dawn on Monday morning, and after driving through Devon and North Cornwall, would return on Saturday night. It was said that during the week they never took their little horses out of the shafts; they fed them, and themselves, at intervals; they braced them up tight; they took them in short, and so kept them, like Mr. Pickwick's cab horse, upon their legs, and well-nigh solved the problem

of perpetual motion. These horses possessed little monetary value, but they were tigers to go, and as I heard the exaggerated tale of their performances I looked at them with admiring and affectionate regard. Their owners, during their circuit, bought Devonshire cheeses and sold Somersetshire calves, and arranged for the interchange of these commodities. About fifteen years ago I buried an old man at North Bovey who had spent a lifetime on the roads; he drove round the Moretonhampstead, North Bovey, Manaton, and Ilsington district, picking up poultry and small pork, rabbits and such like, and these he sold in Teignmouth, where he had an excellent connection; and then he would return to the hill country with goods bought on commission in the town. An old man who was born on Christmas Day, 1810, died not very many years ago, some way to the north of the residence of the writer of this paper.

People whispered (under their breath) that there had been something nefarious in the trade of his manhood, when he collected pork and poultry in the north-west of Devon. They said that under the pork and eggs in his cart, and concealed by crates full of poultry, would occasionally be placed a long deal box, which, "in furtherance of the cause of science," and towards the end of the week, when the streets at night were empty, silent, and safe, would be consigned to the medical carvers and cutters in the hospital, at I dare not say which great town. However small the profits of his other ventures might be, the contents of this particular box invariably sold well, and yielded a handsome return. His may possibly also, not inaptly, and happily, be described as a decaying industry!

I am not certain, but I think that in former days the country folk called the dealers in these grim commodities "reggelators." One of them, at any rate, has, comparatively speaking, only recently departed from the scenes of his former moonlight depredations.¹ There is one man, and so far as I know one only, who still pursues (long boxes strictly excluded) this useful industry. He resides near Hatherleigh, and buying up poultry, game, and pork on a large scale, finds his market chiefly at Torquay. Had it not been too small, I should have bought a grey horse of his last summer, which would, no doubt, have proved itself a horse of performance; for horses, like their owners, do what they have been accustomed to do.

¹ Since writing the above I have had fresh evidence of his doings, as well as the doings of others of his class.

And now, and rather late, it occurs to my mind that I have omitted to mention an important West-Country industry which is certainly declining. I mean the paper manufacture, which was principally carried on along the banks of the Exe and the Culm.

Some forty years ago a very old friend of mine frequently consulted me on the subject of his financial difficulties. Most of his patrimony was invested in paper mills in the west of England, and his income, once good, was beginning to shrink, and was becoming uncertain.

Now, in 1906, the manager of a large establishment in the neighbourhood of Exeter writes to me thus: "The present condition of the paper manufactory business is about as bad as it can possibly be unless it ceases to exist. From our own experience, and from what I can gather from others on all sides, we are passing through one of the worst times ever known in the country. In the Exe and Culm valleys I should certainly say there are not nearly so many men employed as fifty years ago, and four mills, if not more, have to my knowledge been closed.

"The profits are nothing like what they used to be; in fact, it is difficult just now to make interest on money invested. Except in certain grades of paper, and specialities, the industry is being gradually killed by foreign competition." Another friend, who is enjoying the profits of paper-making accumulated in former and more prosperous days, writes to me thus: "There is nothing like the demand there used to be for good paper, which formerly left a good margin for profit. The public now like what is cheap, and the price of this is cut so low that no paper mills are paying as they paid forty years ago.

"Paper mills are constantly coming to grief. They are then bought up by big men, and after being purchased at a very low rate, are made into a going concern by energy and the introduction of new and up-to-date machinery, and eventually, in all probability, are turned into a company, which may or may not be successful. Government orders for paper are now nothing like what they used to be, and unscrupulous makers often get the Government order by undertaking to observe certain rules in making the paper which they do not comply with.

"All this does not make the future prospects of the trade very hopeful, but, at the same time, it is an industry which must be supported, and of course the quantity of paper used increases every year."

There are various grades and descriptions of paper, and the makers of some of these may be more prosperous than others, but generally the industry is, I fear, a declining industry, and I think that I have been told that the failure commenced with an alteration in the laws of our country, but I am not well informed of particulars.

It occurs to me, rather late and inconsequently (but even as I write fresh matter comes cropping up, and I have already deprecated criticism of my methods of arrangement), that there died at North Bovey, at the age of ninety-one, and not long ago, an old man who used to cut withies and weave them into bee-butts and baskets. I have often sat by his side and watched him at his work, and I remember that on one of these occasions he told me that when he was young he used to catch rabbits with brambles, which he inserted in their holes and twisted in their fur, and so pulled them out. He is gone from among us, and left no successor to follow him in either of his industries.

Stage-coaches and long-distance carriers were not peculiar to the west, but here, as elsewhere, the roads and hosteleries, which in 1837 were full of life and activity, are now comparatively silent, hushed, and still, or only disturbed by the evil-smelling and ungenial motor-car as it raises the dust on its way. Many an old coachman, as it passes by the churchyard where he rests, must, I think, turn uneasily in his grave. And the ostlers have abandoned the way-side inn.

The coaching system, no doubt, often entailed considerable hardship upon long-distance travellers when they had to travel outside in bad weather; but it exhibited a very marked feature in our country life, and it fostered hardihood, afforded occupation to a large number of people, and encouraged the breeding of horses.

In 1840, and afterwards, I travelled much by coach, and my recollection of the coachmen and guards is of a class of determined, free-living, peculiar men. They are associated in my memory with great mufflers, heavy great-coats, much gin and water, bustling stableyards, snug inn parlours, excellent port wine, prize-fighters, smugglers, and an occasional gamecock, with (to my youthful imagination) the shade of Dick Turpin, well mounted, hovering in the rear. But these men could endure great hardships, and I have seen some of them, on critical occasions, exhibit iron nerve and determination.

They are gone—together with their virtues, vices, and

peculiarities — and the railways, which have superseded them, find employment for far more men than ever served the coaches.

But the industry was a large one and deserves mention in this paper.

And here I must conclude, having, as I hope, shown that the manners, occupations, and customs of the West Country are not now what they were when I first visited Devonshire, and that our country population, having lost many of its employments, has largely abandoned the villages and betaken itself elsewhere.

THE RIPPLEMARK CONTROVERSY.

BY ARTHUR R. HUNT, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

NEARLY thirty years ago, in 1878, I submitted a paper to the Devonshire Association entitled "Notes on Torbay." Its principal subject was the evidence of the physical effects of sea-waves running into the comparatively shallow waters of Torbay. This paper led to a special investigation of the formation of ripplemark by the currents set up by waves, and to a paper on Ripplemark communicated to the Royal Society in 1882. As is frequently the case, the same subject had been, and was being, examined independently by others at the same time, and my 1882 paper was speedily followed by papers published by MM. Forel and C. de Candolle in Switzerland, and by Professor (now also Sir) G. H. Darwin, F.R.S., in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society." More recently the subject has been dealt with both by Professor Osborne-Reynolds, F.R.S., and by Dr. Vaughan Cornish. Earlier investigators had been Sir Henry de la Beche, F.R.S., and Dr. Clifton Sorby, F.R.S.

The whole inquiry was an ideal one, as, commencing from Dr. Sorby's special investigation of the structures produced by currents in 1859, every worker was in touch with his predecessor, and all criticism was as friendly as it was candid and independent. The subject, however, interested few beyond the immediate circle of workers, and attracted very little general attention. The literature too, as a whole, is practically inaccessible, being scattered throughout the publications of English, Irish, and Swiss societies, and the Reports of the British Association.

The lack of attention to the subject was not due to any want of distinction in the leading workers, as the names of Sorby, G. H. Darwin, and Osborne-Reynolds will suffice to show. By indefatigable work in investigation and publication Dr. Vaughan Cornish has compelled some attention,

through the medium of the Royal Geographical Society and the Geographical Section of the British Association, for which many thanks are due to him and the geographers.

Such being the history of the Ripplemark Inquiry up to the year 1904, I was surprised to see the following announcement in the "Western Morning News" of the 5th November, 1906: "Royal Society's medals. Award to Mrs. Ayrton"; and subsequently—"The Hughes Medal to Mrs. Ayrton for her experimental researches on the electric arc and also upon sand ripples."

The award of a Royal Society's medal is a mark of the highest distinction in research, and of the approval of the Council of the Royal Society; and, in the present case, in which the investigators of ripplemark for about sixty years have been almost entirely unnoticed, except by a few specialists, the inevitable conclusion must be that their work, so far as it differs in results from Mrs. Ayrton's, stands condemned by the premier British Scientific Council.

My own conviction is that the large majority of that distinguished Council knew nothing of the history of the ripplemark researches of their own eminent colleagues; but, be that as it may, their acts, and not their motives, govern the situation in the scientific world.

It may be fairly asked, What is the special new theory of ripplemark which has received the imprimatur of the Royal Society? It is impossible to say, as the Society only printed Mrs. Ayrton's paper submitted to them in short abstract of a little over a page in the "Proceedings": and, so far as I know, nothing else has been published.

It is true that a lecture was delivered to the Engineering Section of the British Association at Cambridge in 1904, and a four-page abstract distributed, but in the Reports for 1904 only the bare title appears. This is noticeable because the whole afternoon of the first day for papers in Section G was devoted by the engineers to Mrs. Ayrton's lecture on "The Origin of Sand Ripples." Lectures in lieu of papers and discussions were then quite a new departure; but the subject of this lecture was also most remarkable, seeing that Sir George Darwin was advertised to lecture on the same subject, viz. "Ripplemark and Sand Dunes," to the whole Association, on the following evening in the theatre. The almost incredible fact remains that the Council of the Association had organized two antagonistic official lectures on the same subject, at each of which discussion would be impossible.

The sequence of events was as follows: In 1904 Mrs. Ayrton read a paper to the Royal Society on the "Origin of Sand Ripples," and had a demonstration of her experiments at the Royal Society's soirée. Later in the year Mrs. Ayrton lectured to the engineers, with experiments, at Cambridge, on which occasion Sir George Darwin, in seconding a vote of thanks, gently expressed dissent. This he did again on the occasion of his own lecture next evening, very guardedly, but quite unmistakably. It will be observed that the demonstrations at the soirée at Burlington House and the special lecture at Cambridge prove that Mrs. Ayrton was backed by the Councils both of the Royal Society and of the British Association with the utmost determination. Sir George Darwin's lecture was largely illustrated by Dr. Vaughan Cornish's lantern slides. Sir George was also good enough to express approval of my own early experiments. Thus three of the English workers were publicly in accord on all main points. Then, two years later, the Council of the Royal Society authoritatively stereotyped their judgment by the award of a medal.

Before Mrs. Ayrton's appearance on the scene the question of Ripplemark seemed to have been practically settled, leaving but one or two details still to be cleared up. The introduction of views entirely novel, if they could hold their own, would obviously make the subject highly controversial, and it was just such novel views that the authorities of the Royal Society and of the British Association adopted and endorsed by promoting demonstrations and lectures as distinguished from papers.

After I had heard that Sir George Darwin was to deliver one of the evening lectures to the British Association on Ripplemark, a popular lecture which would be instructional and not controversial, I determined to lead up to the subject in an article to the "Geological Magazine," entitled "The Nomenclature of Ripplemark," so confident was I that there was general agreement on all main points. This article appeared some little time before the meeting of the Association, and I sent Sir George Darwin a copy. That article commences as follows: "Over twenty years ago, in 1882, I ventured to controvert a doctrine which was at the time maintained with remarkable unanimity by all geologists, and which was taught in all the current text-books. It was that the ordinary ripplemark of the seashore was formed by continuous water-currents of some kind. . . ."

The novel thesis I had propounded was: "Marine ripple-

marks are formed by alternate currents set up by waves" ("Geol. Mag.," Dec. V, Vol. I, pp. 410, 411, Aug. 1904).

On attending Mrs. Ayrton's Cambridge lecture I found the following passage in the four-page abstract, viz., ". . . hence, contrary to accepted opinion, it is concluded that a steady current, that is, one without oscillation or wave motion, and without *sudden* accelerations or retardations or any disturbances, cannot produce sand ripples." Clearly it was Mrs. Ayrton's belief, and that of the aforesaid Councils, that the accepted opinion in 1904 was that ripplemark was produced only by continuous currents; and by "ripplemark" marine ripplemark is usually understood.

This was unquestionably the general opinion *before* 1882; but the series of papers published in 1882-4, of which mine was by chance the first, of any length, absolutely pricked that bubble, and it was seen no more.

I was at first inclined to think with Mrs. Ayrton that continuous water-currents (as commonly understood) did not produce ripplemark, except Dr. Sorby's "ripple-drift," but on this point I had to capitulate to Dr. Vaughan Cornish, who is our authority on continuous current ripples. With regard to pulsations and retardations, I believe that all so-called continuous currents are more or less subject to them.

Mrs. Ayrton's lecture was on a Thursday. The following Saturday I joined an excursion to St. Albans, where I found the sluggish river Ver presenting a silty bottom nicely rippled in places. My own little stream at Foxworthy, the Bovey Brook, is rarely without a rippled bottom; but one of the conditions precedent seems to be that such bottom must be level, or nearly so, so that the conditions shall not be complicated by the force of gravity causing the rolling sand to flow downhill. Such level bottoms occasionally occur by means of the accumulation of sand among rocks.

In the investigation of Ripplemark the incidental observations of one illustrious man were entirely overlooked. Indeed, except to an advanced student, they might possibly have appeared meaningless. Sir Henry de la Beche thus describes shore ripplemark, viz., as "a complication of surface arising from the wave-movements anterior to the removal of the sea from above them, and from the friction of waters left to drain off them" ("Geological Observer," p. 609). Then, later on, he speaks of "the loose matter

thus moved about by the to-and-fro action of an agitated sea above, in the same manner as sand may be readily acted upon by agitating water above it in conveniently-formed vessels of sufficient dimensions" ("Geological Observer," p. 610).

The significant words here are "wave-movements," "to-and-fro," and "anterior." The laconic reference to agitating water in "*conveniently-formed vessels*" is the first and final word on correct experimentation! Every conveniently-formed vessel for beach experiments will terminate in a beach, and not in a vertical end.

I was ignorant of the above passages until I purchased a second-hand copy of the "Geological Observer" for a nominal sum (they sell from half a crown upwards). I seemed to have encountered an inspired geological prophet, whose dark sayings were hidden from his contemporaries. What had I done to advance the knowledge of Ripplemark? I had arrived at the brilliant conclusion that "marine ripplemarks are formed by alternate currents set up by waves." How does this improve on "the to-and-fro action of an agitated sea"—"anterior to the removal of the sea from above" the rippled sand? What was my claim for notice? The having experimented in a "conveniently-formed vessel of sufficient dimensions," in which I had faithfully reproduced the motions of an "agitated sea" over a sandy bottom. Where other experimenters have erred, if at all, has been in agitating the water unnaturally in inconveniently-formed vessels and then seeking to force nature to conform to their artificial results.

In the abstract of her paper to the Royal Society Mrs. Ayrton observes that "many minor details came to light, such as the fact that each ripple is continually travelling as a whole, and why it does so" ("Proceedings Royal Society," Vol. LXXIV, p. 565). The progression of sand ripples was recognized at least as early as 1859, when Dr. Sorby wrote: "Very commonly their wave-forms move forward and progress in the same direction as the current of water which generates them" ("Structures Produced by Currents, etc."); and much later we have Professor Osborne-Reynolds' observation that "ripples also serve to show in which way any shift of sand is taking place, as they have a steep side looking in the direction of motion, and when the slopes are equal it is an indication of equilibrium" ("Report British Association," 1889, p. 343).

In 1901 Dr. Vaughan Cornish writes of the "*march*

of the sand waves" ("Scottish Geographical Magazine," January, 1901).

In 1885 I described an experiment by which sand ripples could be made to travel forwards or backwards according as they were on a sand-bank (near a beach) or in a depression between sand-banks ("Scientific Proceedings Royal Dublin Society," 1885, p. 287).

Owing to Mrs. Ayrton's tank with vertical ends being moved bodily to and fro on rollers, a most weird set of stationary waves was produced, with equally weird results on the sandy bottom. From these Mrs. Ayrton concludes "that the tidal ridges in estuaries and the chains of sand-banks under the sea are formed in this way, and that the sand dunes of the seashore and of the desert, and the clouds in a 'mackerel sky,' may be similarly the product of stationary waves" ("Proceedings Royal Society," Vol. LXXIV, pp. 565, 566).

At the British Association lecture to the engineers this abstract conclusion is applied to the concrete case of the Goodwin Sands, and the printed abstract concludes as follows:—

"Is it altogether beyond the bounds of the engineering science which this section so successfully cultivates to imagine some means of altering the trend of the sea so as to keep it from forming the stationary waves which, I believe, heap up the dangerous Goodwin Sands?"

I may mention in passing that the origin of the mackerel sky by the friction of currents passing each other is discussed by Monsieur C. de Candolle in his paper on sand ripples, which is cited with approval by Sir George Darwin in his paper on "Ripplemark" ("Proceedings Royal Society," 1883), with incidental references to both Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh. Two currents of air passing each other with precipitation of vapour is the suggested explanation. Dr. Vaughan Cornish has a splendid photograph of cloud-rippling in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" of January, 1901.

It may be mentioned that if westerly gales could set up stationary waves at the Goodwins the crests and troughs of such waves would be at right angles to the direction of the wind, and any sand-bank created might be expected to trend north and south. But if engineers should discover any means for removing the Goodwins they may possibly be persuaded

to leave them alone, lest they destroy the national roadstead of the Downs.

It may further be mentioned that about fifteen years before Mrs. Ayrton's lecture the engineers had appointed a special research committee, which expended over £400 (if I remember right) in investigating waves, currents, and sand-banks, in estuaries, by means of models. That was pure engineering science under the direction and control of one of our most scientific engineers, Professor Osborne-Reynolds, F.R.S., and under the chairmanship of one of our most practical engineer specialists, the late Sir James Douglass, F.R.S., of lighthouse fame. It was the most unexpected compliment I ever received in my life to be asked as an amateur to serve on that committee of expert specialists.

It seems to be a point of honour now among scientific men not to defend themselves against attack, and even in the present case a distinguished friend has expressed a hope that I would not commit myself to print. My sole motive in doing so is to prevent if possible the entire abandonment of the investigation of Ripplemark.

The subject is no more than an interesting detail to the physicist, who has an academic interest in the exact way in which vortices, and the double vortices of reciprocating currents, marshal sand-grains; but, to the geologist, who has to study fossil ripplemarks, a correct diagnosis of rippled and current-bedded sandstones may enable him to reconstruct the physical conditions present at the time when the rocks were laid down, and it may make all the difference in the world whether shore waves are waves of translation, as taught by the late Mr. Scott Russell, waves of oscillation, or stationary waves as now suggested for certain phenomena by Mrs. Ayrton. With geologists ripplemarks are a means to an end, not the end themselves, nor even particularly interesting for their own sake.

I should be sorry to think that the problem of Ripplemark, and experiments with waves on beaches, should share the fate of the other two problems which have specially interested me. The Devon schists are like the traveller who fell among thieves—the priests and Levites of Geology pass them by on the other side. In the granite, the significance of the saline inclusions, physically and chemically, has never been fully tackled by those competent to deal with it; possibly because it may rarely happen that a first-rate chemist and physicist is also interested in geology

and in micropetrology with the highest powers of the microscope.

There is far less keenness in discussion to discover the truth than there used to be. Views and opinions are the current small change of modern thought. Why, even in the case we have been discussing we have seen that after Ripplemark had been investigated by an almost continuous chain of observers for over fifty years, Mrs. Ayrton made use of the phrase, "contrary to accepted opinion," just as if investigators had entirely confined themselves to the exercise of that modern fetish "the scientific imagination," whereas in truth the majority of them have been keen experimenters, while mathematics have been well represented. It is not imagination that is needed, but acuteness of mental vision. One thing I must not fail to point out, and that is that Mrs. Ayrton is in no way to blame. It is the business of scientific societies to assist their paper-readers with their general experience. When my paper on Ripplemark was submitted to the Royal Society, in 1882, I had purposely omitted to mention Dr. Sorby's 1859 paper (in the "Geologist"), as I thought I might establish my thesis of alternate wave-current action without appearing to animadvert on Dr. Sorby's conclusions as to continuous-current action. But the Royal Society called my special attention to the omission, and I inserted an additional explanatory paragraph. In the case of Mrs. Ayrton the Royal Society seems to have forgotten not only Dr. Sorby, F.R.S., but Sir George Darwin, F.R.S., and Professor Osborne-Reynolds, F.R.S., who are all within their immediate cognizance. MM. Forel and De Candolle, Dr. Vaughan Cornish, and myself, being outside the sacred precincts, are in a different category, though in my own case the Council are without excuse, as not only is my first paper in their own "Proceedings" of 1882, but the Society accepted a bound volume containing all my other marine papers up to 1893 whether publicly or privately printed. However, Nemesis has been prompt and merciless by saddling the Royal Society and British Association with the stationary-wave explanation of the origin of sand-banks, with particular reference to the Goodwin Sands. Marine engineers will see to that.

It is not probable that any member of the Devonshire Association will care to re-investigate the question of Ripplemark; but should any one wish to do so, it may be as well to point out how the literature can be ascertained.

The simplest way would be to take a recent paper, such as that by Dr. Vaughan Cornish in the "Geographical Journal" for August, 1901. That, together with Sir George Darwin's paper in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" for 1883, would, I think, give all requisite clues as to previous investigation. Two papers, not to be found in ordinary libraries, are those by MM. Forel¹ and De Candolle,² published in the "Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles" in Switzerland. They must on no account be overlooked, as Professor Forel's observations in the tideless lake of Geneva are not only unique of their sort, but his earlier notes³ claim priority of all observers of wave-made ripplemark, except the general observations of Sir Henry de la Beche.

As no actual tank experiments with oscillating waves have been published, except those by Professor Osborne-Reynolds incidental to his model tides, I append the rough notes taken at the tank in 1882, often before the result of the experiment was ascertained.

In the study of Ripplemark, as a non-mathematician, I have been largely dependent on the benevolence of other students, who have never failed me; though I have never hesitated to apply to any one, however eminent, who might possibly, directly or indirectly, elucidate any principle or detail. Members of the Association may be interested with the bare list of the leaders and experts with whom I have been in touch, first or last. They are, in order of correspondence more or less: Dr. Sorby, F.R.S., Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., Professor Forel, Monsieur C. de Candolle, Sir George Darwin, F.R.S., Sir George Gabriel Stokes (Past President Royal Society), Professor Osborne-Reynolds, F.R.S., and Dr. Vaughan Cornish. These eight were interested in the physical aspect of the question. Among professional engineers I have learned from Sir James Douglass, F.R.S., Mr. W. H. Wheeler, Mr. Allanson-Winn, and our member, Mr. R. Hansford Worth. For marine evidence as to the character of the sea bottom, I have applied to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Sydney Dacres, who passed on my inquiry to the then Hydrographer to the Navy; and to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, who passed me on to the engineers who constructed one of the Plymouth forts. Directly or indirectly I burrowed to

¹ July, 1883.

² March, 1883.

³ "Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles," Vol. XV, p. 77. 1878.

the bedrock of seventeen ultimate authorities, besides having the invaluable assistance of such men as Sir Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., and Mr. Forrest, Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in putting me in the way of technical papers bearing on my subject. Then I must not forget the late Admiral Bedford, who was also a naval hydrographer, a conchologist, and a keen observer of marine phenomena.

In the present paper I do not seek to influence the world at large, which our "Transactions" will not reach; nor yet to persuade my Devonshire friends whom our "Transactions" will reach; but what I do desire is to convince the latter that no pains have been spared in inquiry, and that no opportunity has been wittingly missed for courting correction and criticism; and that, stupefying though the decision of the Council of the Royal Society may seem to be, these decisions, according to report, are sometimes arrived at by the counting of heads and by a general majority, and that there is no reason to suppose that the recent decision is that of the mathematicians and physicists, but every reason to believe the contrary.

I may point out that Mrs. Ayrton's theory and experiments have been before the world for over three years, and that, with the sole exception of myself, they have been in no public way disputed.

APPENDIX.

THE following notes of experiments with waves in a tank, in 1882, were entered roughly on the spot, often while an experiment was in progress and the result uncertain. The tank was about nine feet long, three feet wide, and the depth of water to the bare cement bottom about eight inches. When the waves were generated mechanically a semi-cylindrical zinc float was used, which by a simple device of links and pulleys, actuated by a model steam engine of my own manufacture, kept the float rising and falling with the waves without forcing them. The float being near the vertical end of the tank, remote from the beach, the wave reflected from the said end returned to the float to reinforce the next wave starting in the opposite direction. This arrangement not only made the waves larger, but also regulated the period, as that was governed by the time taken for the wave to travel to the vertical end and return to the float. This entirely unpremeditated regulator was so effective that it kept in control the variation in steam-pressure due to the heating of the spirit in the boiler lamp and the evaporation of the water. If the regulator were ever overcome the wave-generator raced away in octaves. An occasional touch to the throttle valve as pressure increased obviated this mishap. Had the experiments been continued, a steady water-motor would have been substituted for steam. I begin with the first record I can decipher, as several were recorded with a metallic point and are not fully legible. The mechanical wave-generator first appears on the 18th January.

"14th January, 1882.—After last experiment I levelled the sand over [the] whole of [the] tank, having no beach at either end, and disturbed the water as much as possible with an even swing. The water rebounded from end to end, some dashing over.

"The sand being completely stirred up, I left it all night, and to-day drew off the water, as it was not quite clear.

"The sand was strongly but unevenly ripplemarked with ripples from less than 1 inch in size to over 4 inches.

"The greatest depression vertically was about half an inch from trough to crest. In one case one set of ripples had been formed exactly at right angles to a much larger set which were almost obliterated by them."

We are at once confronted at our start with an unexpected result, viz. cross-ripples. No attempt was made to explain this phenomenon. Now, however, we may guess that we had two sets of waves at work rebounding from our vertical walls, viz. from end to end and from side to side.

"My next experiment was to level the sand all over the tank, and turn the water on at one end by an india-rubber pipe which supplied it at about the same rate as the waste pipe took it away. I then raked the sand slightly to the centre, making a low bank dividing two shallow pools. The water turned in at one corner of the tank flowed through the first pool over the centre (the lowest part) of the sand-bank, and through the second pool to the waste pipe. The flow of water was about 4 gallons per minute, 240 per hour, and was allowed to continue three-quarters of an hour. At the end of this time I found the water from the flow pipe [which was] impinging vertically on the sand had scooped out a hole in which it kept the larger particles in constant agitation, from thence a 'spoil bank' had been driven into the first pool of fine sand. The water after flowing through the pool had then cut a passage some 6 inches wide and deep through the sand-bank and carried another 'spoil bank' into the other pool. This bank had been made by fits and starts, and reminded me a little of a series of steps. But although there was a strong ripple or stickle on the *water* running into both first and second pools, neither there nor in the more quiet pools themselves was there any sign of ripplemark. The greatest resemblance to ripplemark was seen in two furrows in the passage through the sand-bank parallel with the direction of motion of the water and formed by the overlapping of the disturbed sand in the channel."

This experiment showed that the stream used, running for nearly an hour through a channel, had cut through a sand-bank and had been sufficient in volume to transport the sand, but had not rippled it. This, of course, is but negative evidence.

"16th January, 1882.—My last experiment on Saturday was to form a beach at both ends of the tank and then swing the water as violently as possible from end to end, some dashing over. Not having sand enough in the tank for both beaches, I had to add some more, which, being unwashed, made the water very muddy. This mud took more than a day to settle. On Sunday (yesterday) it was quite impossible to see the bottom, which was only $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the middle of the trough. On drawing off the water to-day with a syphon I found the bottom of the trough well ripplemarked in the centre of the trough. There was no sign of ripplemark on the slope of the beach exposed to the wash of the waves. The ripplemarks varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches."

What these experiments proved was that alternating water-currents, however arising, could ripple sand, and that very quickly. So far there was no evidence as to the action of waves; but, as it was known that oscillating waves set up alternating currents, there was every probability that waves could ripple sand.

My note-book records nothing on the 17th of January, and I was probably engaged on that day in fitting up my mechanical wave-generator. On the 18th January there is the following entry :—

“18th January.—Levelled the sand in the tank all over, excepting a beach at the north end and deep water at the south end, where the small waves are generated. Then cut out a pit in the sand so that the waves should pass first over a sunken sand-bank, then over deeper water, and then before reaching the beach over another sand-bank. Made waves at the rate of 100 per minute for three minutes, 300 in all, and left the water to settle for to-morrow.” (Sketch in note-book.)

The following entry is presumably on the 19th.

There is a sketch of the results of the previous experiment with the following note :—

“Rough sketch on spot not to scale. Result : On the level on either side of the pool the bottom was well rippled with marks from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bottom of the pool was *not* ripple-marked, nor the beach. Indicated in sketch.”

This note was evidently considered as part of the work of the previous day. Then follows the work of the 19th January.

“19th January, 1882.—Without touching the sand as left in the previous experiment, I re-filled the tank to same level and agitated the water with waves from the south end about 38 in a minute. I used an empty box and did not get an even swing, so the waves were rather irregular and unnatural. On drawing off I found that on the sand-bank the ripples were about 2 and 3 inches long. Middle of sand-bank 3 feet from south end tank on the bottom of depression (the middle of which was 5 feet from south end) ripples were very discernible, though not strongly marked ; largest about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the bank (on sand-bank level) under beach the ripples were as on sand-bank, the largest 3 inches. Thence there was a steep rise to a gentle sloping beach, on neither of which was there a ripplemark to be seen.”

“20th January.—Five hundred waves in 4 minutes 40 seconds. Depth from [$\frac{1}{2}$] to [$\frac{1}{4}$]. Rippled all over with ripples from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to inch. Close to the beach a set of ripples were formed, inclined to each other at an angle of 45° , and these again meeting another set at same angle gave ripples on the same bottom within 8 inches of each other, at right angles to each other, *vide* A, B, and C.” (The letters refer to sketch in note-book.)

¹ These soundings were inadvertently omitted.

The above notes record work extending over eight days, which, omitting the Sunday, amounts to one week's work.

On the 21st and 23rd, a Sunday again intervening, I adjourned my inquiries to Torre Abbey Sands and Livermead Sands, and made no further tank notes until the 3rd of February following.

My next experiment on the 3rd February, 1882, is thus recorded:—

“Waves 118 to minute. From 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. Rolled peas off glass plate in depression in 6-inch water. Shorter $1\frac{1}{2}$ waves (high) had much less effect. A little fine sand that had settled on the glass was beautifully rippled in ripples averaging $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide. Measured by compass under water. Dried the ripples and varnished them.”

On the 7th February, 1882, I made a number of experiments with a vane across the bottom of the tank which moved an indicator above the water. These were made to test the motion on the bottom set up by waves of different heights and lengths.

It was obvious from the above experiments that wave-currents on a sea floor must greatly affect all the fauna within their reach, so for experimental purposes I borrowed from Mr. A. H. Cooke, of King's College, Cambridge (now the Rev. A. H. Cooke, who has since written on the subject of Molluscs in the Cambridge Natural History Series), a number of foreign gastropods.

On the 17th February, 1882, I record as follows:—

“Experimented with some of the shells received from Mr. A. H. Cooke yesterday. I selected *Strombus* [*tricornis*], *Pteroceras* [*lambis*], and *Murex monodonta*, and four of my own *Aporrhais pes pelecani*. I tried how quickly I could turn them all over on to their faces by swinging the water in the tank. Several times I thought I had done it in five seconds, but there was always a defaulter (not always the same shell), but at last I turned them all over together in 15 seconds. The foreign shells were a little too heavy for the experiment, as it was somewhat difficult to set the *Strombus* and *Pteroceras* rolling.”

On the 21st February, 1882, I made some more experiments on wave-currents at the bottom of the tank which need not be noticed here.

The experiments and shore observations had now continued at odd times for nearly six weeks, and had apparently resulted in the discovery of four principles, hitherto unsuspected, viz.:—

- (1) The trustworthiness of models to elucidate the phenomena of sea waves in shallow waters.
- (2) The formation of ripplemark in sand by alternate currents however originated.

- (3) The formation of ripplemark by the alternate currents induced by waves passing through the water.
- (4) The intense action of alternate wave currents on all animals dwelling in or on the bottom in shallow water.

The foregoing experiments were made, in the first place, to study the mode of formation of ripplemark, but indirectly a great variety of other experiments were made with waves, which, however, only proved how much more might be done with careful experiments on a larger scale. For one thing, it was easy to test the influence of shoals in altering the form of the wave and checking its speed. A wave on the point of breaking when passing over a shoal would recover its deep-water form if it escaped without actually breaking, while in the shallows the wave would have a very steep face.

From what transpired at the Board of Trade inquiry I believe that the disastrous wreck of the steamer "Berlin" at the Hook of Holland was due to the fact that the water was low, there were shallows to windward, it was blowing a very heavy gale, and the steamer was running with the sea on her quarter in a dark night. She was swung by a following wave four points to windward of her course and finally grounded on the footing of the northern harbour arm. The "Clacton" steamer, a little later, was served a similar trick, but had room to come round and go to sea again unharmed. The drowned captain of the "Berlin" was blamed for the disaster, but I doubt whether he had any reason to anticipate that particular form of wave-action which had clearly taken his colleague of the "Clacton" equally by surprise. Moreover, it did not appear in the very full reports of the inquiry that either judges or witnesses had given so much as a thought to the probable character of the waves at the entrance of the Hook of Holland on that dark winter's morning. The wave conditions, as they would obtain at the fatal spot, could be easily reproduced to scale in a tank, and their influence on vessels put to the test of experiment.

EDWARD YOUNG, DEAN OF EXETER.

BY REV. J. B. PEARSON, D.D.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

“Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days.”

THE subject of this memoir deserves a place in our Transactions as a man who was charitable according to his means, and who seems to have done his duty in the places in life assigned to him. Many days had elapsed since his demise vacated the deanery of Exeter, when, consulting the index to the Reports of the old Charity Commission (1820–40), it occurred to me to look what charities belonged to a parish in the north-east of Hertfordshire, where I was an occasional visitor with an old friend, the rector; and one of the first appeared to have been bequeathed by Edward Young, D.D., Dean of Exeter, who by his will, dated 6th June, 1663, directed a rent-charge to be purchased out of his estate yielding £12 per annum, to be thus distributed: 40s. to the poor of Braughing, Herts; 20s. to Meesden and 40s. to Anstey, both in the same county; 40s. to Heydon, Essex; 40s. to the St. Catherine's Almshouses, Exeter; 40s. to the choristers of the cathedral; and 20s. to the prisoners in the county prison.

It appears from the proceedings of the Commission that, until 1684, Dean Young's executors had done nothing in furtherance of the bequest; but in that year process was entered in the King's Bench in order to enforce its fulfilment, and the heirs or executor submitting, or else by order of court, rent-charges were purchased in or near the parishes benefiting under the will, which since then, and down to the date of the Report, were duly paid and divided in various ways for the benefit of the poor. St. Catherine's Almshouses, now merged in the Frances Homes, on the Clifton Road, still receive their bequest, and so do the choristers of the cathedral, on May 29th. The dole intended for the

prisoners in the gaol seems to have lapsed, and it may be that the money named in the will only secured annuities to the amount of £11. Opinions on "the pious founder" vary. Often I think if he could mentally be present at the audit of his accounts, he would smile at the recollection how little he had tied up his own money in his lifetime; but everything we know of Young leads us to think that he meant well; and in rural parishes in the seventeenth century there was little money, compared with what could be found in London and Exeter.

I have no means of saying where Young was born, but certainly in Hertfordshire, this being the entry in his own handwriting in the books of St. John's College, Cambridge:

"15th March, 1610-11: Ego Edwardus Young, Hartfordiensis, admissus sum in perpetuum hujus collegii socium pro dominâ fundatrice."

He had taken his degree as bachelor of arts only a year before, in January, 1609-10, and from his being elected a foundation Fellow of the college so soon, I infer that he was a student of more than average intelligence. The registry of the University informs me that he became M.A. 1613; B.D., 1620; D.D., 1639; though Mr. Walker, to whom I shall refer again, doubts whether he proceeded to this degree: obviously a mistake in an otherwise esteemed historian.

At an early period he obtained preferment in the Church, and was, in fact, always something of a pluralist: nothing unusual previous to the drastic Pluralities Act of 1838, and for which there is this to be said, that the estate attached to a benefice made it always a place of some responsibility, and there may have been many persons in orders who could act as curates to whom no patron, lay or ecclesiastical, would have liked to entrust the rights and privileges of a rector or vicar. I may say this much for our ancestors, without attempting to defend many well-known cases of an abuse which seems to have been ingrained in the usages of the Church from time immemorial.

Anyhow, Edward Young, M.A., became rector of Greensted-by-Ongar, Essex, 28th October, 1617; he was also rector of Heydon in 1625, and took the rectory of Hadstock as B.D. 20th March, 1637-8, both in the same county, near Saffron Walden; the latter benefice he held till his resignation, 23rd January, 1662-3; he also seems to have resigned

Greensted in or before 1641, but as to this benefice the record is not very clear. Under the Protectorate he became rector of Anstey, Herts, some time, it seems, but not immediately after the eviction of John Montford, D.D., in September, 1643, by the Committee of Religion. This living Young resigned in February, 1661-2. So far his connections seem to have been entirely with the eastern side of England, but I think I can also trace the circumstances which led him westwards; he may have been well known to two men of influence in the University of Cambridge, Ralph Brownrigg and Seth Ward, and this will account for his preferment at Exeter.

Ralph Brownrigg was from Suffolk, and a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1635 he became Master of Catharine Hall, over which he presided with much ability and success; and in 1642, May 15th, he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster. Walker, "Sufferings of the Clergy," Vol. II, p. 23, says that he did not enjoy the situation long; anyhow, he was here long enough to install Edward Young as Archdeacon of Exeter and Prebendary of the Cathedral in September, 1643. As a churchman Brownrigg lost the mastership of his college in 1645, and lived in London or elsewhere till his death, December 7th, 1659.

Seth Ward was also a Cambridge man, and took an active part in the life of the University till deprived of his fellowship in Sidney College, in 1645, for refusing to take the covenant. He migrated to Oxford, where he devoted himself to literary and intellectual pursuits in conjunction with Wallis, also from Cambridge, and then Savilian Professor at Oxford. Later on Ward and Wallis were among the founders of the Royal Society. But, as a well-affected man, and perhaps on Brownrigg's recommendation before his death, Ward became precentor and canon residentiary in 1660, dean in 1661, and bishop in 1662, a place he retained till his translation to Salisbury in 1667, where he died in 1689.

Young differed so far from these friends, for such, I think, I may call them, that he never ceased to hold preferment in the Church. He had episcopal orders originally, so no difficulty could arise on that head, and in 1662 he was able to succeed Ward in the deanery of Exeter, and also in the rectory of Uplowman. His tenure of the deanery, however, was very brief, as he died in the summer of 1663, at the age of seventy or thereabouts. Where he lies I cannot say;

certainly, if the registers are to be trusted, not in the close or at Uplowman. To say much on his character is difficult, considering the paucity of our materials. Seth Ward, a much more distinguished, and perhaps abler man than either Young or Brownrigg, is qualified by a biographer as a "time server," and the formularies of the Church, in my own opinion, warranted much concession to the exigencies of the times. "Requiescat in pace." His carefully worded charity at his demise is a proof that his mind was set on kindness to those who needed it.

THE ANCIENT POPULATION OF THE FOREST OF DARTMOOR.

BY ROBERT BURNARD, F.S.A.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

THERE is abundant evidence of early residence on Dartmoor. Hut circles, either in groups or scattered in small numbers, are numerous. They existed in greater numbers formerly, for many have been destroyed. At present the number of these ruins probably approaches two thousand, for more than half this total are shown on the ordnance maps. Of these several hundred have been explored, with the result that whilst many of them have served as habitations, a considerable number have evidently been used for some other purpose, probably as cattle or sheep pens or store-houses. It does not follow that all the huts were concurrently occupied, for it is quite possible that summer visitors made use of varying settlements, for although the foundations of the huts were durable, the superstructure, consisting of an easily-made roof of rush or heather thatch or skins, could be quickly added.

That the early inhabitants were pastoral is indicated by the "pounds," which either include the dwellings or lie adjacent thereto. Very few of the hut circles which yielded signs of being human habitations indicated prolonged occupancy.

Some of them were clearly summer houses, and others again were of such considerable diameter and in such exposed positions that it would be difficult to keep such an expanse of roof weather-tight in the winter.

The group at Watern Oke is a good example of a considerable settlement existing in a most exposed position. The writer has been there in foul weather in the summer, and came to the conclusion that if a similar climate existed in the Bronze Age as we have to-day, these huts would be quite untenable in the winter.

Reviewing all the circumstances, the opinion is formed that Dartmoor in early times carried a larger population in the summer than it did in the winter, and that this variation was caused by a pastoral people annually seeking its open uplands for grazing purposes.

There are considerable areas of very boggy ground on Dartmoor which could never have been suitable for grazing, and on these, from the nature of the ground, no hut circles exist. Between and adjacent to these boggy tracts there is good rough summer pasturage known as "lairs," and it is about these, and the commons and valleys which run up to the upland from the low country, that hut circles abound.

There were doubtless many also on the ancient tenement lands, but these have mostly disappeared under the stress of cultivation and enclosure.

Not a single explored hut circle has rendered any evidence that the early folk were tanners or smelted the ore. If streaming had been general at this period some indication, it is reasonable to suppose, would have been discovered. It is possible that such evidence still exists undiscovered in unexplored hut circles, or may be buried under the "spoils" of more modern times.

Practically the whole of the Dartmoor valleys have been explored for tin, and the greatest age of these workings in the shape of actual evidence is the blowing-house in Deep Swincombe, which yielded pot-sherds of early medieval type, probably as early as the tenth century.

The Romans were uncommonly keen on mines and minerals, and although they had a station at Exeter, within a score of miles of Dartmoor, there is absolutely no evidence that they were directly interested in its tin.

We see abundant traces of their occupation in remote corners of Wales, where they were attracted by lead, and to some extent by gold, but on Dartmoor nothing, and even in Cornwall there is little more than most uncertain traces.

We return to the conviction that the hut-circle people were pastoral, and that there was a larger population in the summer than in the winter. The winter population must have been strictly limited, for a pastoral people could only then maintain such beasts as their stores of forage would permit, and this, from the nature of the herbage and climate, must have been small.

With all the advantages of improved cultivation, roots, and artificial food, the winter stock is far from large to-day.

The modern limit of the agricultural population is well illus-

trated by the returns made as a result of the first census in March, 1801, when with a vastly increased general population and improved means of communication, the resident population of the forest portion was only a little over 200 persons. This is exclusive of the population in and around the township of Lydford, which numbered an additional 222 persons.

Working backwards from 1801, we find that in 1702 the recorded tenants of the forest of Dartmoor numbered thirty-eight. Of these, four were widows or spinsters. Assuming that each male tenant had a wife and small family and a few servants, we find that the agricultural population in 1701 must have been approximately similar to that of 1801.

In 1344 there were forty-four tenants, so that probably the permanent population at this period was again somewhat similar. That this agricultural population was increased in the summer is extremely likely, for then streaming for tin was active, and much turf was cut. In 1222 Henry III commanded the bailiffs of Lydford to permit the tanners of Devon "to take and have fuel in our moor of Dartmoor," and in 1296-7 there is a record of payment of 11s. 3d. by twenty-seven carbonarii.

In the reign of James I as many as 100,000 horse-loads of turf were annually carried away from Dartmoor Forest. As a horse-load was, say, about 300 lb., this would represent over 13,000 tons, a large quantity, representing a considerable influx of summer labour.

It should be borne in mind that in addition to the tenants of the ancient tenements there were in former times persons described as censarii.

There are records of these in the fourteenth century paying rent as dwellers within the moor, not being tenants of the manor. They were few in number at this period, probably not more than half a dozen. In 1545-6 they had increased, for under the head of issues of the manor the bailiff answers for 4s. 6d. from the census of fifty-four men and women dwelling within the forest of Dartmoor and paying one penny per man for having the liberty of the lordship.

It is incidentally interesting that what are commonly described as *venvil*¹ rights should be enjoyed by persons dwelling in the forest, but not occupying ancient tenements, on the payment of a small annual sum.

¹ *Venvil*, a corruption of *finis villarum*, or township fines.

In attempting to carry back the inquiry as to the possible population of Dartmoor earlier than the indications based on the number of recorded tenants in 1702 and 1344, recourse must be had to the statistics for Devon compiled in the monumental valuation list known as "Domesday Book." This record has many details, for the commissioners appointed by the Conqueror, whilst they omitted what they considered was immaterial, inserted everything that they thought was necessary, so as to arrive at a close valuation.

The whole of the county of Devon was, prior to 1204, dedicated to the sport of royalty. It cost the men of Devon 5000 marks to obtain from King John a charter of disafforestation. It was not, however, put in force until the boundaries were settled by perambulation in 1242, Dartmoor and Exmoor being left as forest.

The clearings, or *essarted* portions, in 1086 were cultivated subject to forest law, and these being the only areas capable of taxation, they are fully described for such a purpose, whilst Dartmoor was ignored.

We cannot, therefore, obtain direct evidence of the adult population of Dartmoor from "Domesday," but we can approximately ascertain the number of men employed in the county on agricultural pursuits, and from this result an indication may be obtained whether the population of Dartmoor in 1086 can be reasonably considered to be greater or less than it was in 1801-1702 and in 1344.

The scope of the inquiry made by the Domesday Commissioners may be exemplified by the record of the manor of Axminster.

The King has a manor called *Alseminstra*, which King Edward held T.R.E. How many hides are there is not known, because it never paid geld,¹ but the land can be tilled by 40 ploughs.

Thereof the King has 2 ploughs in *demesne* and the villeins 18. There the King has 30 villeins, 20 *bordars*, 4 *serfs*, 2 beasts, 50 sheep, 2 mills paying 10s., 100 acres of coppice, 30 of meadow, and 100 of pasture. It pays 26 pounds a year weighed and assayed.

Here we have an adult population of fifty-four persons living in and cultivating the manor of Axminster and attending the two mills specified.

The villeins were freemen² occupying land and rendering

¹ Danegeld, a war tax first levied by Ethelred II.

² There is positive evidence that the villein of 1086 was a freeman. To the manor of South Perrot, Somerset, every freeman in the manor of Crewkerne rendered one bloom of iron; but at Crewkerne there were only villeins, *bordars*, *coliberts*, and slaves.—Ballard's "Domesday Inquest," p. 151.

service on their lord's demesne farm—the bordars, occupiers of small holdings and working as general labourers and tradesmen, and the serfs working in bondage.

In addition to the above the following workers are enumerated in other manors of Devon: Salt-workers, a smith, a few iron-workers, bee-keepers, fishermen, boors, and a larger number of cottagers and swineherds. A solitary priest is mentioned and one bondwoman—the former in the manor of Instow, held by Walter de Clavil, and the latter a slave on the land of William the Usher, in North Tawton parish. Priests did not apparently cultivate land in 1086. This exception did, and he was enumerated.

For purposes of comparison the figures arrived at by Ellis are given, in addition to those extracted by the author.

TABLE A.—BURNARD.

Priest . . .	1
Villeins . . .	8508
Bordars . . .	4667
Salt-workers . . .	44
Smith . . .	1
Iron-workers . . .	4
Bee-keepers . . .	5
Fishermen . . .	2
Cottagers . . .	66
Swineherds . . .	375
Boors . . .	4
Serfs . . .	5177
Bondwoman . . .	1
	<u>18,855</u>

TABLE B.—ELLIS.

Villeins . . .	8070
Bordars and cottars . . .	4936
Miscellaneous . . .	390
Serfs . . .	3295

16,691

In Table A the salt-workers, smith, iron-workers, bee-keepers, fishermen, and the priest account for 57, swineherds and boors 379, or a total of 436, as against a total of "miscellaneous" 390 in Table B.

In Table A the villeins are 438 in excess of Table B. Reckoning cottagers and boors under the heading of bordars, Table B is in excess of Table A by 199 persons, but the greatest discrepancy of all is under the heading of serfs, for the author accounts for 5177, whilst Ellis only enumerates 3295, a difference of 1882.

The total difference amounts to 2164.

Ellis enumerates 77 tenants in capite and 402 mesne tenants, and also 274 burgesses. The two former classes we will for the moment pass over, and the latter we will

altogether disregard, as not coming under the list of those who worked on the land. The difference in the two tables is so great that it passes beyond mere clerical errors incidental to extraction and addition. Table A is based on the list of holders of land prepared by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, who adopted the text of the Exeter book for the county of Devon in the Victoria History. This version was not departed from except in cases where pages of the Exeter book were missing, or where there are important variants of phraseology or nomenclature.

The resulting list of particulars of men and beasts and land under cultivation, compiled by Mr. Reichel, is so clear that extraction of details, if laborious, should not be capable of serious error.

As all the additions involved in extraction for Table A have been checked, the author must leave his version where it is, in the hope that some enthusiast in the future will correct or confirm his figures.

In attempting to arrive at the total population living on the land of Devon in 1086, we of course enter on a purely speculative phase, for up to this point only the adult population has been enumerated.

We may take it for granted that the bulk of these possessed wives and families, but to what extent is mere guess-work. Leaving out the solitary priest, bondwoman, and the serfs, we have 13,676 possible heads of families. We cannot tell whether families were large or small in 1086, but adopting, say, five as a reasonable number, we arrive at a total of 68,380 souls.

If this be accepted as reasonably approximate, how can we deal with the serfs?

Some doubtless were married, for some held land, and as mere chattels they were valuable and deserving of some encouragement. As some worked indoors as well as out, it is quite possible that those who were employed as indoor servants were unmarried. With some diffidence we may multiply the number of serfs by two, and the families in a state of slavery reach the respectable total of 10,354, or a total of 78,734 men, women, and children living on the land.¹

¹ Slaves were much more numerous in the western counties than elsewhere. According to Ballard, no slaves were recorded in York, Lincoln, Rutland, or Huntingdon, and they were only half of one per cent of the population of Nottingham and one per cent of that of Derbyshire. Their density in the western counties appears to show that the English conquest of the west was milder than in the east, and that many of the conquered Britons were spared to work for their conquerors.—“Domesday Inquest,” p. 154.

In addition to this total the lords and their families who resided in the manor-houses may be added, but the writer has refrained, for it is by no means clear to him that every manor had its manor-house, or that absentee landlords were unknown in 1086.

As the tenants in capite and mesne tenants number—according to Ellis—479, the author leaves any further speculative addition to the reader.

In his opinion the approximate estimate of the agricultural population arrived at as above is sufficient for the purpose. It compares with a *total* Devon population of 340,308 in 1801 and 664,697 in 1901.

Bearing in mind that the population of Dartmoor has ever been of a pastoral character, the author included in his extraction from the Exeter "Domesday Book" the number of domestic animals mentioned in every manor, or lands attached to such, in the county of Devon.

Referring again to the manor of Axminster, particulars of which have been previously given, we noted that the king possessed two ploughs and the villeins sixteen. The domestic animals are given as four beasts and 120 sheep. It is obvious that four beasts could not possibly be made to work eighteen ploughs, so that we must conclude that the number of oxen necessary were implied. A comparison of parallel passages in the "Exchequer Domesday," the "Cambridgeshire Inquest," and the "Ely Inquest" shows instances where the compiler of one record states "there is land for half or a quarter of a team." Again, "there is land for four or two oxen," as though it were a matter of indifference whether the area was expressed in terms of teams or oxen, and showing that in Cambridgeshire the plough team was composed of eight oxen. This equation is implied in other counties, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the commissioners considered that a team was composed of the same number of oxen in all parts of the country, otherwise those who used "Domesday Book" would have required a table showing the number of oxen in a team in the different counties.¹

On the other hand, the illustrated manuscripts of pre-Conquest times frequently show plough teams of two and four oxen each, but never a team of eight.

The number of oxen in a team must have been governed by the nature of the soil. Heavy land would naturally

¹ See "Domesday Inquest," p. 34.

require a larger number of draught animals than some of the lighter soils.

Although ploughing oxen are seldom mentioned in the Exeter book, there are a few exceptions, and a close examination shows that some plough teams in the county were composed of eight oxen, for at Cridia (Creedy, West Budleigh Hundred) there is one plough in demesne, whilst the villeins have one plough and seven oxen towards another plough.

A lesser number is indicated by the following manors:—

At Cheneoltona (Kellaton in Shirwell Hundred) one plough in demesne is mentioned, the villeins having six ploughing oxen. No mention is made of the villeins possessing a plough.

At Lochetona (Lupton in Haytor Hundred) the same numbers occur.

At Cicecota (Chidacot in Lifton Hundred) there was one plough in demesne, and the land was cultivated with two oxen. This again occurs at Loventorna (Loventor in Haytor Hundred).

Although eight is the usual accepted number assigned to a team, there were apparently variations in this figure, as indicated above. The greater number of oxen per plough may appear to be excessive to the modern mind, but it should be remembered that the Domesday ox was a very inferior animal to the beast of to-day.

According to Professor Thorold Rogers, the fourteenth-century ox weighed about 400 lb.,¹ as against a modern bullock of about 700 lb. The Domesday ox was probably not as heavy as the fourteenth-century animal, for three centuries of progress must have resulted in the improvement of the breeds of stock.

The total number of oxen existing in Devon in 1086 is not included in the enumeration given in the Exeter book. This can only be approximately arrived at by counting the ploughs or teams.

Ellis arrived at a total for Devon of 5542 teams. A careful count by the author makes it 5697, another discrepancy, but not so serious as in the case of the enumeration of human beings.

If eight, the commonly accepted number of oxen in a team, be adopted, the total reaches 45,576, but the probable number fell short of this.

¹ "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," p. 77. ..

We have somewhat firmer ground under our feet in counting the heads of beasts, sheep, swine, and goats. These in nearly every case are given, but whether the stock so enumerated in the various manors covers in every case the animals owned by the villeins, bordars, and cottagers is not quite clear to the author.

Taking the figures as given in the Exeter book, the domestic animals total as follows:—

Beasts (animalia)	.	.	.	.	.	.	7350
Horses	.	.	.	.	.	.	482
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	43,782
Swine	.	.	.	.	.	.	3528
Goats	.	.	.	.	.	.	6928
							<u>62,070</u>

The beasts include twenty-three cows in milk and thirty-nine oxen.

The horses consist of 157 rounceys or pack-horses, 170 forest mares, and 155 unbroken mares.

The forest mares are a reminder that practically half of the county in 1086 was open forest, and the small number of pack-horses indicates that carriage of produce from one district to another was of a very limited character.

The sheep are numerous, as one might expect, for in addition to mutton and milk, the bulk of the clothes of the people must have been derived from the fleeces.

In the absence of milch cows, the goats, as well as the sheep, must have been largely used for milking and cheese-making.

The temptation to make the number of domestic animals and production of cereals to fit the estimated population is great, but the author found the difficulties were too great.

The amount of arable land may be obtained, but how much lay each year in fallow, and the probable yield per acre, are initial and apparently—to him—insoluble difficulties.

Bearing in mind the large quantities of stock which was salted down in the late autumn, there must yet have remained a great number of oxen, cows, ewes, sows, and horses to live through the winter on summer-saved forage. Whether the cultivated areas and hay meadows were sufficient for a great number the author has been unable to determine.

Although this inquiry regarding the probable number of human beings and animals in the county of Devon in 1086 is defective, we do obtain some indication, and when we bear in mind that of the whole county half was still open forest, or nearly three-quarters of a million of acres, we can readily imagine that the remnant of this forest land which we call Dartmoor, with an area of about 100,000 acres (the forest proper is 50,861 acres). carried but a small winter population, and that the summer contingent of graziers, tanners, and turf-cutters might be counted by hundreds, and not by thousands.

It has been asserted by students of population that during the peaceful Romano-British period the people of England might well have been equal to that of the eleventh century.

Prior to that we have no information or material on which to speculate, but an assumption that the people of Devon during the early Iron Age were not nearly so numerous, and were fewer still when some of the hut circles on Dartmoor were occupied by the Bronze Age folk, is reasonable, and that in the numerous ruins of these early dwellings on the moor we have evidence not of occupation by many thousands, but of much smaller numbers, who came to this open grazing ground in the summer, and retired to the low country in the autumn, leaving behind a very limited number as winter residents.

We have only to refer back to the census of March, 1801, to find that even at that near period the settled dwellers in the forest of Dartmoor, outside the township of Lydford, only numbered some two hundred souls.

THE CHURCH OF CHULMLEIGH, NORTH DEVON.

BY REV. J. B. PEARSON, D.D.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

THE small town of Chulmleigh, with a market now disused, lies about half-way between Crediton and Barnstaple, South Molton being about nine miles to the north. It has a fair-sized parish church with a fine tower, and gives its name to an ancient rural deanery. It is of the peculiar constitution of this church that I wish to give some account.

The first definite information I can find about it is in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, completed A.D. 1291, where it is represented as having six prebendaries; in 1534 there were five, not including the rector, and the slight discrepancy supervening during a lapse of two hundred and forty years does not seem material. How far the grotesque legend recorded by Risdon may have originated in fact I am not prepared to decide: but my own studies lead me to think that the story is not without some foundation. The lord of the manor, apparently one of the Courtenays, if the bishop was agreeable, would have placed any clerk whom he pleased in possession of the church; or, if he preferred, have divided it among six; and the quadripartite division of Tiverton, owned by the same noble family, leads me to think that if he could do much as he pleased "to baulk a greedy parson"—that is how Risdon explains the traditional origin of the constitution of that well-endowed and important parish—to help a poor hind in a similar case would not be impossible.

From the fact that in the Middle Ages one of the prebendaries assumed the name of rector, I am inclined to think that the other prebends in quite early times became sinecures; even in 1291 the stipend of one of them was worth double that of the rest; and perhaps he served the church alone, with the casual help of others. In 1534 the Valuation of King Henry VIII gives the revenues of the church as follows:—

	Per Annum.—	£	s.	d.
Rectory		20	18	1
Higher Hayne		5	3	4
Lower Hayne		5	0	0
Dennis		4	6	8
Pennells		5	0	0
Brookland		4	11	4
		44	19	5

In 1547 the situation of the church was evidently unsatisfactory. According to the Chantry Roll of that date (1 Edw. VI), the prebends had been founded by "certain persons then unknown" for the better performance of divine service within the choir, but some had been diverted to other uses. The prebends of Dennis and Pennells were then devoted to the maintenance of two children who had no other means of support; and that of Higher Hayne was held by one Whithalf, an old serving-man in London. Lower Hayne was held by the parson of Kenne.

From 1547 to 1660 I have no ready means of tracing the history of this interesting church, but the rights of property in that interval were never seriously questioned; and any clergyman or even layman, by dispensation, who could get a presentation from the lord of the manor, would have taken his income, without induction from the archdeacon, as the church would have the status of a Peculiar. (See Burn., "Eccl. Law" (ed. 1842), Peculiars, Sect. 5.)

After the Restoration a stricter system prevailed, and from that time it will be seen that the succession of prebendaries regularly instituted is unbroken; there seems to be no reason to suppose that any one but the rector had any obligation to reside or any house of residence. The Tithe Commutation Award, of 1840 or thereabouts, combines in one the prebends of Lower Hayne and Deans; and agreeably to this, the bishop's register does not recognize them as ever having been held separately since 1660, though down to 1823 there are separate institutions to each of them; so most likely they had been for a long time merged in one. Hayne is also sometimes written as Lyne or Line. Brooklands is still a farm in the parish, and probably represents the estate belonging to the prebend of that name. Altogether we have these five denominations, as they may be called in law, given in the Award of 1840: (1) Rectory; (2) Brookland; (3) Lower Haynes and Deans; (4) Higher Haynes; (5) Pendalls.

I do not think anything more need be said on the constitution of this church: its endowment seems to claim the next place in my paper. The information on this head is fortunately ample and exhaustive.

In 1291 the entire value of the church was £8. 13s. 4d.; one prebendary, evidently the rector, receiving £2. 10s., the other prebends being worth, two of them £1. 5s. each, one £1. 4s. 6d., and two £1. 4s. 5d.

In 1534 the certified income was five times as great, or £44. 19s. 5d.; the value of the rectory and separate prebends is given above. As a parallel example, I may mention that my own church was worth £4 in 1291, and £19 in 1534, the increase being virtually in the same proportion.

In 1840 the tithe commutation of the entire parish of Chulmleigh was set at £741; the glebe includes 230 acres (Parl. Papers, 1887, No. 61), and the present value can readily be estimated from these figures.

Next as to the names of the beneficiaries: "*Nullum tempus occurrit ecclesiæ*"; and nothing short of a peremptory clause in the Deans and Chapters Act of 1840 consolidated the emoluments of this church in one person, a provision which enured in law only in 1850.

In 1291 the first prebendary was Philip de Colbeleghe; the others were John de Broilond, Jacob Fraunceys, Adam de Segrave, Richard de Doune, Godefrid de Ingham.

In 1534 the rector was Thomas Webber; the prebendaries (1) Higher Hayne, John Tournor; (2) Pennells, John Foke; (3) Deans, Philip Hervy; (4) Lower Hayne, David Hensly; (5) Brokelond, Robert Tailor.

With some patient research in the Register of Institutions it might be possible to ascertain the names of those who succeeded them down to 1660, but myself I am no palæographer, and I could only have employed some one else to make an extract of the names. From 1660, or thereabouts, I give the names of the rectors first, and then of the prebendaries in the order of their prebends; and as explaining the names of the patrons, I have learned from Kelly's "*Devonshire*" that the manor originally belonged to the Courtenays, and passed from them to the ancestors of the Dukes of Beaufort, who disposed of it by sale in 1773; and the list of patrons agrees with this statement.

CHULMLEIGH RECTORY.

		Patron.
12 May, 1677.	Thomas Lewes, M.A., on death of Christopher Baitson.	John Farthing, clerk, by grant of Henry Somerset, Marq. of Worcester.
22 April, 1726.	William Denison, S.T.B., on death of Lewes.	Duke of Beaufort.
12 Jan. 1736-7.	Wheeler, Robt., M.A., on cession of Denison.	Duke of Beaufort.
4 July, 1763.	William Rogers, M.A., on death of Wheeler.	Henry, Duke of Beaufort.
11 Dec., 1773.	Richard Hole, on death of Rogers.	On his own petition.
15 Oct., 1796.	Humphry Aram Hole, B.A., on death of Richard Hole.	Own petition.
22 Oct., 1814.	Robert Tanner, M.A., on death of H. A. Hole.	Robert Hole.
10 June, 1823.	George Hole, LL.B., on resign. Robt. Tanner.	Robert Hole.
20 Sept., 1859.	George Cuddington Bethune, B.D., on death of George Hole.	Rev. Robert Hole, Rector of North Tawton from 1850.

In which rectory all the five prebends had been merged by the Chapters Act of 1840.

BROOKLAND PREBEND.

		Patron.
20 Sept., 1677.	Thomas Francklyn, A.M., on death of Chr. Baitson.	Marq. of Worcester.
15 June, 1711.	Thomas Merchant, A.M., on death of Francklyn.	Duke of Beaufort.
24 July, 1740.	John Milsum, M.A., on death of Merchant.	Duke of Beaufort.
12 Sept., 1743.	Shirley Cotes, M.A., on death of Milsum.	Duke of Beaufort.
12 April, 1776.	Richard Hole, M.A., on death of Cotes.	Own petition.
19 Aug., 1796.	Humphry Aram Hole, B.A., on death of Richard Hole.	Own petition.
22 Oct., 1814.	Robt. Tanner, M.A., on death of H. A. Hole.	Robert Hole, M.A., Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge.
10 June, 1823.	George Hole, LL.B., on resign. of Tanner.	Robert Hole.

LOWER HAYNES AND DEANS.

		Patron.
5 June, 1677.	Matthew Nicholls, on death of Christopher Baitson.	Marq. of Worcester's grantee.
9 Dec., 1697.	Benjamin Hopkins, to Lower Haynes, on death of Nicholls.	Duke of Beaufort.
9 Dec., 1697.	Hopkins, separately to Deans.	The same.
1 Oct., 1712.	Thomas Yalden, s.t.p., to Deans, on death of Hopkins.	The same.
1 Oct., 1712.	To Lower Haynes.	The same.
12Jan.1736-7.	Robert Wheeler, m.a., to Deans.	The same.
13Jan.1736-7.	Thomas Heather, m.a., to Lower Haynes. Both on death of Yalden.	The same.
29 June, 1738.	Thomas Heather, m.a., to Deans, on resign. of Wheeler.	The same.
6 April, 1753.	Thomas Chamberlane Coxe, m.a., to Deans.	The same.
6 April, 1753.	Also to Lower Lyne, alias Hayne. Both on death of Heather.	The same.
26 May, 1779.	Richard Hole, m.a., to Deans.	Own petition.
26 May, 1779.	Also to Lower Haynes, alias Lyne.	The same.
19 Aug., 1796.	Humphry A. Hole, b.a., to Deans.	Own petition.
19 Aug., 1796.	The same to Lower Lyne. Both on death of Richard Hole.	The same.
22 Oct., 1814.	Robert Tanner, m.a., to Lower Lyne.	Robert Hole, m.a.
22 Oct., 1814.	The same to Deans. Both on death of Hole.	The same.
10 June, 1823.	George Hole, ll.b., to Lower Lyne.	The same.
10 June, 1823.	The same to Deans. Both on resign. of Tanner.	The same.
1859.	See Rectory.	

HIGHER HAYNES.

		Patron.
8 Oct., 1663.	Daniel Estcott, S.T.B.	King Charles II, by lapse.
1 Sept., 1668.	Nicholas Horsman, S.T.B., on death of Estcott.	Marq. of Somerset.
27 April, 1705.	George Atkinson, M.A., on death of Horsman.	Duke of Beaufort.
13 Sept., 1744.	Shirley Cotes, M.A., on death of Payne [<i>sic</i>].	Duke of Beaufort.
12 April, 1776.	Richard Hole, M.A., on death of Cotes.	Own petition.
19 Aug., 1796.	H. A. Hole, on death of R. Hole.	Own petition.
22 Oct., 1814.	Robert Tanner, M.A., on death of H. A. Hole.	Robert Hole, Trin. Coll.
10 June, 1823.	George Hole, LL.B., on resign. of Rob. Tanner.	Robert Hole, etc.
1859.	See Rectory.	

PENDALLS PREBEND.

		Patron.
2 June, 1664.	George Penrose, of Westleigh, on the deprivation of George Shaw.	Henry Somerset, (1) Marq. of Worcester.
8 May, 1684.	Thomas Francklyn, M.A., on death of John Cary [<i>sic</i>].	Duke of Beaufort.
20 July, 1696.	Benjamin Hopkins, M.A., on resignation of T. Francklyn.	Duke of Beaufort.
1 Oct., 1712.	Thomas Yalden, S.T.P., on death of Hopkins.	Duke of Beaufort.
16 June, 1737.	Thomas Payne, M.A., on death of Yalden.	Duke of Beaufort.
13 Sept., 1744.	Shirley Cotes, M.A., on death of Payne.	Duke of Beaufort.
12 April, 1776.	Richard Hole, M.A., on death of Cotes.	Own petition.
19 Aug., 1796.	H. A. Hole, B.A., on death of R. Hole.	Own petition.
22 Oct., 1814.	Robt. Tanner, M.A., on death of H. A. Hole.	Robt. Hole.
10 June, 1823.	George Hole, LL.B., on resign. Rob. Tanner.	Robt. Hole.
1859.	See Rectory.	

I subjoin such information as I have been able to collect as to the university degrees of the individuals named in this list, from Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses" and the "Graduati Cantabrigienses," 1823.

Atkinson, George, M.A., New Coll., Oxon, 1694.

Baitson, Christopher. Not identified.

Cotes, Shirley, Magd. Hall, Oxon, 1737. He held the valuable rectory of Wigan, Lancashire.

Coxe, Thomas Chamberlin, Magd. Coll., Oxon. M.A. 1720.

Denison, Wm., Univ. Coll., Oxon. B.D. 1715.

Escott, Daniel, Fell. of Wadham Coll., Oxon. B.D. 1662. Canon and Archdeacon of Exeter. *d.* 1668.

Francklyn, Thomas, Jesus Coll., Oxon. M.A. 1667. Rector of Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

Heather, Thomas, called M.A., but I do not find him in the registers of either university.

Hopkins, Benjamin, Brasenose Coll., Oxon. M.A. 1677.

Horsman, Nicholas, Fell. of C. C. C., Oxon. B.D. 1667.

Lewes, Thomas, perhaps of Trin. Coll., Oxon.

Marchant, Thomas, Magd. Hall, Oxon. M.A. 1700. Vicar of Tisbury, Wilts.

Milsum, John, does not appear to have graduated at either university.

Nicholls, Matthew, Exeter Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1677. Incumbent of Burrington and Eggesford.

Penrose, George, Linc. Coll., Oxon. No degree.

Rogers, William, St. John's Coll., Oxon. M.A. 1725.

Shaw, George. Not identified.

Wheeler, Robert, Univ. and New Coll., Oxon. M.A. 1727. Prebendary of Wells.

Yalden, Thomas, Fell. of Magd. Coll., Oxon. D.D. 1708.

I may add something more on the Hole family, to one of whom the Duke of Beaufort disposed of the advowson at the same time that he sold the manor to Mr. Kelland, of Lapford.

Richard Hole, of Clare Hall, Cambridge. A.B. 1752; A.M. 1774.

Humphry Aram Hole was of Jesus Coll., Cambridge. LL.B. 1788.

George Hole was of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, LL.B. 1821, and succeeded, in 1823, to the rectory and prebends on the presentation of his uncle, Robert Hole, a Fellow of that college, to whom I may devote a few concluding lines, as a reminiscence of a place to which I am much indebted myself. Robert Hole had been at Exeter Grammar School, under Mr. Marshall, and graduated A.B. 1789, A.M., 1792. In 1791 he became a permanent member of his college, where he resided till his death in 1826, always, as I am informed, taking an active part in the business of the place, and I have every reason to hope was always on amicable terms with another Fellow of the college, William Pugh, vicar of the parish to which I was ordained as curate more than fifty years ago, and who died much about the same time (1825), having graduated in the same year as Mr. Hole (1789). Mr. Pugh's life, I was informed, was this: He lived in Cambridge, came over if required (seven miles) in the week, but, generally speaking, only on Sunday, when he performed the service and preached in the morning, perhaps at 10.30; lunched and rested himself, and read prayers, but agreeably to the rubrics without a sermon, at 2.30 p.m. He then mounted his horse, most likely a good one, for Newmarket was only seven miles further on, and was back in time for dinner at four o'clock. When he died it was found he had settled £3450 Consols (it is said all he had ever received from the benefice) for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

BURG DE TIVERTON AND THE TOWN LEAT.

BY MISS EMILY SKINNER.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

I HAVE shown in Vol. XXXVIII that old Twyford consisted of early settlements south of the present town. The coming of the Lords de Redvers, and the erecting of their castle in 1106 where the ruins now stand, led to the growth of a new town north of the rivers.

These old divisions are still shown in municipal matters, for we have the Lowman Ward, the West Exe Ward, and the Castle Ward. The choice of the situation for the Redvers' castle was far enough from the fords to be away from danger in hostile times, but near enough for them to be of service for help and communication. The position was more private than that of Cranmore Fort—away from the ancient highways of Exeter Hill and the London Road (through the part now called Wilcombe Lane), to which all the old bridle-paths from Chevithorne, Chettiscombe, Cowleymoor, and Elmore converged to cross the ford of the river Lowman. The new castle had only one important highway near it, the old Bampton and Huntsham Road behind the Custom Woods. There was no great highway beyond Bolham, only a lane led to the village, with possibly a bridle-path along the banks of the Exe to Bampton and Exmoor.

Going very carefully through old landmarks and records of dwellings, I consider that the earliest houses of the Burg were erected near the part where the river now flows on the west side of St. Peter's Street, leading to St. Andrew's Street. There are two reasons for my conclusion—the early possessions of the earls of Devon and early charities. First, the early local possessions of the earls are defined by the position and extension of their parks on the west side of Tiverton: Ashley Park contained about 1600 acres of land within Prior's Portion, bounded on the west by

the highway that led to Bickleigh, and on the east by the Exe.

On the east side I am able to trace that the manor of Pole Antony (held in the eighth year of Edward I by Walter de la Pole with William le Grant, Vol. XXXI) extended as far as the present Bampton Street. On the site of the Constitutional Club House stood old Newte House, and in an old abstract of title it is said to have belonged of old to the manor of Pole Antony.

It is suggested from the largeness of the return that Pole Antony paid its fee to Bolham, and an old path can still be traced from Pole Antony across the moors and Knights-hayes Park to Bolham, trodden, no doubt, by the men that went on the tithing day, for of old no man could be in England forty days without enrolling himself in a tithing. There was of old a stone at Bolham that was said to mark the boundary of the Earl of Devon's land.

In the Tax Roll of Edward II of the Honour of Plympton of Hugo de Courtenay there is a record of exchange in the following:—

Also of the manor of Westleigh which Mauger le Graunt holds in exchange for the lands of Bynnewall and Tiddecomb in the manor of Tiverton to be paid after the decease of Royssa Dammeral at Tiverton at the feast of St. Michael for ever, 30s.

Tiddecomb and Bynnewall are small estates closely adjoining Pole Antony. So this proves that for some years the Redvers had not all the land east of the town, but gradually acquired it. Many old people still remember that Barrington Street was in their youth called Barrington Lane, and Gold Street remained a rural part for many centuries.

Ancient charities help to confirm the habitation of the west side. In the Rev. E. Chalk's "History of St. Peter's Church" is the list of deeds of Greenway's Charities. The early deeds of 1319, of 1330, of 1369, all allude to houses on the west side of the town; the deed of 1371 to St. Andrew Street, and that of 1378 to West Exe, as Vygesbrook was the old Wellbrook stream, later called Wildbrook, over which there was a small bridge, and I think it worth mentioning that my old relatives told me that Peter Blundell was born in West Exe.

There have been traces that there were houses much nearer the banks of the Lowman in the gardens on the south side of Fore Street, and the old entrance to Gotham

House was originally ten feet lower than the present entrance. I have also discovered that the chantry land of William Sellick, given for a Mass at Pitt Altar in St. Peter's Church in 1525, extended from the east side of St. Peter's Street, where our house now is, to Mr. Mackenzie's house in Bampton Street. The present market-place was built on this old field, which was used as a bowling green in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries.

Having shown that the town of the earls grew apart from the Saxon settlement in West Exe—it was to this new town, afterward the Burg, that the town leat was specially given.

History has given the year 1256 as the probable date of this great gift to the town, and research favours the supposition—just six hundred and fifty years ago, when the curfew rang every night, and memories of the fitting out of the sixth crusade lingered among the people. As early as 1200 the town had received an impetus by the gift of markets, also important fairs, which historians know drew together vast numbers of people for the supply of distant merchandise and the revels that followed. But unlike the Peveril settlement of West Exe, the new town had no important stream of water through it for cleansing and other purposes, and the comparison drawn between the old and the new town would not be pleasing to the august ears of the earls and countesses.

The early part of the thirteenth century was marked by great tumults of nature. Polwhele and others record an earthquake in Devonshire in 1247, and say it was preceded by a strange phenomenon. The sea was said to have ceased to ebb and flow for three months before (this may have been an exaggeration). In 1248 another earthquake is recorded in these parts of the west. But the appalling nature of the famine of 1255 is placed beyond dispute by the Chronicles of Newenham Abbey, for they record that no less than one hundred and sixty-seven of their cattle died; and if they, so near a river, could lose so many, what must it have been in less-favoured regions?

History, public and private, frequently records that the Exe has been almost as dry as a road in many parts in times of severe drought. Considering all these facts we can well accept 1256 as the authentic date, for it was the year following this disastrous famine that the town leat was said to have been given for ever.

Research favours the ascribing of this great gift to Amica Countess of Devon. She was the daughter of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and was left a widow in 1244 or 1245. After her husband Baldwin de Redvers' death she appears to have exercised her full prerogative—for she claimed frank-pledge and gallows rights, and resided at Tiverton Castle more frequently than her powerful daughter, Isabella de Fortibus. Traces of her maiden name are to be found in the name of Clare Portion and Lady Clare's Fair, the last of the old churchyard fairs held until late in the last century outside St. Peter's churchyard.

Seeking the welfare of her people and seeing the need of an unfailing supply of water, she caused to be brought from Norwood Common, about five miles from the town, a never-failing stream of water which gathered in force as it came nearer the town, being fed by many springs. She evidently had to obtain the permission of Alson de Ros to convey it over her land at Chettiscombe. There have been many discussions about this Alson de Ros. She was probably the daughter of William de Ros who held West Chevithorne in "Testa de Nevill," 1234. There is also a record of Alicia de Ros' half-fee at West Chevithorne in "Testa de Nevill," Vol. XXX.

So these facts clearly testify that the Ros family did hold Chevithorne, and I have proved that the early lords of the manor could not claim the east side of the town so fully as they did the west.

Alson de Ros gained by her consent, for the arrangement was a conciliatory one. The water, which was enriched by a splendid spring near Allers, was to be parted at her farmer's door at Chettiscombe. Tiverton was to have one-half in summer and one-third in winter, the remainder being for the use of the tenants of the Ros family or their successors.

There can be little doubt that before the fall of the Courtenays, and the siege and surrender of the castle in 1645, the stream helped to fill the moat that surrounded it and passed through the centre of the town by the course it still pursues through Clare House grounds.

This idea is confirmed by the only authentic record of its early course, found in the copy of an affidavit in the Court of Chancery (*test.* John Deyman, 1624), just twenty-one years before the siege.

It confirms what I have stated, that it was given only to

the Courtenay town above the Exe bridge; there was no arrangement to convey it below Angel Hill. It was to be kept perfectly free from its source and be open for cleansing and inspection in the following manner:—

And the wayes were so large that a man might passe with a horse and crookes or a payre of Panyards or a payre of Potts or with a wayne to remove the filth taken out of the Town Lake and to carrie or recarrie tymbre, earth, stones or gravell as neede or occasion should require.

All the cattle that strayed into it were to be impounded.

Polwhele's description of the course of the stream is the same as it now follows. Its quaint passage through Castle Street (formerly Frog Lane) is still an object of attraction to all strangers, who also express surprise at the little streams flowing through the gutters on either side of the principal streets. But heavy rains and stormy weather no longer cause the old Frog Lane to present the form of a small river—nor householders to rush and place flood-boards across their doors to keep out the overflow—for a considerable portion of the old stream is reserved near Allers for the new water supply of Tiverton, but the absorbing of a portion of this free gift has hithero prevented a distinct water rate as in other towns. The public possession of the stream is carefully watched; no one is allowed to divert it for any private use, and in every five or six years there is a "Perambulation of the Leat" officially recognized by the presence of the mayor and corporation, portreeve, water bailiff, steward or representative of the lord of the manor, municipal employés with picks and shovels to remove all obstructions whatsoever or wheresoever, also several boys with white wands. The following proclamation is read at Coggan's Well, where the procession starts:—

Oyes! Oyes! Oyes! I do hereby proclaim and give notice that under and by virtue of all wills, gifts, Acts of Parliament, rights by prescription and all other powers and rights on behalf of the inhabitants of this town and parish, the town council publicly claim this stream of water for ever for the sole use and benefit and as the right of the inhabitants of the town of Tiverton from the well called Coggan's Well to the head of the stream on Norwood Common.

God Save the King.

It is repeated at Newport Street, Chettiscombe (where

it is still parted near the farmer's door), near the filter beds, Passmorehayes, and Norwood Common, where a tree stands to mark the source. If this quaint ceremony was used during the Courtenays' time I am unable to find. The Chancery Form of 1624 is just sixty-eight years after the death of Edward Courtenay, the last Earl, and exactly six years later there is in the "History of St. Peter's Church," in 1630, an entry for the modest charge of 1s. 6d. for the bell-ringing "The Perambulation Week." Dunsford records a Perambulation in 1774, and bells were again rung for this event in 1796, and in 1798 the price was £1.10s., so the cost had considerably increased.

I am not indifferent to the fact that the Chancery affidavit states that the Earl of Devon was the donor of the stream, but he appears to have been a minor and would probably be named as the heir apparent.

There is a registration that Amica presented the living of Cheping Tantone to Oliver de Tracy, and that he was admitted on the 8th of March, 1257, which shows she was Lady Paramount at this date.

There is no record that this swift clear stream has ever failed during the most severe drought. It shows that our ancestors had a natural knowledge of a watershed. No doubt the appalling famine of 1255 taught them where the never-failing springs lay. Walter de Clavil showed the same care when he bestowed the mill leat from the Whiteball Hill on Canonsleigh Priory.

I cannot conclude without a reference to the gift of Elmore Common for the use of the poor of Tiverton for pasturage for their cattle. This is named in the Chancery affidavit as the gift of Alson de Ros. Elmore as a gift has been lost, and no one can now say where all the one hundred and fifty acres named were situated.

According to Polwhele, Alis de Ros held Chettiscombe in 1243, afterwards it was held by Sir Hugh Courtenay, then by Sir Thomas Pine, who sold it to Edward I; and this is confirmed in the Tax Roll. Having discovered that Pole Antony manor extended as far as Bampton Street, the question can well be asked, Did very old Elmore extend as far as Alson de Ros' land at Chettiscombe? I think it did, for, going very carefully through the few remaining proofs in leases and old deeds connected with Elmore, there are evidences that the old free land extended to the borders of Pole Antony, also on the north side of the Lowman. The

old meadows that were situated on our present London Road had old free paths in them.

Tithing paths were generally on the boundary line, and the old path from Pole Antony to Bolham may have been the boundary line of some portion of very old Elmore, and the Countess Amica and Alson de Ros have made an arrangement in consideration of the water supply.

It is specified as given to certain freeholders, so, like the leat, a gift to the Burg.

Elmore certainly belonged to the Courtenays, because it became escheated land and passed to the Crown.

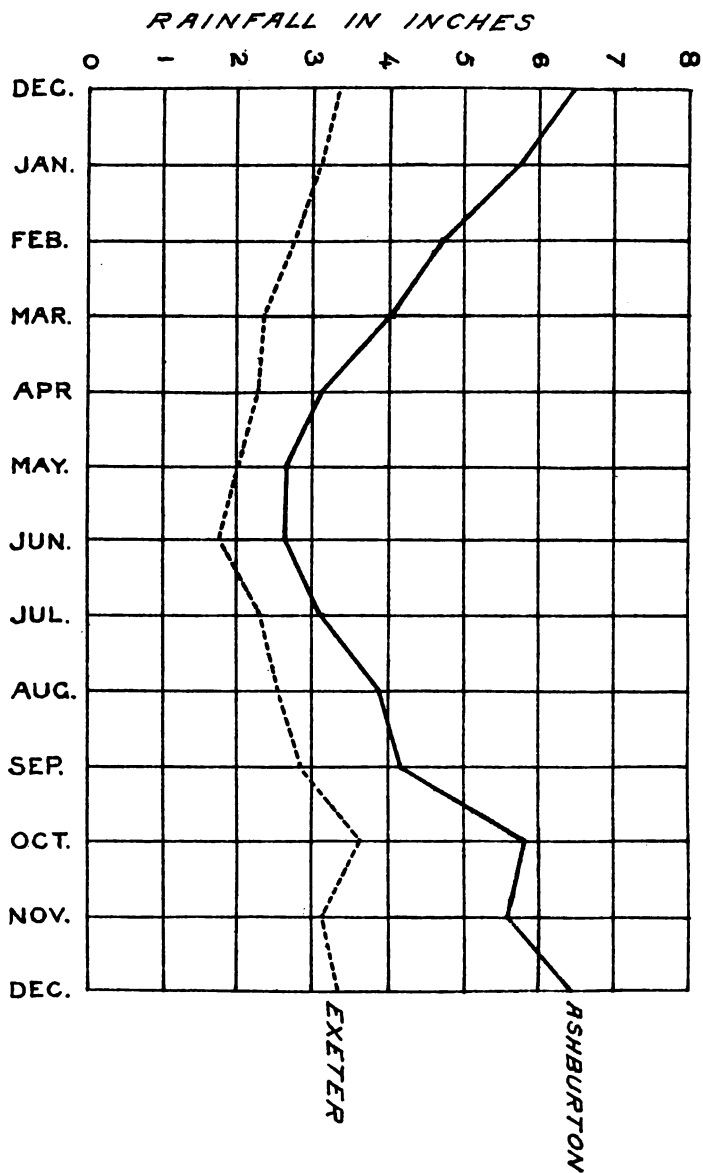
An application was made in the reign of William and Mary for its restoration for the use of the poor. A lease was granted in 1693, but only thirty acres could be traced, and succeeding years brought further reductions.

The Leat and Elmore remind Tiverton of its great feudal lords, the Courtenays, who resided for many centuries at the castle, and held a high position in the age of chivalry. They were the founders of the Burg. In a deed of 1398, which the Rev. E. Chalk has traced, the town was first called a borough.

In Chapple's Risdon's "Survey" the return is Burg de Tiverton, £2.

MONTHLY RAINFALL

PLATE I



RAINFALL IN DEVON, ESPECIALLY FOR THE YEARS 1896-1905.

BY R. HANSFORD WORTH.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

ALTHOUGH the true object of this paper is to discuss averages of rainfall for the period 1896-1905 inclusive, yet it is necessary to a proper understanding of such averages to consider the relation which the rainfall of that decade has borne to the fall over longer periods.

For this purpose two sets of data are available—the forty years' record at Druid, Ashburton, and the yet longer series of returns from the Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter. These have been considered in some detail in the Climate Committee's reports read at the last and at the present meeting.

In the ten years' averages use has been made of every published record issued during the period, fifty-eight stations in Devonshire have been continuously recorded, and 137 stations show returns for some part of the time.

Certain matters not dealt with in the above-named reports of the Climate Committee are of sufficient interest to be here inserted, even at the risk of some overlap.

The monthly averages for Ashburton and Exeter for the forty years 1866-1905 should be compared; a graphical comparison is made in Plate I. At Ashburton the maximum rainfall occurs in December, with a lesser maximum in October—this is a place of true winter rain, but not out of the influence of autumnal rains. At Exeter the maximum rainfall occurs in October, with a lesser maximum in December, thus constituting it a station of true autumn rain, influenced by the winter rains. Both at Ashburton and Exeter the minimum occurs in June, but none the less absolute droughts in that month are infrequent. It appears, therefore, that on the whole Devonshire belongs to

the subtropical rainfall region, although it lies considerably north of the true northern limit of that area. But our drier stations appear slightly more removed from subtropical conditions than are the wetter stations.

Still our concession to latitude appears in the comparatively moist summers which are our usual experience, and in the extreme annual irregularity of the monthly rainfall. June is on the average the driest month, but only six times in forty years was it actually the month of least rainfall at Exeter.

In forty years at Exeter, January was the driest month in four different years; February in four years; March in six years; April was never actually the driest month of any year, but was frequently only a little removed from that position; May was the driest month in four years; June in six years; July in six years; August in two years; September in two years; October was never driest; November was the driest month in four years; and December in two years.

Thus any month in the year, except April and October, has a chance of yielding the lowest monthly rainfall, and April is frequently separated from the month of lowest fall by a few hundredths of an inch only.

When we come to the question of how much rain, or rather how little, may fall in one month, we find, at Exeter, June, 1887, with no rain whatever, and so also February, 1891, the month preceding the Blizzard. Ashburton yields, February, 1900, with no rain, and May, 1878, with only one-hundredth of an inch. On the other hand we have the extremely wet months, at Exeter, December, 1876, with 9.48 in. of rain, October, 1875, with 9.00 in.; and even June, 1879, gave 6.04 in. At Ashburton the figures are: December, 1876, 16.92 in.; October, 1903, 12.98 in.; June, 1879, 11.30 in.; the average for June being 2.64 in.

The months of greatest rainfall are not quite so surprisingly distributed over the year, but at Exeter January has been the wettest month in three years only out of forty, the figures for the whole of the months being as follows:—

January, wettest month three years out of forty; February, six years; March, two years; April, two years; May, June, and July, never in the forty years; August, one year; September, four years; October, twelve years; November, four years; December, six years.

Any month, therefore, except May, June, or July, may be the wettest of the year, but at Exeter the chances are heavily in favour of October.

There is yet another way to regard the matter, by estimating the rainfall probability of each month; that is to say, the probability that rain will fall on any one day of the month, which is ascertained by dividing the average number of rainy days in each month for, in this case, forty years, by the actual number of days in the month. This has been done for Ashburton, where it is found that in December you have two chances in three of getting a shower, and in May two chances in five—these are the extremes.

DAILY RAIN-PROBABILITY OF 0·01 INCH FALL AT ASHBURTON
ON FORTY YEARS' AVERAGE.

	Rainy days.		Days in month.		Rain- probability.
January	17	÷	31	=	·55
February	14	÷	28	=	·50
March	15	÷	31	=	·48
April	14	÷	30	=	·47
May	12	÷	31	=	·39
June	13	÷	30	=	·43
July	16	÷	31	=	·52
August	15	÷	31	=	·48
September	16	÷	30	=	·53
October	19	÷	31	=	·61
November	19	÷	30	=	·63
December	20	÷	31	=	·65

It thus appears that May would impress one as the driest month, with, say, two showery days out of five, while December would seem the wettest, with thirteen wet days out of every twenty (May eight out of twenty). But for better information it would be necessary to ascertain the average number of days for each month on which, say, $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of rain fell, that amount constituting something much nearer the popular conception of a rainy day than $\frac{1}{100}$ inch ($\frac{1}{100}$), which amounts to a slight shower only.

Devonshire is a county of moderately high rainfall; the average for the fifty-eight stations where records are complete for the ten years 1896–1905 has been 41·62 inches. And, with rain, Devon also has its rainy days, by which is meant days on which one-hundredth of an inch or more of rain falls, for comparison with other counties the seven years 1899–1905 have been taken, during these we have had an average of 185 rainy days for the year; during the same period Essex averaged 150, Middlesex 153, Bedfordshire

157, the East Riding of Yorkshire 171, the North Riding 176, the West Riding 187, Anglesea 185, and Cornwall 195.

Rainfall and rainy days are not so closely connected as may be thought; reverting again to the ten-year period under consideration, *Princetown* averaged 77·08 in. of rain the year, which fell on 168 days; *Exeter* averaged 29·97 in. of rain, falling on 171 days; and *Torquay* 32·45 in. with 163 rainy days. The place of greatest rainfall by no means has necessarily more wet days than drier stations—but the fall is busier while it lasts.

There is some interest in ascertaining how Devon stands with relation to the extremes of English rainfall. *The Sty* in Cumberland heads the rain-gauges of England, as *Princetown* heads the gauges of this county. For the period 1896–1905 the annual fall at the *Sty* averaged 176·59 in. against *Princetown's* 77·08, excelling the latter by nearly 100 in.

The competition for lowest place in the English returns is rather keen—*Shoeburyness*, *Huntingdon*, *Beachy Head*, *Higham*, *Foulness*, *Great Leigh*, *Moulton*, *Barking*, *Dungeness*, *Hope-u-Dinmore* all occupy the position in some one of the ten years. The average derived by taking each in its turn is 16·22 in. the year, to compare with *Exmouth* at 27·86.

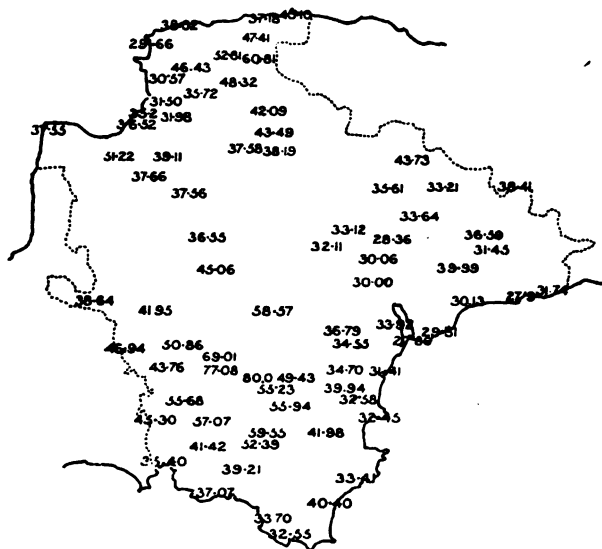
And, as a final comparison, the rainfall of *England and Wales*, 1881–1905, averaged 33·92 in.; of *Great Britain and Ireland* 39·25; and of *Devonshire* somewhat over 43 in.

Taking the decade as a whole, and judging by the long-record stations, the rainfall was about five per cent deficient, but the yearly fluctuations were considerable. The following was the average rainfall for each year of the whole fifty-eight stations which continuously recorded, with the rainfall of each year expressed as a percentage of the average fall throughout the decade.

1896, 35·85 in., 86·1 %. 1897, 47·01 in., 112·9 %. 1898, 37·17 in., 89·3 %. 1899, 40·51 in., 97·3 %. 1900, 46·22 in., 111·0 %. 1901, 38·21 in., 91·8 %. 1902, 37·32 in., 89·7 %. 1903, 53·51 in., 128·6 %. 1904, 44·90 in., 107·9 %. 1905, 35·51 in., 85·3 %. 1896–1905, 41·62 in., 100 %.

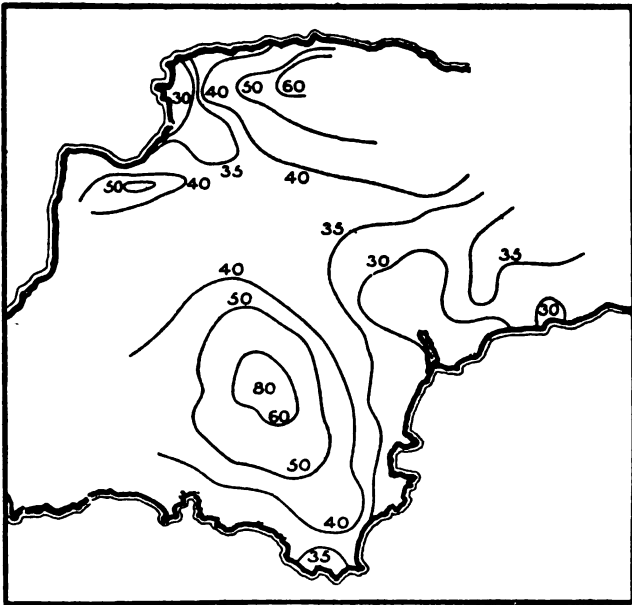
We may now consider the distribution of rainfall in Devon. For this purpose the returns from 195 gauges, between the years 1896 and 1905 inclusive, have been used. Many of these gauges were not in use the whole time, but to these corrections have been applied from the mean values of the rest. These ten years, as already stated, have con-

PLATE II.



Map showing the Mean Annual fall at certain stations for the ten years 1896-1905 inclusive.

PLATE III.



Map showing rainfall contours, based on the Mean values for the ten years 1896-1905 inclusive.

stituted a dry period, and hence any rainfall map prepared from the data in question will show less than the real expectation of rain—about five per cent less, in fact.

The map on Plate II has marked upon it the actual ten-year means at a number of stations. More should have been shown, but considerations of space prevented. At first sight it does not appear a very hopeful collection of figures from which to derive any satisfactory order.

But following indications which reward careful examination, one can in fact contour the county very satisfactorily, and the rainfall contours on Plate III have been prepared. Purposely these were drawn on a map which gave no indications of relative ground levels, in order to avoid mental bias.

None the less, it will be seen that rainfall and elevation are very closely connected. There are two large elevations on this rainfall map, each reaching above 60 in. These correspond to the highlands of *Dartmoor* and *Exmoor*. There is one lesser elevation of 50 in. in the north-west, also corresponding to high land. Across Devon, from the mouth of the *Taw* to the mouth of the *Exe*, runs a great rainfall valley, starting below 30 inches on each coast, and reaching about 37 in. in the centre of Devon. This corresponds to the terrestrial valleys of the *Taw* and the *Credy* and *Exe*. The railway from *Exeter* to *Barnstaple* runs up the centre of this rainfall depression; it has been governed in its location by the river valleys in question.

There is a branch rainfall valley which follows the river *Culm* to *Culmstock*, and another which follows the *Torridge* toward *Holsworthy*.

The centre of *Dartmoor* towers to a height of 80 in., or rather this elevation is reached at a point south of the physical centre of the moor, the south-west winds discharging the bulk of their burden when the first height of 1500 to 1600 feet has been reached.

This close correspondence between the physical features and the rainfall is most interesting, and has not been so clearly brought out on any previous rainfall map of Devon—the reason probably being that too few stations have been utilized in their construction.

To windward (counting off-sea breezes only) the rain contours are always a little in advance of their corresponding heights above sea level, the foot-hills receiving rather more than their share in comparison with the extreme heights. And to leeward the contours for rainfall occur somewhat sooner

than they should, the rainfall decreasing more rapidly, since the first and heaviest precipitation has largely occurred on the windward slopes. But the valleys just beyond the first important hill receive the heaviest fall of all. The question of the influence of elevation on rainfall is complicated by purely local circumstances. The position of the gauge with reference to the prevailing rainy wind is one such circumstance. The influence of neighbouring high land, or of areas of low elevation, has also to be considered. Notwithstanding which, other circumstances being equal, rainfall is directly influenced by elevation, increasing with height above sea level. For the whole of Devon the averages are:—

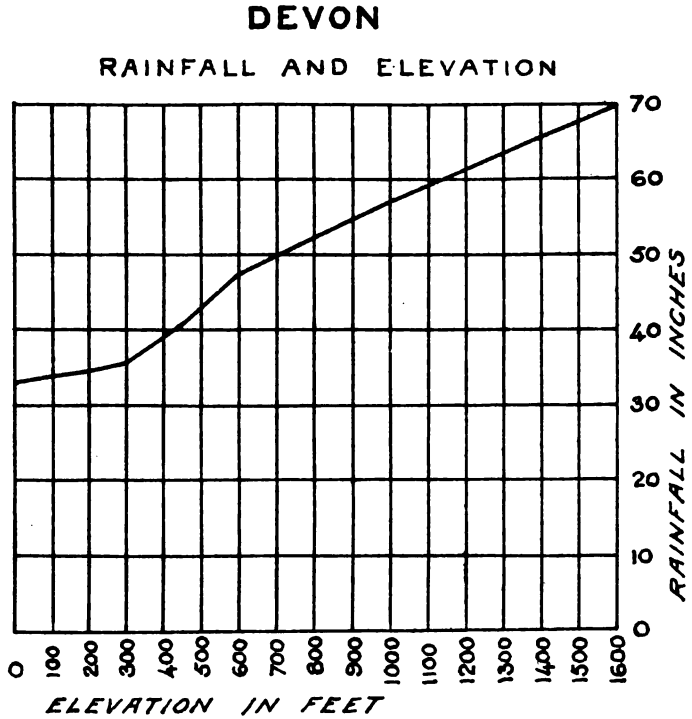
70 inches	at 1600 feet.
60	„ „ 1150 „
50	„ „ 700 „
40	„ „ 400 „
33	„ „ sea level.

(See Plate IV.)

The increase is not very rapid from sea level to 300 ft., being from 33 in. to $35\frac{1}{2}$ in.; but from 300 ft. to 400 ft. there is a rise of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and a further rise of over 7 in. to 600 ft. From this point the increase continues at a less rate.

Thus far on averages only. The actual addition, when proper allowance is made for local variations, is more uniform. The figures just given depend on the returns from stations which are by no means uniformly distributed over the county. And many gauges in the higher levels, where there are far too few, are only read monthly or at uncertain intervals.

What really has to be considered is a variation from 28 in. at sea level to 80 in. on Dartmoor, and the true method is to divide the stations into groups, according as they fall below, at, or above, the average of other gauges at the same elevation. Then for each group a curve can be drawn expressing the influence of elevation, and these curves, although of different heights above the datum, will be found to have the same equation in each case. The rate of increase is greatest in the lower levels, and falls somewhat as the higher lands are reached. From 250 ft. to 500 ft. the increase is 15·7 %; from 500 ft. to 750 ft. it is 12 %; from 750 ft. to 1000 ft., 9·4 %; from 1000 ft. to 1250 ft., 7·2 %; and from 1250 ft. to 1500 ft. it is 5·4 %. Or,



differently stated, and starting from 250 ft. in each case, the increase is, at 500 ft., 15·7 %; 750 ft., 29·7 %; 1000 ft., 42·1 %; 1250 ft., 52·3 %; 1500 ft., 60·6 %. These corrections are best applied over limited areas only, and for comparatively slight differences in height.

The difficulty in hilly country of so placing gauges that they truly record the general fall of the neighbourhood is very considerable. A local instance may be given. In the years 1862-8 there were two gauges at *Princetown*—one at the *Prison Reservoir* and one on *North Hessary Tor*; the averages were 80·92 and 80·92 respectively, an absolute correspondence.

Now lately there have been two gauges at *Princetown* indicating 79·17 and 77·08 respectively. There has also been a gauge on *North Hessary Tor*, and that has only shown 54·12 in. of rain, or nearly one-third less than *Princetown*. But it has been fixed near the crest of the watershed.

A hill may apparently have somewhat the same effect as a building in creating eddy currents and carrying rain past a gauge. At *Princetown* in 1862 there was a gauge fixed on the prison roof 40 ft. above the ground, and it returned only 58 per cent of the rain collected in another gauge at ground level. At *Townley, York*, and elsewhere, similar comparisons have purposely been made. At *Westminster* a gauge on the Abbey Tower yielded 54 % of the true fall. And at *York Minster* a similar gauge gave 60 % of the true fall. The fact that *Princetown* showed an equal loss on only one-third the height arises from the greater wind force at that place. The rain which passes over the gauge is not lost but goes to swell the fall on the lee side of the obstacle. Hills exhibit the same action as buildings but in a less degree, and therefore it is that the lee side of a ridge often shows the greater fall. Before placing reliance for statistical purposes on any record from mountain country, it is necessary to know the precise position of the gauge with reference to the contour of the land and the wettest winds.

In the past ten years there have been some instances of prolonged absolute drought, but scarcely extreme examples. In 1896 there was a 26 days' drought in April and May at *Torquay*, 26 days during which no rain fell. In 1897 there were 19 days of drought in October and November. In 1898 20 days in June and July, 17 days in August and September. In 1899 four droughts, 15 days in February and March, 23 days in May and June, 19 days in August,

19 days in November. Yet that year *Torquay* had 34.90 in. of rain, as compared with 27.62 in the preceding year.

As to how much rain may fall in any one day. The highest fall during the ten years occurred at *Cofston Vicarage, Starcross*, on August 15, 1905, and amounted to 3.98 in. *Holne* came next, on December 29, 1897, with 3.85 in., and *Druid* (Ashburton), on the same date, 3.60. But probably 5 in. per day sometimes falls on some parts of Dartmoor.

The rate per hour, over short periods, is sometimes very great. On August 18, 1898, 0.38 in. fell at *Whitchurch* in eight minutes, or at the rate of 2.85 in. per hour.

The *Torquay* Waterworks gauge at *Chudleigh* shows a more imposing fall: there, on July 20, 1897, 2.75 in. of rain fell in one hour and ten minutes, or at the rate of 2.36 in. per hour.

Now considering that an inch of rainfall yields 100 tons of water per acre there must from this fall, lasting 70 minutes, have been 275 tons of water to run off each acre, or 61,600 gallons, sufficient to supply 30 gallons per head to a population of 2050 people for one day. Or this fall of a little over an hour, if all caught and stored from 1000 acres, would have supplied 5640 persons with 30 gallons per head for a year. Considering the elevation of the gauge, 718 ft. above sea level, the fall represented a potential energy of 1915 horse-power per acre, or very nearly 2000 horse-power, and neglecting all necessary losses in pumps and engines and in friction in pipes, that is the power that would have been necessary to spray sea water at the same rate over an acre of ground at Chudleigh.

It would have been quite possible to supply in detail the very numerous figures on which the above general statements have been based, but probably the publication of the results, without the numerical basis thereof, will serve any useful purpose to which this paper may lend itself. Very free use has been made of sources of information additional to our own climate reports, and especially of the "British Rainfall" publications.

THE MISERERES OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

PART I.

BY KATE M. CLARKE.

(Read at Axminster, 24th July, 1907.)

Note.—The term “miserere” as applied to folding-seats in stalls is incorrect, and was not used until about 1840, when it appeared in an account of Winchester Cathedral. The term was adopted by some architectural publications, and thence has crept into use in England. The old name of “misericorde” is still used on the Continent, but as “miserere” is the accepted English term, it is used in this paper.

THE misereres of Exeter Cathedral are the earliest in England. They are Early English work, and tradition says they were carved between 1238, when Bishop Bruere returned from the Holy Land, and 1244, when he died. There is no record of the work; the Fabric Rolls do not begin until Bishop Quivil's time, 1279, and as there is no entry of the misereres, they must, at all events, have been finished before that date. I understand that some of the bosses on the finials resemble some carvings in St. Albans Abbey, of which the date is known to be 1285. I have not been able to verify this, but if it be so, it would be fair to assume that the sculptors went on there after finishing their work in Exeter.

The misereres as placed in the choir of the cathedral at present offer no attempt at arrangement, but as in many instances subjects are found to fall into pairs, it is possible that they were originally placed to correspond in opposite stalls, in accordance with the characteristic “bilateral symmetry” of the whole building.

They are never of a religious nature, and a very little thought will show how just was the artists' point of view. It was recognized that the seats were merely concessions to bodily weakness, and had no place in the service; moreover,

the carvings are on the under side, on which at all periods of the Middle Ages nothing of an exalted nature was ever placed.

The subjects may be classed under four heads:—

1. Animals, real or fabulous, mostly derived from bestiaries.

2. Incidents from the romances of the day and actual scenes from life.

3. Grotesques copied from illuminations or survivals of classical influence.

4. Pure decoration.

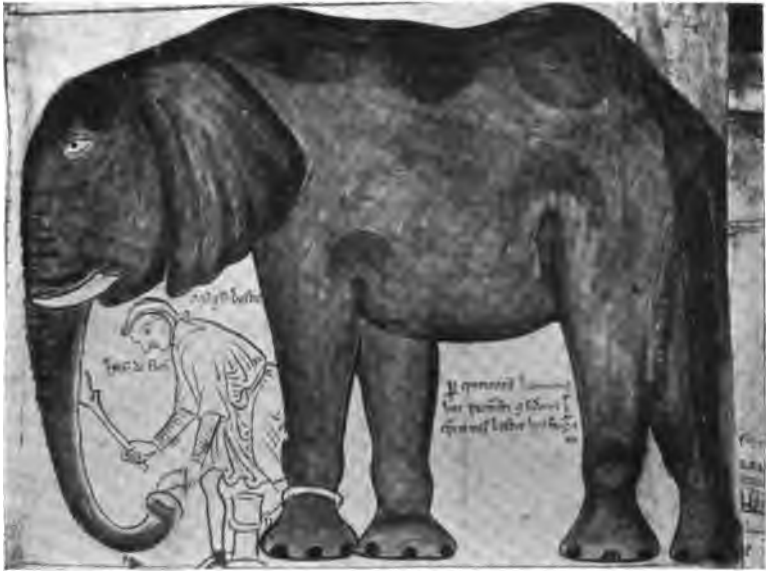
An impression prevails that Bishop Bruere was the actual designer of the figures, or that he brought the patterns from the East. There is not the slightest ground for this assumption; Oriental influence there is, but this is to be traced in all mediæval carvings, and ours share their characteristics with work of the same date in many French cathedrals and churches. In addition to the Oriental strain—which appears in the number of hybrid creatures represented—there is also a strong classical infusion, with traces of Celtic, Scandinavian, and Teutonic influence.

It is quite likely that some of the animals represented may have been copied from some costly embroideries which the Bishop brought from Bagdad and presented to the cathedral, as mentioned in the Inventories. One of these may have been the elephant, which was often worked on sacerdotal vestments, and especially on chasubles, as a symbol of priestly chastity.

Matthew Paris, in 1255, records the arrival in England of an elephant presented to Henry III by Louis IX of France. He thinks that no such animal had been in England before, and adds that people flocked to see it.¹ He made a drawing of this elephant, with his keeper, in the manuscript of his History, which is still in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. This drawing is of great interest, because it is obviously from life, whereas the elephants in the various bestiaries copy one another's errors more or less grotesquely. The Exeter elephant, however, is dignified in bearing, and not far from accurate in representation, though the tusks are placed at a wrong angle, and the legs have hocks like

¹ "Missus est in Angliam quidam elephas quem rex Francorum pro magno munere dedit regi Angliæ cum in partibus esset Gallicania. Nec credimus alium unquam visum fuisse in Anglia, immo nec etiam in partibus cisalpinis præter illum; unde confinebant populi ad tentæ spectaculum novitatis."—Matt. Paris, "Chron. Maj." (p. 903).

PLATE I.



DRAWING OF ELEPHANT BY MATTHEW PARIS. A.D. 1255.
From the manuscript in Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.



ELEPHANT ON MISERERE, EXETER CATHEDRAL.

a horse instead of knees. These errors, with many others added to them, appear with slight variations in all the drawings of elephants I have found, from the twelfth century to the fifteenth, except in the drawing of Matthew Paris, and even there the legs are not quite right: the knees have slipped down towards the ankle.

It seems more than likely that in many cases the accounts in the bestiaries are responsible for the misrepresentation of the legs. These books state that the elephant cannot bend its knees, so that when it falls it cannot get up again. For this reason it always sleeps leaning against a tree. If any one wishes to kill an elephant he has the tree cut nearly through, so when the animal leans against it the tree falls down and the elephant with it, and being unable to rise again becomes the prey of the hunter.

The miserere may have been copied from an illustrated bestiary, or from the very popular romance of Alexander, in which there are many allusions to elephants. It appeared in illuminated manuscripts about the middle of the thirteenth century, and was very widely read, and the sculptor may have seen an elephant there.

But the Exeter elephant is much more accurate than the illustrations of either the bestiaries or the romance, so it cannot have been derived solely from them; and it seems reasonable to conjecture that the sculptor saw the elephant which Matthew Paris tells us was brought to England in 1255, though he may have had to trust to his memory in making his carving. This hypothesis, if accepted, would approximately fix the date.

A few words are due to the finials of the miserere. On each is carved a head; on the right hand that of a man, on the left of a lady. The man is not a knight, or he would be in armour; he is a citizen, as appears by the way his hair is cut straight across his forehead, and evidently a wealthy one, for his wife wears the fashionable and costly head-dress and gorget, her hair being in a net. No doubt he was the donor of the stall.

There is a very curious subject on No. 30. This is a man on all fours, but with hoofs on what I must call his hind legs. On the head is a crown, on the back a saddle with stirrups placed on a saddle-cloth. The tail, which is reared in the air, is a snake.

This figure may have been partially suggested by a passage in the Apocalypse describing creatures arising from the smoke of the bottomless pit. "The shapes of the

locusts were like unto horses . . . and on their heads were crowns like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men . . . their power is in . . . their tails, for their tails were like unto serpents, and had heads, and with them they do hurt." (Rev. ix. 7, 9, 19.)

This passage, however, does not account for the saddle and stirrups, and for these another explanation is at hand. The figure of saddling and riding a man seems to have prevailed in countries all over the world (cf. "Reynard the Fox," and also "Uncle Remus"). The light in which it was regarded in the Middle Ages is shown in a sirvente or satirical poem by Bertrand de Born, the celebrated troubadour, which runs thus:—

"I make another sirvente against our degenerate barons, for you will never hear me praise them. I have broken more than a thousand spurs upon them without being able to make one of them run or trot. . . . There is not one of them but you might shoe him on four feet without shackles for his legs." (Translation by Thomas Wright.)

On a misericorde in Rouen Cathedral occurs a carving derived from "*Le Lai d'Aristote*," a poem written in the thirteenth century by Henri d'Andeli, a canon of the cathedral, telling how Aristotle fell in love, and at the request of the lady allowed her to ride round the garden on his back. The story seems to have been much relished, and is also reproduced in the cathedral of Lyons; in Saint Pierre in Caen, twice; and in other churches and cloisters.

The figure in our case cannot be Aristotle, because it wears a crown, and the lady is absent; but we get the clue from Bertrand de Born's sirvente. It is clear that the suggestion intended to be conveyed is of weakness and effeminacy, added to degrading submission to an inferior, and there can be little doubt that the carving is intended to satirize the reigning King, Henry III, who irritated the clergy by his monetary exactions, and the laity by the favouritism shown by him to foreigners. Matthew Paris, who knew the King personally, and seems to have rather liked him, speaks very strongly on both these points, and calls him "*regulus mendicans*." If the face of the figure on the miserere is compared with a portrait of Henry III, especially one on his seal—not the Great Seal—or with the statue on his monument in Westminster Abbey, I think the resemblance will be found to be very marked. The features and expression are unmistakably the same; there

PLATE II.



11



32



30



13

is the same moustache and short beard, the same slightly curly hair. Moreover, the crowns, though not identical, are very similar.

Nos. 11 and 13 both have a knight in combat with an animal. This was a general feature in the mediæval romances, typifying the contest between Christianity and paganism. In No. 11 the animal seems to have been intended for a monkey, which was considered a most ignoble beast. In Wright's "History of Caricature and Grotesque" there are two illustrations of knights fighting with monkeys who in each case are armed with Saracen sabres; the author says they were probably intended to represent a Christian and a Saracen; and so it may be here, though as the monkey is not armed it seems a little uncertain.

Again there are portraits on the finials, and again they are citizens; the man wearing a hood, the wife, head-dress and gorget.

No. 13, I think, may represent the Scandinavian hero Sigurd, or Siegfried as Wagner calls him, killing the dragon Fafnir. In the north of Europe the legend of Sigurd was turned into the channel of Christian ethics and theology, and was a great favourite there with Christian architects. In the crypt of Freising Cathedral, Bavaria, is a column carved with the exploits of Sigurd, and the scene in which he slays the dragon is decidedly similar to our miserere, No. 13, though the carving is much ruder. But if our carving is meant for a dragon it is by no means of a pure type. It has the head of a dog, the body and webbed feet of a goose, with a foliated dragon's tail.

In the Middle Ages the belief in these composite animals was widely entertained; accounts of them are found in Giraldus Cambrensis and other writers. They always represented something bad, but our mediæval ancestors thought they did a very clever thing and inflicted a hard knock on the devil when they forced his minions to take part in Christian worship.

Popular as these subjects were, they were not always approved by the clergy. St. Bernard uttered a very strong protest against their use. It is too long to quote here, and forcible as it was, seems to have had very little effect, judging by the numbers of monsters that were carved during the two centuries after his letter was written.

No. 32 is an egregious example of a monster. It has one human head with two birds' bodies, each with a foliated lizard's tail, and it stands on human hands instead of on

feet. It is, I think, intended for a siren; perhaps a pair of sirens, with economical use of one head for both. If either body is covered up it will be seen that the head serves quite satisfactorily for the other, producing a figure very similar to that on stall No. 7.

The siren was, of course, derived from classical literature, and usually associated with the centaur. According to one of the bestiaries these are two of the "doleful creatures" spoken of in Isaiah XIII. 21-2, in connection with the desolation of Babylon. In the Middle Ages there were copies of the Psalter in the vernacular, but for all other parts of the Bible the compilers of the bestiaries had to make their own translation from the Vulgate or Septuagint, which they did with considerable freedom. The passage in Isaiah is given as follows: "Sirens and demons shall dance there, and herenacii and centaurs shall dwell in their houses."

The Picardy bestiary speaks of three kinds of sirens. One is half woman and half fish, the others half woman and half bird.

No. 32, to which I have just referred, is of the latter kind, and there are also two other carvings representing pairs of bird-sirens. It is interesting to compare the two; No. 4 is distinctly classical, No. 6 is quite Early English. In the romance of Alexander a bird with a human head meets the hero, and directs him which way to go. This bird must have been a siren, and not a harpy, as has been stated.

The kind of siren with which we are most familiar is the fish-siren or mermaid, which appears on two of the Exeter misereres. The writers of the bestiaries adopted from Pliny the account of the mermaid; the classical fable we all know, that by her sweet singing she draws sailors to destruction. The moral is: "Thus the devil deceives those who listen to his seductive voice, luring them on to destruction, and when he has rendered their souls insensible by the pleasures of the world he falls on them and kills them." We have the mermaid on No. 25. There is a very close resemblance between this figure and a drawing in a Latin bestiary in the Sloane MSS. (No. 3544), date 1240. They are so much alike that I feel sure that either one was copied from the other, or both were copied from the same pattern. The illumination mermaid has a fish in each hand, while the carving has only one, but on examination it will be seen that originally there were two fish. The right hand and arm of the mermaid and the fish have been



38



17



25



18

broken off, but the inequalities in the surface where the head and tail of the fish joined it are quite perceptible to touch if not to sight. The fish in the hand of the siren signifies the soul in the grip of earthly passion.

No. 28 has a mermaid and merman. The group is rather classical in composition, nevertheless I think it illustrates a northern or Teutonic legend, of the moon being drawn out of a fountain or lake.

Just now I hazarded the suggestion that one of the groups was of Scandinavian origin; in No. 18, Lohengrin in a boat drawn by a swan, we come to one that is undoubtedly so.

The story of Lohengrin is familiar to us now through Wagner's opera, but it was quite well known in the Middle Ages. From a Norse saga it found its way into the folklore of Brabant, whence it was turned into a German poem and incorporated in a series referring to Godfrey de Bouillon, who, it was stated, was descended from the knight of the swan. In the thirteenth century it appeared in the shape of a romance, but not in English, as far as I can learn, until the fifteenth century.

Although our carving was probably derived from the German romance, the Scandinavian aspect of the legend must not be overlooked. This shows us the swan as a funereal emblem. In Norse mythology, "when a hero becomes an aquatic bird, when he loves a swan, is drawn by it or rides upon it, it means that he is traversing the sea of death, returning to the kingdom of the San Graal."¹

The valkyries who received heroes after their death had the power of transforming themselves into swans. The goddess Freya, one of whose functions it was to receive the souls of dead maidens, had swan's feet, and to this feature may perhaps be referred the fact that the figures on several of the misereres have webbed feet (e.g. Nos. 4, 11, 33).

The centaurs (Nos. 9 and 17) are represented like Sagittarius in the signs of the zodiac, with a partly human form, but the legs and hind quarters of a horse. In ecclesiastical art they represent the contest between the flesh and the spirit, but the bestiaries compare them to the double-hearted and double-tongued, who appear in front to be good, but are evil behind. They are said to be found in India, where, under the name of Sagittarii, they are constantly at war with a race of savage men, and also fight with dragons and other fearsome beasts. In No. 17 the

¹ Gubernatis, "Zoological Mythology."

centaur has just transfixd with an arrow a dragon, which forms the finial. This is, I think, the only instance in our misereres in which the finials form a portion of the main subject. The figure is a very spirited one, the action of a galloping horse is capitally rendered, and the notion of speed is helped by the animal's flying tail.

The other centaur (No. 9) is a female one: there was a great fancy for representing fabulous creatures as of both sexes. The head is elaborately tired, and a girdle completes the array. One arm is broken off, and the arrow also, if there were one, which is probable, from the position of the arms. There is no animal on the finial to be shot at, but some object there must have been. I have mentioned that the centaur was nearly always associated with the savage man, and it seems possible that he is represented on No. 39, and that it was originally in the stall adjoining the centaur. The savage man, if such he be, is kneeling on one knee, and holding up the bracket with his extended arms.

We have some more fabulous creatures on No. 23. The one on the right is a cockatrice or basilisk—the terms are interchangeable—of which the bestiaries give the following account:—

When a cock is seven years old it lays an egg; this egg is brooded on and hatched by a toad or serpent. The creature which is hatched has the head, neck, and breast of a cock, while the rest of the body is like a serpent. It hides as soon as it can, for if a man sees it before it sees man it will die, but if it sees man first the man will die. It is the king of all serpents, and its gaze is so venomous that it kills all birds who fly past it. In mediæval art it symbolizes the devil.

The other animal is an aspide or asp, which in the early versions of the Bible is associated with the basilisk. In Psalm xci., where in the A.V. we have the lion and the adder, the Early English Psalter gives the aspide and the basilisk. The aspide also is a fatal creature. The translation of Pliny says, "As for the aspides, whomsoever they have stung, they die upon it with a kind of deadly sleepiness."

The creature is not quite one's idea of an asp, but in the "*Speculum Ecclesiæ*" of Honorius d'Autun it is stated that the aspic is a sort of dragon, and the description applies fairly well to our subject.

At a later date it was very usual to represent scenes from daily life on misereres, but the only examples of that

PLATE IV.



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nature here are No. 28, a man putting the weight, and No. 15, a man playing the tabor and pipe. These were considered low and vulgar instruments. Dr. Wright makes reference to a poem of the thirteenth century which protests against their use, and says that the introduction of the tabor into grand festivals might be looked on as the precursor of the coming of Antichrist. The author adds that the Blessed Virgin would never consent to hear the tabor.

In No. 36 the main interest is in the finials, which bear the heads of a man and a woman respectively. The man wears the hood of a citizen; the wife is not so expensively dressed as the lady of the elephant: she wears hood and wimple only. No doubt we have here the donors of the stall. The centre design is of two fish, so perhaps the man was a fishmonger. The fish *might* represent Pisces, the sign of the zodiac, but it would be very unlikely that one isolated sign should appear; and there are no others, unless the centaur is taken to be Sagittarius, but that again is unlikely, as there are two centaurs.

No. 42 seems to form a companion to No. 36, though there are no portraits. It shows two arms and hands in gloves holding up the seat, and may have been presented by a glover, or guild of glovers.

A great many of the carvings are pure decoration of the exquisite Early English style; there is nothing to be said of these in the way of interpretation. One of them is not in the cathedral, but is preserved in the library; it is a good example, and the finials take the form of upward-flying birds. It seems rather strange it was left out. There are some in the stalls which are not so good either in design or execution. Moreover, there is one which I have left to the last which really is an intruder, as it is fifteenth-century work. It is not bad work of its style; but the carving, in accordance with its date, is much shallower, and the figure is very ugly. It shows a man with a dagger in his belt putting a crown on his head. Naturally the first thought that suggests itself is that it represents Henry Prince of Wales trying on the crown of his father, Henry IV.

The above remarks cannot claim to be conclusive, but I hope they will be found suggestive. No statements are made that cannot be supported by other examples or by reference to books, and perhaps they may at least form a basis for further investigation.

LIST OF MISERERES.

SOUTH SIDE.

1. Combat of lion and dragon.
2. Decoration. Dragons on finials.
3. Oak and acorns springing from classical mask.
4. Bird-sirens. Classical.
5. Decoration. Maple leaves.
6. Bird-sirens. Early English.
7. Goblin.
8. Decoration. Portrait heads on finials.
9. Centaur (female).
10. Decoration.
11. Combat of knight and monkey.
12. Decoration.
13. Knight stabbing dragon (Sigurd and Fafnir [?]).
14. Decoration. Branch springing from dragon's mouth.
15. Man with pipe and tabor. Dragons on finials.
16. Decoration.
17. Centaur (male).
18. Lohengrin (Helyas).
19. Decoration. Large finials.
20. Decoration.
21. Decoration (broad stall).

NORTH SIDE.

22. Decoration.
23. Basilisk and aspide.
24. Decoration.
25. Mermaid with fish.
26. Decoration.
27. Elephant.
28. Man putting stone.
29. Decoration.
30. Henry III (saddled).
31. Decoration (masks).
32. Double-bodied bird-siren.
33. The wicked soul cast into hell (?).
34. Decoration.
35. Lion.
36. Two fish. Portraits on finials.
37. Decoration.
38. Mermaid and merman with moon.
39. Savage man.

40. Decoration.
41. Two doves.
42. Hands and arms in gloves.
43. Fifteenth-century.
44. Two doves.
45. Decoration.
46. Decoration.
47. Decoration. Strap ornament and foliage; three portrait heads.
48. Decoration.
49. Decoration.
50. Decoration. Birds on finials (in Cathedral library).

RALEGHANA.

PART VIII.

THE EXECUTION OF SIR WALTER RALEGH AND SOME OF THE EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED IT.

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., F.S.A.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

“The last word said :
He bowed the sorrows of his perfect head,
And passed where never any troublous days
Shall touch him now, nor any blame nor praise ;
But on the other side of Death’s fair shore,
He knows that dream of his is now a dream no more.”

SIR RENNELL RODD.

THE series of articles embraced under the heading of “Raleghana,” which have been brought under the notice of the members of this Association during the last few years, may be fittingly brought to a close with an account of various incidents which transpired subsequent to the execution of Sir Walter on October 29, 1618, and to which they, for the most part, bore an intimate relation. It is, however, necessary to make a few preliminary observations on some of the proceedings that took place during the previous twenty-four hours.¹

¹ Brief references to works quoted :—

Oldys=“Life of Sir W. Raleigh,” in “Works” (1829), Vol. I (first edition, 1736).

“Works” (1829)=“Works of Sir W. Raleigh,” Vols. II–VIII (1829).

“D.A.”=Transactions Devonshire Association.

“Court,” etc.=“Court and Times of James I,” by T. Birch (1849), 2 vols.

“Brief Lives”=“Brief Lives,” by John Aubrey (1898), 2 vols. (first edition, 1813).

Edwards=“Life of Sir W. Raleigh,” by E. Edwards (1868), 2 vols.

Gardiner=“History of England,” by S. R. Gardiner, Vol. III (1883).

“Arraignment, etc.”=“The Arraignment and Conviction of Sir W. R. . . .
copied by Sir Tho. Overbry” (1648).

Shirley=“Life of Sir W. Raleigh,” by John Shirley (1677).

Gosse=“Memoir of Sir W. Raleigh,” by Edmund Gosse (1886).

Walcott=“Memorials of Westminster,” by Rev. M. E. C. Walcott (1851).



Photo—BEDFORD, LEMERE & CO.

**Great West Window,
St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.
The Gift of American Citizens.**

On Wednesday, October 28, Raleigh, then a prisoner in the Tower, "at eight o'clock in the morning was awaked out of a fit of a fever, with summons presently to appear at the king's bench bar at Westminster; and, soon after nine o'clock, he was, by writ of habeas corpus, brought thither" (Oldys, 550). On being then asked, "why execution should not be done upon him," he began to "justifie himself in his proceedings in the late voyage"; but he was stopped by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir H. Montague, who informed him, "there was no other matter there in question, but concerning the judgement of death, that formerly hath been given against him, The which *the Kings pleasure was, upon some occasions best knowne to himselfe, to have executed, unlesse he could shew good cause to the contrary.*"¹ Called on to award execution against Raleigh, Foss remarks, "His address evidently showed his regret in being compelled to the performance of this duty, and its terms do credit to his humanity."² This formed a striking contrast to the brutality exhibited towards Raleigh at his trial in 1603. So determined, however, was the King for Raleigh to be executed, that to avoid the numerous importunities for the death sentence not to be carried out, he left London for Hertfordshire before October 28, although the Royal Warrant for the execution bears that date, as "Witness ourself at Westminster."³

Although this document declares that Raleigh was to suffer death for having been indicted after trial of "divers high treasons," the date of that trial (1603) is not stated, nor is there any reason noted why the sentence remained in abeyance for fifteen years. One alteration in the mode of carrying it out is directed to be made; and in lieu of being "drawn, hanged and quartered according to the lawes and customes of this our Realme of England," the King's "pleasure is to have the head only of the said sir Walter Raleigh cut off at or within our palace of Westminster."

Of the extreme restlessness of the King at this period, Oldys gives the following graphic account:—

"The king was all this while retired as it were, or at some remoteness from this tragical scene, . . . as if he would have diverted himself, not only from the sight or report, but even the thoughts of it . . . very often in his boots, and hunting to and

¹ Appendix to the "Arraignment, etc.," 26. Italics not in the original.

² "Lives of the Judges" (1870), 450.

³ A transcript of it is printed in Oldys' "Works" (1829), VIII, 773-4.

fro; sometimes at Theobalds, sometimes at Hampton-court; not but he found time to dedicate his *Meditations on the Lord's Prayer to his favourite Buckingham*" (553-4).

It is very doubtful whether these "*Meditations*" benefited either James or his protégé.¹

No day or time for carrying out the sentence is mentioned in the Royal Warrant, but the indecent haste with which Raleigh was hurried to the scaffold within twenty-four hours of his sentence must be wholly attributed to the command of James, who, no doubt, felt that until the beheading was effected there was no prospect of his son's alliance with the Spanish Infanta.² At the Council meeting on October 28 the Attorney-General, Sir H. Yelverton, told Raleigh "he had lived like a star, and like a star must he fall, when it troubled the firmament. . . . His warning was short; for he had no word to prepare himself for death, till that very morning he was convened before the judge."³

On "the eve of the blackest day in James's black reign,"⁴ Sir Walter was removed for the night to the Gatehouse at Westminster; and from thence next morning to a scaffold in Old Palace Yard. According to Aubrey, "the time of his execution was contrived to be on my Lord Mayer's day (viz. the day after St. Simon and Jude) 1618, That the pageants and fine shewes might drawe away the people from beholding the tragœdie of one of the gallant worthies that ever England bred."⁵ The hour when the execution took place is unknown. A paper in the "Ashmolean MSS." (No. 830, s. 27), "written by Ashmole," affirms it was "betwixt the hower of five and sixe in the morning";⁶ but Shirley declares it was "about nine of the Clock" (223), and this is probably correct, as "at eight the officers came to fetch him away" from the Gatehouse.⁷

Notwithstanding the attraction of the city pageants, a large crowd was present at the execution, among whom were many notables and, it is believed, some of the leading Puritans.

The details of the execution, including the behaviour

¹ A curious paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer printed in "*Notes and Queries*," 1st Ser., V, 105, has been "ascribed to James I."

² *Vide* Buckingham's letter in "*D.A.*," XXXVIII, 464-5.

³ Letter from Rev. T. Lorkin to Sir T. Puckering dated November 3, 1618, in "*Court, etc., of James I.*," VI, i. 99.

⁴ J. A. St. John, "*Life of Sir W. Raleigh*" (1862), II, 341.

⁵ "*Brief Lives*," II, 189.

⁶ Black's "*Catalogue*," 491.

⁷ Gardiner, III, 149.

of Raleigh, his last speech, etc., are fully recorded in many works, and do not require to be repeated here. Suffice it to say that no more appropriate lines than those of Shakespeare could be adduced to express the gallant bearing of the great Elizabethan, during the last hour of his life, on that eventful day.

“Cowards die many times before their deaths :
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear ;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come.”

“Julius Cæsar,” act ii. sc. 2.

After the executioner had finished his office, Raleigh’s “head was shewed on each side of the Scaffold, and then put into a red leather bag, and his wrought velvet gowne throwne over it, which was afterwards conveyed away in a mourning coach of his Ladyes.”¹ As far as is yet known, this is the earliest printed record of what took place on that memorable occasion ; and as the account was probably written soon after the execution had taken place, it must have been in the memory of many who were living at that date (1648). This relation of the removal of her husband’s head by Lady Raleigh, is printed *verb. et lit.* in Shirley’s work (237–8), and also in that by Oldys (564).²

There is no foundation for the statement by Mrs. Sinclair as to the dissevered “head being placed on Westminster Hall.”³ Once in the possession of Lady Raleigh, it remained in her keeping for the remainder of her life. Leaving the subject of the subsequent disposal of the head for the present, we pass on to consider the burial of Sir Walter’s body.

When Raleigh, after his trial at Winchester in December, 1603, was found guilty and ordered to be executed—a sentence he expected to be carried speedily into effect—he wrote to his wife one of the most affecting letters known in the English language. Evidence of its great popularity is shown by its having been frequently reprinted ; the earliest occasion was in a separate form, and published in 1644, under the title of “To day a man, To morrow none: Or, Sir Walter Rawleighs Farewell to his Lady, &c.” It is

¹ “Arraignment, etc.,” 34.

² In “Notes and Queries,” 10th Ser., I, 130, Oldys is mentioned, in error, as the earliest authority on the subject.

³ History, etc., of the windows of St. Margaret’s Church, Westminster (1895), 30.

included in all editions of the "Remains" (1651 *et seq.*). It will be found in the "Arraignment" (1648), and even in the Appendix to such a work as "The Fatal Curiosity," by Lillo (1767). The following paragraph is transcribed from this letter: "Beg my dead body which living was denyed you, and either lay it in *Sherborne* (if the land continue) or in *Exeter Church* by my father and mother." The portion in brackets is taken from Sloane MS. The rest of the extract from "To day, etc." (1644).¹ Neither of these wishes could be carried out: *Sherborne* had been wrested from him some years before his beheading in 1618, and "*Exeter Church*"—not the cathedral, but the church of St. Mary Major (*vide* "D.A.," XXVIII, 291)—was too far away. In the last interview Raleigh had with his wife, on the night previous to his execution, she "told him she had obtained the disposing of his body. To which he answered, smiling, 'It is well, Besse, that thou mayest dispose of that dead, that hadst not the disposing of it when it was alive.'"² This evidently referred to the subsequent burial of his remains, as expressed, a few hours later, in a remarkable letter to her brother, Sir Nicholas Carew, as recorded in the following transcript:—

"I desiar, good brother, that you will be pleased to let me berri the worthi boddi of my nobell hosban, Sur Walter Raleigh, in your chorche at Beddington, wher I desiar to be berred. The Lordes have geven me his ded boddi, thought [*sic*] they denied me his life. This nit hee shall be brought you ith two or three of my men. Let me here presently. God hold me in my wites.
"E. R."

Addressed: "To my best brother, Sur Nicholas Carew, at Beddington."³ According to C. R. B. Barrett,⁴ "The original . . . is amongst the Lambert family papers," at Garratt's Hall, Banstead; but there is greater reason to believe it to be only an early copy, with some variations in the word-spelling. Unfortunately this letter is undated; it however proves the ardent desire of Lady Raleigh for the interment to take place at Beddington, and that, at the time she wrote it, either she had actual possession of the body, or had relied upon the promise made that it would be

¹ Cf. Edwards II, 287.

² Letter from Chamberlain to Carleton, November 7, 1618, in "Court, etc., of James I.," II, 104; from "S. P. Dom.," James I, CIII, 73.

³ "As printed from the Original (!) by Manning and Bray, 'History of Surrey,' Vol. II, p. 495g," in Edwards II, 413.

⁴ "Surrey Highways, etc." (1895), 239.

October 1618
 Sir Walter Raleigh, Buriall
 Mrs Ann Warren 2
 Joseph Alford
 Mary Sanders

Sir Walter Raleigh, Oct., 1618.

25 i Peter Hullwell
 26 i Caxell + Lambright 2/3 Kilda All pmanor
 27 i 2 Joseph Hall

Carew Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1664.

Entries in Burial Register, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

surrendered to her. The latter is the more probable. The expression in the letter to her brother, "The Lordes have geven me his ded boddi," has been generally accepted in proof she had it in her possession *after* the execution; but this was simply a reiteration of the remark she made to her husband at their last interview; "she told him she had obtained the disposing of his body." This was recorded within ten days of the execution by one who could have known nothing of Lady Raleigh's letter.

Some authors aver the head to have been deposited in a red leather bag, and then, after the body had been wrapped in his "cloak," or "velvet gown," both were conveyed in a coach to her house.¹ This view is also entertained by Edwards (I, 706), who suggests the letter to have been penned on October 30 (?) (II, 413). If, however, the present epitaph (*vide* photo illustration) be correct, the body had been interred "on the day he was beheaded" (October 29). That it was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, is proved by the entry in the burial register, from which the accompanying facsimile (photo print) has been taken.² The entry in the burial register, as shown in the accompanying facsimile, records the month, but not the day, of the interment. As, however, only two days intervened between the day of the execution and November 1, and three other entries after that of Raleigh, it seems more probable that the burial took place on the same day as the beheadal, although Edwards (II, 417) suggests it was on the following day. This entry is undated, but it is the last save three that was made in that month (October). The following paragraph in Aubrey's work throws no additional light upon it: "In the register . . . in the moneth of October, Sir Walter Raleigh is entred, and is the last of that moneth, but no dayes of the moneth are sett downe, so that he being beheaded on the Lord Mayer's day, was buried the . . ."³ This extract seems to imply that the interment did not take place on the day of the beheadal, but on one of the two succeeding days. It is noteworthy that in his "Extracts from the Parish Registers" of the church, the Rev. M. E. C. Walcott should have omitted Sir Walter's name from the list. Edwards remarks: "Nothing, I believe, is now known of the causes which led to the interment of Sir

¹ "Life of Raleigh," by C. K. True (1881), 204; Gosse, 222.

² For this, as well as for the one relating to the entry of Sir Walter's son, Carew, the writer is indebted to the kind offices of the rector, the Rev. Canon H. Henson.

³ "Brief Lives," II, 190.

Walter Raleigh in St. Margaret's Church . . . instead of at Beddington" (II, 413). That some powerful cause had operated to bring about the alteration is certain, although none is alluded to by any of the leading authorities; and yet a consideration of the following remarks may afford a clue to the probable explanation.

Popular feeling had shown itself opposed to the whole of the proceedings which had been instituted against Raleigh from the time he landed after his last expedition. It was exhibited towards Sir "Judas" Stukeley, who, in his "Appollogie," written a few weeks only after Raleigh reached England, complained, "I haue bine accused for conspiracy and falshood towards him."¹ But when an indelicately hurried execution was ordered to take place within a few hours of the sentence, and was carried out on a day when it was thought that the pageantry at the east end of the city would draw off a large crowd, who would otherwise have been present at Old Palace Yard, the authorities soon discovered the public feeling against all who had taken part in the final act to be of too angry and grave a character to be neglected. They would be forced to the conclusion that to allow the headless trunk to be removed to its Surrey resting-place would be an extremely hazardous proceeding, and might lead to a popular outbreak. As the only means to avert any such movement, they hastened (whether at that time in the possession of Lady Raleigh or not) to have the body "buried privately"² and without delay in the church of St. Margaret. There was no apparent reason this church should be selected in preference to any other, except that it happened to be the nearest to the place of execution. That the public indignation increased as time went on appears to be corroborated by the circumstance of the great hurry of the King and Court party to publish a hastily conceived and printed "Declaration," a month after Raleigh's death, in justification of their proceedings,³ but which the public refused to accept as such, regarding it as an "Apology," especially as it omitted all reference to the real cause why Raleigh was sacrificed, viz. to please the Spanish authorities.

The foregoing remarks favour the view expressed in the memoir of Raleigh in the "D.N.B." (in which the present writer fully agrees), that the burial of her husband's body

¹ "D.A.," XXXVII, 311.

² "Brief Lives," II, 189.

³ In "D.A.," XXXVIII, 410 *et seq.*, there is a full analysis of this document.



Photo—BUDFORD, LEMERE & CO.

**Site of Burial Place of Sir Walter Raleigh.
South Side of Altar, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.**

in St. Margaret's Church took place "*in spite of Lady Raleigh's wish that he should be buried at Beddington.*" It is, indeed, very doubtful whether, at any time after the execution, she ever had personal (actual) possession of it.

We may here briefly enumerate some of the places noted (in error) by writers as the burial place of Raleigh. According to Aubrey, "The bishop of Sarum (Seth Ward) saith that Sir Walter Raleigh lyes interred in St. Marie's church at Exon, not the cathedral" (II, 193); the Bishop evidently mistook the grave of the father for that of the son.¹ Then in Brayley and Britton's "Surrey," Lady Raleigh's letter is relied on for believing the burial was at Beddington (II, 94), while Lord De Ros, in his description of St. Peter's Chapel in the Tower, affirms, "In James I's reign, Sir W. Raleigh here found rest after his life of vicissitude and trouble."²

There is some doubt as to the precise spot in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church where the remains of Raleigh were deposited. Ashmole informed Aubrey, "He was buried as soon as you are removed from the top of the steps towards the altar, not under the altar" (II, 190). From another authority (noted on the preceding page) he heard they were "Buried privately under the high altar . . . in which grave (or near) lies James Harrington, esq., author of 'Oceana.'" Of the latter Aubrey remarks, "[James Harrington] lyes buried in the chancell . . . the next grave to the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, under the south side of the altar where the priest stands" (II, 193). His memorial tablet was "formerly, according to Bishop Kennet, 'within the communion rails.'"³

The Rev. S. Kirschbaum (formerly one of the curates of the church) informed the writer, "the tradition is that Sir Walter Raleigh was buried in the great vault under the chancel." Although Aubrey recorded the gossip he heard from various sources, he never seemed to verify or to comment upon it. Nevertheless, from the foregoing statements, we may reasonably conclude that Sir Walter was buried near to, and probably on the south side of, the altar.

We pass on to endeavour to answer the question, "What became of Sir Walter's head?" Within ten days of the execution, Chamberlain, in a letter to Carleton, dated 7 November, declared that "the body and head were buried

¹ "D.A." XXVIII, 291.

² "Memorials of the Tower of London" (1867), 30.

Walcott, 143. In Wood's works is a copy of its original inscription.

together" in St. Margaret's Church.¹ J. A. St. John states that Lady Raleigh, "who certainly embalmed her husband's head, performed the same office also for the whole body, and kept them near her through life" (II, 350). According to another "popular tradition," the head "was brought to Devonshire by his widow, and buried under the incised slab at East Budleigh Church, which covers the remains of Joan, the first wife of Sir Walter's father."² These and the two following are simply idle tales unworthy to be called traditions, and without a vestige of truth, as far as Sir W. Raleigh was concerned. A correspondent in the "Gentleman's Magazine" (1790), 420, relates that beneath a stone pavement in a room, formerly a chapel, at West Horsley, there was "discovered an earthen pot or urn, in which it was supposed the bowels of Sir Walter Raleigh were contained." Then in "Notes and Queries" (2nd Ser., V, 11) a contributor asserts that Sir Walter's son Carew

"Is said to have had it [his father's head] interred with him at [West] Horsley. In 1703 a head was dug up in that churchyard, from the side of a grave where a Carew Raleigh was buried, there being no bones of a body, not room for any, the rest of that side of the grave being firm chalk. An embalmed heart was also found under the floor of a room at Horsley which had once been a chapel."

Although not stated, the source of this information was evidently derived from a foot-note at page 565 of Oldys' work, first published in 1736. The last portion of this quotation is not taken from Oldys' work, but was apparently copied from the "Gentleman's Magazine," the asserted "embalmed heart" of Sir Walter being substituted for his "bowels"! That author mentions it as a tradition, and was opposed to his own statement on a previous page that the body "was buried . . . in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, near the altar."

After the death of her husband we hear very little about his "dear Besse." His head "was long preserved in a case," remarks Oldys, "for she survived him twenty-nine years. The same writer remarks, "I have found by some anecdotes remaining in the family" (564). In what he thought at the time was his last letter to her in 1603, he advised her to marry again after his decease,³ but, faithful to his memory,

¹ "S. P. Dom.," James I, CIII, 73.

² P. O. Hutchinson, "Jour. of Archæol. Inst.," XII (1855), 192.

³ *Vide* Edwards, II, 286.

she remained a widow, and died in 1647, "thus witnessing the ruin of the dynasty which had destroyed her own happiness."¹

One remembrance of her husband requires to be noticed. There is in the possession of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle a brooch, of oval shape, about 2½ in. in its long axis, with an enamelled surface, on which are the letters "W. ER." (for Walter and Elizabeth Raleigh), with a heart and other emblems. The case of the brooch holds two posthumously painted miniatures of her husband and of her son Walter, who was killed at St. Thomas, and below each respectively a representation of Raleigh's fleet at Guiana and the storming of St. Thomas. It, in all probability, dates soon after Raleigh's execution, and was kept by his widow until her death.² A facsimile of the miniature of Sir Walter forms the frontispiece to his "Life" by W. Stebbing, published in 1891.

The remainder of Lady Raleigh's long widowhood was spent in retirement. Excepting that in January, 1621, she appended her signature and her seal to a deed,³ we know literally nothing of the remainder of her life. Dying in 1647, not only is the place of her interment unknown, but we possess no clue even to its probable site. True is it that she desired "to be berred" by the side of her husband in Beddington Church. This wish she expressed in 1618, but in the year she died (1647) it was apparently not carried out either at Beddington or in St. Margaret's Church.

The Rev. T. Bentham, of Croydon, who was formerly of Beddington, kindly examined the registers of the latter church, and from him I obtained the following information. Here is a transcript from the baptismal register: "Ap. 16, 1565. Elizabeth Throgmorton, baptized." This was the lady who married Sir Walter in 1592; she was then about twenty-five years of age and he fifty. She was fifty-two at the time of his execution, and she died when eighty-one years old—in 1647.

In Beddington Church is a tomb containing an inscription, from which the following portion is taken:—

"Here resteth Sir Francis Carew, Knight, sonne and heire of Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight. . . . The said Sir Francis living unmarried, adopted Sir Nicholas Throck-

¹ Gosse, 222.

² Illustrations of them will be found in Williamson's "History of Portrait Miniatures," Vol. I, Plate XVI.

³ "Raleigh Pedigree," by J. L. Laurence, pr. pr., 1869.

morton, sonne of Anne Throckmorton, his sister, to be heire of his estate, and to beare his surname ; and having lived lxxxi yeares, he in assured hope to rise in Christ ended his transitory life the xvi day of May MDCXX."¹

This inscription is important to bear in mind in the quest for information respecting the burial place of Lady Raleigh, and for this reason: the burial register of the same church contains this entry: "Jan. 20, 1640. Elizabeth Carew was buried."² This, it has been suggested, records the burial of Lady Raleigh, but this must be an error, unless we suppose the registrar substituted "Carew" for "Raleigh." The year antedates that given by Oldys by seven years. Then Sir Walter's wife never had the name of Carew: she was born a Throgmorton; her name is so recorded in the baptismal register of the same church, and she retained that name until she married Raleigh. We are therefore forced to conclude the entry quoted does not refer to her, and we have to fall back on the statement that the place of her interment is yet unknown. If one might offer a conjecture, or express a wish on the subject, it would be that at some day in the future it may, after all, be proved that her body had, perhaps surreptitiously, found a resting-place beside that of her husband.

That Lady Raleigh retained possession of her husband's head until her death, when it passed into the care of her son Carew, is certain. "After her death," notes Oldys, "it was kept also by her son Carew, with whom it is said to have been buried" (564).³

In 1680 Aubrey records:—

"Mr. Elias Ashmole told me that Sir Walter's son Carew Raleigh told him he had his father's skull; that some years since, upon digging up the grave, his skull and neck-bone being viewed, they found the bone of his neck lapped over so that he could not

¹ Brayley and Britton's "Surrey," IV, 64. In II, 76, Sir Francis is stated to have died in 1607.

² Since the foregoing was written, the pedigree of the Carew family, contained in Lysons' "Environs of London," I, 53, has been examined, which shows that Elizabeth Carew, who died in 1640, was a daughter of Francis, son and heir of Sir Nicholas Carew (*née* Throgmorton), and was therefore the grandniece of Lady Raleigh.

³ A curious and erroneous assertion made by Mr. Barrett in his "Surrey Highways, etc." (1895), may be corrected here. He states that "Raleigh's only [*sic*] legitimate son by her [Elizabeth, his wife] named Carew was born in the Tower of London" (54). His elder brother, Walter, who was killed in Guiana, was certainly equally legitimate.

have been hanged. Quære Sir John Elowys (Ellis) for the skull, who married Mr. Carew Raleigh's daughter and heire" (II, 189).

The whole of this paragraph is omitted from the earlier edition of Aubrey's work, published in 1813. As Carew died in December, 1666, Ashmole must have received his information prior to that date. The remainder of the paragraph evidently does not refer to Carew, but accords with the prevailing tradition that his father's head was interred at West Horsley. The skull found in 1703, as related by Oldys, was probably a rediscovery.

In his "Court of King James" (1830) Bishop Goodman remarks:—

"No man doth honour the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh and his excellent parts more than myself; and in token thereof I know where his skull is kept to this day, and I have kissed it" (I, 69).

He could not have shown greater reverence for it had it been the head of a saint. Some have assigned this letter to some period prior to the death of Lady Raleigh, but there is greater reason to believe it to belong to a later date.

On the death of his uncle, Sir Nicholas Carew (Lady Raleigh's brother), in 1643, Carew Raleigh succeeded to the West Horsley estate. His eldest son, Sir Walter, knighted in 1660, died in the same year, whose son survived him only a few months. The circumstance of this Sir Walter having been buried at West Horsley probably gave rise to the suggestion that the remains found there were those of Carew's father, Lady Raleigh's husband. However much authors differ as to the place where Carew's body was buried, they agree that his father's head was interred with it (Oldys, 565). In 1665 Carew sold the estate to Sir E. Nicholas; he then went to London and resided in St. Martin's Lane, where he died at the close of the year following. His remains were interred in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, according to the entry in the burial register—"1666 [7] Jan. 1 Carew Rawleigh, Esq., Kild. M. chancel"¹—of which the accompanying illustration is a facsimile.

Carew Raleigh, the son of the great Sir Walter, is affirmed in Foster's "Alumni Oxon" (copied from Manning and Bray's "Surrey," III, 40) as "Buried in West Horsley, Surrey, Sept., 1680." But Carew died in 1666, and his son of the same name in 1660.

¹ Of the probable cause of his death, *vide* "D.A.," XXXVIII, 309.

It is an open question whether the body of Carew was deposited alongside that of his father; both Aubrey (II, 193) and Wood assert that it was. But if the "M. chancel" in the entry of the register denotes the middle of the latter, it could not have been, as that of Sir Walter was buried adjacent to the altar. However, the remains of both may be included in the great vault under the chancel, already mentioned. Most probably the head of the latter was interred with the remains of the son; and although this is simply conjectural, it accords with "a tradition handed down from rector to rector of St. Margaret's . . . that the dis-severed head was buried in the same grave with the body of his son, Carew Raleigh" (Mrs. Sinclair, 30). Certain is it that after Carew's death we hear no more about the head; although an attempt to discover it was made a few years since, as thus recorded in the "Life of Dean Farrar," by his son (1894):—

"Bishop Montgomery, late of Tasmania, a former curate of the Dean, writes: 'The church (St. Margaret's) was shut for about a year, while the work of restoration went on. . . . I remember spending an evening with the Abbey clerk of works in a vault under the altar trying to find Raleigh's head, but without success.'" (238).

In an article "On the head of Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury," the Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson enumerates several other heads of decapitated persons that were subsequently preserved separately from their bodies.¹

No stone or other indication points out the actual site of Sir Walter's grave, notwithstanding the assertion of Edwards (I, 706) of the spot being marked "by the armorial bearings of its tenant," for which he mentions no authority. Moreover, it is directly opposed to the statement of Aubrey that "Raleigh hath neither stone nor inscription" (II, 193). Tytler ascribes it "to the destitution in which Lady Raleigh and her son were left, or to the fear they felt of drawing down the further indignation of the monarch" (426). The latter is probably the true reason, for James evidently favoured the obliteration of everything relating to Raleigh; otherwise we may feel assured the friends of the latter would have adorned his burial place with a memorial of some kind but for the marked disapproval of the King and Court. They were not allowed to befriend him during his

¹ "Journ. of Brit. Archæol. Assoc." for June, 1895. *Vide* also "N. and Q.," 8th Ser. VIII, 242.

life,¹ or to praise his memory after his death. John Ford, the dramatist, a native of Devon, published his "Linea vitæ . . . Pointing out the Immortalitie of a Vertuous Name," in 1620 (reprinted in Vol. VII of the Shakespeare Society's works in 1845). A portion of the original MS. contained so favourable an account of Raleigh's character, and especially as to the manner in which he met his death, as to cause it to be obliterated by the censor. There is a copy of this MS. in Lansdowne MSS., 350, Ser. 4, in which the suppressed portion is given at length; a reprint of it will be found in the "Western Antiquary," V, 51.

Although the majority of Raleigh's literary works were written during the reign of James I, none were printed (or were allowed to be) while that monarch was alive, with one exception, that of his "History of the World," but even this was ordered to be suppressed, fortunately without success. And yet, a month after the execution, the King was obliged to attempt to appease the general indignation by issuing that "plausible palliation" the "Declaration," in which he endeavoured to mislead the public—a public that would not be misled—by omitting all direct and indirect reference to the true cause why he had sacrificed Raleigh, and in substituting a false one; and yet, as a kind of counterblast, and issued almost simultaneously with it, the real reason is acknowledged in that remarkable letter penned by Buckingham,² which gave the direct lie to the special pleading of the King's manifesto. This letter to the English Ambassador at the Spanish Court bears ample testimony to the great and grievous mistake he (the King) must have felt he had committed, in fruitlessly getting rid of Raleigh in so summary a manner at the dictation of the Spanish Court. If James experienced any feelings of remorse for the act, and most probably he did, he certainly stifled them, by avoiding, and by causing all others to do so as far as he was able, all reference to the name and person of Raleigh. It was, therefore, no matter of surprise that on a later occasion, when an attempt was made to introduce Carew Raleigh to Court, "his likeness to Raleigh awoke a pang of remorse in the bosom of the monarch, and James, turning away from him, observed that 'he looked like his father's ghost.' Warned by this, Carew took the advice of his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke, and retired to the Continent till the beginning of a new reign."³

¹ "D.A.," XXXVIII, 474.

² *Ibid.*, 464-5.

³ Tytler, 434, from Carew Raleigh's "Petition." *Vide* Birch, I, cxviii-ix.

Pennant, in his "London" (first published in 1790), was apparently the earliest author to allude to the absence of any memorial in St. Margaret's Church, where "the remains of the great Sir Walter Raleigh" were interred "on the same day on which he was beheaded." He added, "It was left to a sensible churchwarden to inform us of the fact, who inscribed it on a board about twenty years ago"; this would be c. 1770 (ed. 1813, I, 124).

According to an entry in Manning and Bray's "Surrey" (III, 40), published in 1814, this wooden tablet still retained its place; but some time after that date, year unknown, there was substituted for it

"A memorial of 'plain tin or copper with a frame, painted blue with gilt letters,' which was replaced in 1845 by an elegant mural tablet, with a brass plate, at the expense of several subscribers" (Walcott, 142).

This tablet yet remains, and will be found at the east end of the south aisle on the north wall, separating the latter from the chancel, and in a rather dark corner, adjoining the south-east entrance. It consists of a highly-decorated and sculptured stone frame surrounding a metal plate containing this inscription:—

"Within the Chancel of this Church was interred
The Body of the
Great Sir Walter Raleigh K^t
On the day he was beheaded
in Old Palace Yard, Westminster,
Oct. 29th An^o Dom. 1618.
Reader—Should you reflect on his errors,
Remember his many Virtues,
And that he was a Mortal."¹

The supposed arms of Sir Walter are emblazoned in the centre of the upper part of the frame: *Gules, seven lozenges in bend, argent*—the proper arms being *five fusils in bend*. The name appears as "Raleigh," a form never used by him—it should be "Ralegh." Very little can be urged in praise of its commonplace inscription, to remember his "Virtues as well as his faults—a plea, surely, that every man might well wish should be made for him at last."²

"No better epitaph," remarks Gardiner, "could be found to inscribe upon Raleigh's tomb" than his words to the

¹ *Vide* illustration.

² L. Hutton, "Literary Landmarks of London," 252 (1885).

executioner: "No matter how the head lie, so the heart be right" (III, 152). His own writings would furnish one equally good, e.g. the beautiful lines forming a prose poem at the end of his "History of the World," commencing: "O eloquent, just and mighty Death." But perhaps the last lines that were probably penned by him, and were found in his Bible after he had been executed, would be the most appropriate, especially as they contain the expression of his hope in the resurrection. The earliest printed version known is that in the small tablet, "To day a man, etc.," published in 1644, from which it is now transcribed:—

"Even such is time, which takes in trust
Our youth, our age, and all we have,
And payes us but with age and dust,
Who in the darke and silent grave,
When we have wand'red all our wayes
Shuts up the story of our dayes.
And from the earth, the grave, and dust,
The Lord shall raise me up, I trust."

It is noteworthy that the most important lines—the last two—are omitted by Walcott (275).

The great east window, which sheds its light on the site where Raleigh was buried, has an interesting history (*vide* illustration). It was the gift to Henry VII by the magistrates of Dort on the occasion of the projected marriage of his son Prince Arthur with the Princess Catharine of Aragon. Some delay took place, and it was not received in England until after the death of that prince. It came into the possession of Henry VIII, but was not used by him, and after his divorce from Catharine it passed into the hands of the Abbot of Waltham. At the Dissolution it was sent to Boreham, and after changing proprietorship several times it was bought by General Monk, who concealed it from the Puritans. At the Restoration Monk had it fixed in his chapel at New Hall. Subsequently it was bought by a Mr. J. Conyers, who sold it, in 1758, to St. Margaret's Church for 400 guineas, and it was then fixed in its present position. Some time afterwards a suit was instituted, in the name of Daniel Gell (the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Dean and Chapter), against the churchwardens, on the grounds of the window containing a "superstitious image or picture"; but after it had lasted several years it terminated in favour of the wardens, and the window remained undisturbed.¹ This action led to the publication in 1761 of a

¹ Walcott, 103-4.

curious quarto work, entitled "The Ornaments of Churches Considered," written, according to Dr. Oliver, by the Rev. W. Hole, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, but attributed by others to Thos. Wilson, D.D. According to a paragraph in the "Life of Dean Farrar" (224-5), the suit was instituted by the Dean and Chapter "to recover what they considered, perhaps not unjustly, to be their property."

During the most recent alterations, etc., in the church the floor of the chancel and of the aisles was paved with encaustic tiles, thereby obliterating any vestiges that remained of the memorials of those whose bodies had been interred there—such memorials, that is to say, as formed portions of the floor. A similar plan was pursued at the church of Clyst St. George, near Topsham, by the rector, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe (the well-known campanologist), with the following variations, as recorded by him—

"In the nave and aisle, tiles twelve inches square, laid at intervals and intermixed with others of divers colours, are encaustically inscribed with memorial records of persons long ago buried underneath, and whose names are almost obliterated from the much-worn tombstones."¹

The only memorials of Sir Walter Raleigh in England consist of the following:—

1. *Guildhall, Plymouth*.—A four-light stained-glass window, the gift of Mr. C. F. Tanner, represents Raleigh and his companions leaving Plymouth to embark on board his ship, "The Destiny." The fleet of seven ships and three pinaces left that port on June 13, 1617, on his second voyage to Guiana.² Shortly before his departure he was entertained by the municipal authorities, of which a few particulars are thus noted in the Municipal Records:—

"1616/7.

'Allowed M^r Robert Trelawnye beinge Mayor for entertayninge S^r Walter Rawley and his followers at his house w^{ch} was done by grall consente . . . ix^{li}'

"Sir John Duckhame, Chancellor of the Duchy, entertained, his followers being lodged in M^r Johnson's house.

'It. allowed for a pownde of Tobacco w^{ch} was geven to S^r John Duckhame viij^s

It. paid the drummer for calling S^r Walter Raleighs company aboard xij^d'''³

¹ "Trans. Exet. Dioc. Arch. Soc.," I, 2nd Ser., 104.

² The illustrations of these windows are from photos kindly supplied by Mr. R. Hansford Worth, of Plymouth.

³ "Calendar," R. N. Worth, 150 (1893).



Stained Glass Window, Council Chamber, Plymouth.



Stained Glass Window, Guildhall, Plymouth.

2. *Council Chamber, Plymouth*.—A two-light stained-glass window containing four full-length portraits. The upper left-hand one represents Sir W. Raleigh with an open book in his left hand, with this inscription at the base:—

“Sir Walter Raleigh
Introduced Tobacco into England.”

3. *St. Margaret's Church, Westminster*.—The great stained-glass west window. This was the gift of American citizens, and was unveiled on May 14, 1882, on which occasion the Rev. Canon (afterwards Dean) Farrar delivered an appropriate sermon. The middle portion of each of the five lights contains a single standing figure; that of Queen Elizabeth occupies the centre one. Prince Henry, Raleigh, Spenser, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert are depicted in the others. All have their respective coats-of-arms emblazoned above them. Various scenes in the life of Raleigh are delineated at the base. Two of the number show respectively his sailing for America and his landing there; but these must be regarded in a symbolical sense, as Raleigh never visited North America. What he did was to send out his ships on a voyage of discovery, and on their return the captains reported to him how they found and landed on the coast of Virginia, on that part now known as North Carolina. Below these scenes is a quatrain written by J. R. Lowell, at that time the American Ambassador in England:—

“The New World's sons, from England's breasts we drew
Such milk as bids remember whence we came;
Proud of her Past, wherefrom our Present grew,
This window we inscribe with Raleigh's name.”

A good description of it will be found in the “History, etc., of the Windows of the Parish Church of the House of Commons,” by Mrs. Sinclair, pp. 26–30 (1895).¹

Canon Farrar's sermon was printed for private circulation, and as it is almost unknown to bibliographers, the title, etc., are here given:—

“Sir Walter Raleigh. A Sermon preached at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on May 13, 1882, at the unveiling of the ‘RALEIGH WINDOW,’ the gift of American Citizens. Published by Request.

“LONDON: Printed at the ‘Anglo-American Press,’ 127, Strand, W.”

¹ *Vide* an article by R. W. Cotton in “Western Antiquary,” II, 24–5.

8vo, pp. 21, with a photo print of the window, and a pre-fatory letter from the author to [now Sir] J. H. Puleston, Esq., M.P., under whose direction it was printed for the members of the congregation. It is now very rare, and certainly deserves to be reprinted as an eloquent tribute to the memory of Raleigh as well as to the generous donors of such a beautiful window.

These three public memorials, in Devonshire and in Westminster respectively, comprise, with the mural epitaph, all that are known to the writer as having been erected to honour the memory of one of the most illustrious Englishmen of the Elizabethan period. This neglect has been commented on by various writers; thus S. Tymms called public attention to it in an article on St. Martin's Church printed in "The Gentleman's Magazine" December, 1824, p. 491. In this he expressed the hope that "a monument would have been erected [in it] worthy of the name of Raleigh." Again, in the following year, when the same writer recorded the erection of a tablet in that church "to the memory of William Caxton," he added, "there is another individual to whose virtues I trust a monument will be erected in this church—the murdered Sir Walter Raleigh—for the barbarous usage he experienced from the pedantic James can only be atoned by a national monument thus recording the injustice of his execution."¹ When the great west window was unveiled the Canon remarked (in the sermon already noticed):—

"It is strange to me that one paltry tablet should hitherto have been almost the only memorial of such a man. The fact of the only great and worthy memorial in England being due to American citizens does not redound to the credit of the English people."

In the same sermon the Canon thus relates how the gift came to be made:—

"I had but to mention to one or two American gentlemen that the man who named and colonized Virginia lies almost unrecorded here, and they, with the ready munificence which marks their nation, and which is certainly one of the lessons which we may learn from our kin beyond the sea, at once, and without any toil or anxiety of mind, gave the £600 which that window required."

In several ways the Americans have done honour to the memory of Raleigh in their own country. The city of North Carolina was named after him. This evidently accorded with

¹ "Gent.'s Magazine," 198-9, March, 1825.

his own wish, as John White, the governor of the new colony, took with him in the fourth voyage, in 1587, a charter addressed to "the Governour and Assistants of the Citie of Raleigh in Virginia."¹ Nine or ten other places in various parts of the States also bear his name. The writer is informed that some ten years since there was "erected a memorial on the site of the old Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island, to commemorate the first English settlement in America. It bears the following inscription: 'On this site, in August, 1583, the colonists sent from England by Sir Walter Raleigh built a fort called New Fort, in Virginia.'"²

Although there are several parishes, etc., in England bearing the name of Raleigh, all, without exception, were so designated several centuries prior to the birth of Sir Walter.

Old Fuller said of him he was "Dexterous . . . in all his undertakings, in Court, in Camp, By Sea, by Land, with Sword, with Pen";³ but (apart from his "History of the World") his claim to the gratitude of posterity consists in his repeated endeavours, undaunted by failures, to found a permanent colony in Virginia. Towards this object his first charter, "For the Discovery and Planting of New Lands and Countries," was granted him, and bears date March 25, 1584.⁴ To this project he devoted much time, and sent out several expeditions at his own cost. In the second expedition (1585-6) he commissioned Thomas Hariot, one of the leading scientific men of the day, to accompany it, so that from personal inquiry, etc., he would be able to report to him "Of the Commodities, and of the Nature and Manners of the Naturall Inhabitants"; this was published in 1588, and still excites our wonder and admiration at its completeness. Although his untiring efforts were unsuccessful during the reign of Elizabeth, they were the foundations upon which the subsequent permanent settlement of the colonists was founded in the year 1609 or 1610, while Raleigh was a prisoner in the Tower. Before the end of James's reign (1625) the colony had become a prosperous one. As already pointed out, Raleigh's energetic exertions in this direction have been fully recognized and appreciated by the Americans.⁵

It has been otherwise the case in England, although it

¹ Hakluyt's "Voyages," XIII, 358 (1889).

² Information obtained through the kindness of Professor G. E. Woodberry, of Beverly, Massachusetts.

³ "Worthies," 282 (1662). Cf. Wood, II, 240.

⁴ Cayley, "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," II, 253-60 (1806).

⁵ *Vide* "Sir Walter Raleigh and his Colony in America" (Boston, 1884), one of the principal works of the Prince Society.

would naturally be thought that some public acknowledgment of his labours would at least be found in the Colonial Office. But neither there nor in any place in London, except St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, is a memorial to him of any kind to be found. It is affirmed that his landing in Virginia was to have formed the subject of one of the frescoes wherewith to adorn the Houses of Parliament; fortunately, this was not carried into execution, as, for the reason already given, it would in all probability have become the subject of one of "Punch's" cartoons.

It has been the custom in recent years to affix to houses (or to those erected on their sites) tablets inscribed with the names of celebrated persons who have occupied them, as in this example:—

"The London County Council have decided that the residence of Sir Charles Lyell and, at a later date, of Gladstone, at a house recently demolished, on the site of which No. 73 Harley Street, W., now stands, shall be commemorated by a tablet."¹

Durham House, Strand, was occupied by Raleigh during the last twenty years of Elizabeth's reign. It was pulled down in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the present Adelphi Buildings were erected on its site. Should not this be considered a fitting place for a tablet whereon to commemorate Sir Walter's long residence there? Another building worthy of a similar tablet is that of his birthplace, Hayes Barton, in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire. The building remains in much the same state as when he lived there, about 350 years since. His own letter, recording he "was borne in that howse," has found an excellent resting-place in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

One can scarcely omit a brief passing notice of Sir J. Millais' beautiful painting of "The Boyhood of Raleigh" that was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1870, and which, through the munificence of Lady Tate, has found a home in the Tate Gallery. It was painted in a house adjacent to the beach at Budleigh Salterton (which must have been frequently visited by Raleigh), and is believed to be the only Devonshire subject painted by that eminent man.²

Raleigh was a true patriot, "confident in the prowess of his country, and keenly sensitive to her honour. . . . Had his wish been fulfilled he would have explored wherever

¹ "Athenæum," December 1, 1906.

² An account of it is printed in "Devon N. & Q.," I, 97-101 (1900), with an illustration of his studio.

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Photo—BEDFORD, LEMERE & CO.

**Mural Tablet,
St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.**

colonization held out hopes of prosperous settlement."¹ He sacrificed time and money in his endeavours to establish the English in Virginia; and it was wholly owing to his exertions that the colony subsequently attained its great success. In America his memory has been honoured in many ways, in remarkable contrast to the marked neglect it has experienced in this country. "Great nations," remarked Canon Farrar, "should have more pride in their few great sons." This has recently received ample illustration in a letter by Lord Curzon that appeared in "The Times" of April 8, 1907, in which he advocated the erection of a public memorial in England in commemoration of the great work effected by Lord Clive in India. His arguments and remarks form a striking parallel to those that may be advanced to advocate the claims of Raleigh to be honoured in a similar manner. He wrote:—

"I need not urge the case for a memorial to Lord Clive. Though his life was passed amid startling vicissitudes of fortune, and went out in tempestuous gloom, it was a life of pre-eminent service, of dazzling achievement, and of eternal renown; and yet his grave is 'unmarked by slab or monument.'"

Not a word of all this requires to be altered in its applicability to Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the greatest of the worthies of Elizabethan England, whose unselfish aim was to promote the greatness and the welfare of his native country.

¹ A. C. Ewald, "Studies Restudied," 205 (1885).

**PEDIGREE OF FAMILY OF WALROND OF
BOVEY, SEATON AND BEER.**

BY A. J. P. SKINNER.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)



BOVEY HOUSE, BEER.

[A. Hartley, Colyton.

Branding

FAMILY OF WALROND.

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Photo]

BOVEY HOUSE, BEER.

Over the porch is a coat-of-arms—Walrond impaling Drake of Ash.

[A. Hartley, Colyton.

FAMILY OF WALROND.



Photo]

ENTRANCE GATES, BOVEY HOUSE.

[*A. Hartley, Colyton.*

FAMILY OF WALROND.



Photo]

[A. Hartley, Colyton.

LEAD CISTERN, DATE 1684, IN THE COURTYARD, BOVEY HOUSE.

On the rain-water head at the top of house is the date 1592.

FAMILY OF WALROND.

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THE SWAINMOTE COURTS OF EXMOOR, AND THE DEVONSHIRE PORTION AND PURLIEUS OF THE FOREST.

BY THE REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Devonshire Association is a society that from its inception has specially concerned itself with the exploration and history of the ancient forests within the borders of the county of Devon. It has a special committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor, and its records teem with papers on its geology, its prehistoric remains, its ancient, medieval, and modern history. But Exmoor has hitherto received but scanty attention, partly because it is not so rich in ancient remains and striking natural features as its bigger sister Dartmoor, and partly because it has often been assumed that it belonged rather to Somersetshire, an idea that our neighbouring county has been only too ready to encourage, though there is scarcely a record connected with Exmoor but speaks of it as being in Devon and Somerset.

I have in the past drawn the attention of the Society to its antiquities—rude stone monuments and barrows—and the visit of the Association last year to a place within the purlieu of the forest brought some of its scenes and beauties before the eyes of the members and, I trust, awakened an interest in it, and so I have ventured to draw the attention of the Association yet again to Exmoor Forest, and especially to what is, I think, an untouched subject—an inquiry as to what parts of Devon lay within the borders and purlieu of the forest, and to give some

account of its Swainmote Courts, which continued to be held till the beginning of the last century.

For hitherto Exmoor has in nearly all literature connected with it been approached from a Somerset point of view, and merely regarded as one of the five forests (Selwood, Neroche, Mendip, North Petherton, and Exmoor) connected with that county.

And although Mr. E. J. Rawle in the opening pages of his "Annals of Exmoor" states that "there is ample evidence to show that a portion of North Devon was at one time accounted within the forest area," his treatment of the subject is almost entirely from a Somerset point of view. But when a real history of Exmoor Forest comes to be written it must be treated from a geographical standpoint rather than a county one; for as the venville district as well as the four quarters of the forest make up the real Dartmoor, so we cannot conceive an Exmoor without Dunkery, the wooded glades of Horner, Five Barrows, Woodbarrow, Hoar Oak, and Badgeworthy, all of which lie without the forest proper, though they formed part of its purlieu down to A.D. 1818, when the forest passed from the Crown to a subject, and ceased to be technically a forest; and it is the object of this paper to set out what were the exact boundaries of this pouralle or purlieu (as shown by the jurisdiction of its Swainmote Courts) which during some period formed part of the forest proper, and though afterwards severed from it continued to be subject to the view of the forest officers, and whose owners as free tenants paid quit rents to the lord of the forest and possessed certain privileges on it.

II.

ANCIENT EXMOOR AND PERAMBULATIONS.

With the exception of the New Forest, no account of the origin of any of the forests belonging to the Crown can be traced or found in any record. But it is possible to reconstruct something of the ancient history of Exmoor and its first beginnings as a forest, for there is little doubt that it originated in the mark or great waste that lay between the Gewissae or West Saxons and the Britons of West Wales or Damnonia. When Ine and Nun his kinsman fought with Gerente the Devonshire king in 710, and built their border fortress at Taunton, all to the westward was Exmoor, a great waste over which the deer and badger and perhaps

the wolf and beaver roved, its valleys filled with trees and brushwood, its uplands and wide moors glowing with furze and heather, yet wild and desolate and with scarce any inhabitants.

Mr. R. J. King says "it bears all the signs of a boundary that remained unmoved for a considerable time." The line from Taunton to Watchet was the boundary of Somerset, westward of this was still Celtic or a no-man's-land, though doubtless the mark was gradually encroached on and the boundary pushed westward; yet the small tract of land between Watchet and Porlock, which is the only rich fertile land immediately westward of this boundary, retains to this day the traces of a Celtic race never exterminated. Even the church dedications, St. Decuman, St. Dubritius, and St. Culbone, are Celtic, not Saxon. Mr. F. H. Dickinson considered that Exmoor was annexed by the Saxons after North Devon, and it was not till they found themselves, so to speak, on the other side of the moor that it ceased to be a mark, and then it became a forest. At this period Exmoor, looked at from Somerset, was all in Devon, looked at from Devon it lay between them and Somerset, but the county boundary was in no way defined. As a rule the rural economy of our country in ancient times required that each manor should be fenced off from its neighbours except always common fields, and the manor boundaries would also be county boundaries; but on Exmoor, with common rights appurtenant to manors in both counties, it is difficult to see how there could be certain and well-defined county boundaries, and they may have been and probably were altered from time to time.

Mr. F. H. Dickinson says: "There is a remarkable hill-road from Exmoor to Quantock along the Brendon Hills, which is the boundary of Carhampton Hundred, which may have been the boundary of Somerset at one time." He also considered the hundred of Williton free manors seemed to indicate that that part of Somerset was at the period when hundreds were first instituted composed of small independent jurisdictions.

Strictly speaking, the forest of Exmoor, from the time when it first became a forest, was in a legal sense in neither county, as it was a separate bailiwick, and neither the Sheriff of Somerset nor the Sheriff of Devon had authority therein; but geographically and ethnologically Exmoor was and is far more of Devon than Somerset, for its form is a trapezium, of which three sides touch Devon and one only

touches Somerset; and its place-names, its language, and its people are nearer allied to Devon than to Somerset, being more reminiscent of the Celt than any part of Somerset. The early perambulations we have of the forest are not strictly perambulations at all: they are only the setting out of the bounds of Exmoor on one of its four sides—the side that touched Somerset. To the east of this boundary is without the forest, to the west into Devon is ancient forest, but its Devonshire boundaries are only, as Mr. Rawle says, referred to, not exactly stated; even the latest so-called perambulation (26 Edward I) given in the “Annals of Exmoor,” when the area of the forest on the eastern side was largely diminished, gives no indication of the exact western boundary—it simply states “from Willingford Water to Cornesyete,” now Coscombegate.

It is noticeable also that in these documents no mention is made of any parts of Devon being disafforested by the restrictions that were then made of the bounds of Exmoor, they only deal with the Somerset vills and hamlets; and though I have spent many days searching at the Public Record Office I have been as yet unable to find the perambulation of 29 or 9 Edward I¹ which dealt with the Devonshire bounds of the forest, or any other dealing with the Devonshire bounds till 1651, though there is certain evidence that some parts of Devonshire formed part of the forest later than these perambulations. For instance, the Pleas of the Forest for 1338 state that Longhocombe, which is in the parish of Brendon, is within the forest, and also seem to imply that Gratton in High Bray was within its bounds. The parishes of Oare and Brendon were probably disafforested at the same time, but at present we have no evidence of when this disafforesting took place. At an inquisition held at Wells 2 July, 1366, it was found that “Rogerus Ackelane et Walterus Trommere ceperunt et occiderunt unum bouiculum cerui infra hundredum de Wytherugge infra regardum foreste predictæ de Exemör, quod quidem regardum unum est et se extendit tam infra comitatum Somer, quam Deuon^h die Luna proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno predicto . . . et dicunt quod omnes ministri foreste predictæ de comitatu Somer[?] omnino licet dictum regardum pro parte est in comitatu Deuon^h se intromittunt” (“For. Proc. Tr. of Rec.,” 309, memb. 10), so at that date part of Exmoor still remained in the

¹ This, however, may be the perambulation given as 7 Edward I by Rawle.

county of Devon, and it is noticeable that this plea refers to a place within the hundred of Witheridge, yet only one manor, part of one parish in the hundred, the parish of Bishopsnympton, was even within the purlicus in later times. Of course it speaks of it being within the regard and not within the forest, and it is possible that the regard may have been larger than the forest, though Manwood says the regard was never greater and often less than the bounds of the forest, and he cites examples of places within the forest bounds being outside the regard.

In the Close Roll of Edward II we find directions to the Sheriff of Devon to pay to the King's yeomen, Robert Squier and David de Franketon, whom the King was sending with 2 berners, 24 running dogs, 2 ventrers, and 9 greyhounds, to take venison in the forest of Exmoor, 12d. a day, together with 2d. a day for berners, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for running dogs, 2d. for ventrers, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for greyhounds, and provide yeomen with salt and barrels for venison and carriage of the same (Close Roll, Edw. II, July, 1315): at the same time like directions were given to the Sheriff with regard to the other Devonshire forest—that of Dartmoor.

And there is a continuous stream of references to Exmoor being in Somerset and Devon down to modern times. Our Devonshire historian, Westcote, distinctly tells us that in his day part of Exmoor Forest lay in the county of Devon, and devotes chapter XXIII. of Book I to an account of the forest of Exmoor.

The survey of the forest taken by the Parliamentary Commissioners on 25 March, 1651, says it is "scituate lying and being in the Counties of Somersett and Devon." This survey, part of which has lately been printed in Greswell's "Forests of Somerset," is specially interesting because at present it is the first perambulation of the whole of Exmoor we have setting out the bounds of the forest on the Devonshire sides as well as the Somerset sides. Mr. Greswell in his map accompanying it has fallen into several errors from insufficient acquaintance with the localities described, and especially was misled by a boundary named Longstone which he identified with Longstone on Chapman Barrows, whereas it is either the Longstone, called also Lewcombe Stone, or more probably Edgarly Stone.

The Devonshire bounds set out in this survey are as follows:—

All that parcell of pasture and moorish ground with the appurtenances commonly called Exmore Chase alias the Forest of

Exmore alias Exmore scituate and lying and being in the Counties of Somerset and Devon invironed with divers commons and inclosures belonging to divers Parishes within both the said Counties and sundred and knowne from them by the ancient bounds, stones and landmarks which are and have anciently been sett and placed round about the said Chase and is abutted and bounded as follows :

And then from Litten Foote passing westward up along by Litten Brooke to a highway from Withypool to Molland being abutted on the south by Molland Common to the said way to where begins Twitchen Common which continues the abutment on the south unto a way from Exmore towards Molton through the said Chase.

And where the Bounde begins to pass west and by north along by Molton Common to an inclosure called Darlake and thence passeth along the said inclosure to a place called Coles Cross and thence along by certain inclosures belonging to Shortacombe and along from the inclosures by Northaday Common being abutted by Molton Common, Darlake, Coles Croft and the rest last recyted on to the south and by west.

And thence passing along by Buttery Corner and so up Shirkham Ridge and thence along to Redway which is a Rode from Withy Poole to Barstaple and near this place begins Bray Common to abut the said Chase on the south-west.

And thence passeth along to the Five Borrowes and so on across the highway which comes from Exford toward Barstaple and so on to Settaborrowe.

And thence inclining more north passes on to Kinsford Ball and so on to Kensford Barrowe and passeth on by Moles Chamber to a way leading from Brayford to Dry being abutted on the south-west by Bray Common.

And thence passing northward by the said Highway till the bounds leave Bray Common and where begins Challacombe Common which abuts the said Chase on the west and so down Challacombe Ball to Longstone.

And thence along to Longstone Ball and so up Woodberrowe Hill to the top of Woodberrowe where begins Linton Common.

And thence passing eastward along to Sadley Stonecombe and so along to Horeoak Ball and so on to where Brendon Common begins and thence to Hore Tarr being thus far abutted on the north by Litton and Brendon Commons.

And thence winding somewhat towards the north passing on towards Hore Tarr Combe and thence along to the head of Batchery Combe and so along downe by the combe to the Batchery Inclosure being abutted hitherto on the north by Brendon Common aforesaid.

And thence along the Batchery downe the river to where it meets with Pinsford Water which rises in the said Chase and thence along by the Batchery to Mightye Combe where begin Ore common (the Batchery having abutted all along on the North) and so along Mightye Combe to Mightye Combe heads passing to Sawforth brooke.

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The only other perambulation we have that gives all the boundaries of the forest is the one that was made by the Commissioners appointed by the Act of Parliament 55 George III, cap. 138; this perambulation was communicated by Mr. Rawle to the Somerset Archæological Society in 1894, and printed in Vol. XL of the "Proceedings" of that Society. In this document (I am quoting, not from Mr. Rawle's paper, but my own copy of the perambulation, which is No. 17 of the original ones and signed by the Commissioners), the Devonshire boundaries are stated to be across Willingford Water, and up the stream called Litton Water as far as a boundary stone which is placed between the common called Molland Common and the common called Twitchen Common, thence in a westerly direction up Litton Water as far as the head of the said stream, and thence takes a north-westerly direction to Sandyway Stone, thence still in a north-westerly direction by several boundary stones to Darlick Corner, thence in the same direction to a boundary stone near a landmark called Cole's Cross, thence in the same direction along boundary stones near certain enclosures called Shortacombe and Buttery Corner to Two Barrows, thence in the same direction along several boundary stones to Horsehead Stone near the end of a landmark called White Ladder, still in a north-westerly direction along several boundary stones to a stone in a barrow called Settabarrow, thence in the same direction to a boundary stone near Shrowlsbury Castle or Salusbury Castle and contiguous to a bog called Moules Chamber, and from thence in a northerly direction to a stone called Longstone or Lewcombe Stone, thence in a northerly direction to Edgarly Stone, and from thence in a north-westerly direction by other boundary stones for about a quarter of a mile, and then in a northerly direction up a hill called Bill Hill to Twizzel Markstone, and in the same direction, passing by Woodburrow, to Saddlestone, thence in an easterly direction along three or four boundary stones, over the hill and down to Ruckham Combe and over Benjamy, still continuing in an easterly direction

to Warcombe Water, thence in the same direction up Furze Hill Common to the corner of an enclosure called Hoar Oak enclosure, and along the boundary stones near the same enclosure to Gammons Corner, and from thence to a stone on the left or north side of the tree called Hoar Oak, thence still in an easterly direction across Hoar Oak Water over Cheriton Ridge down to Waterhead Brook in the same direction, ascending Hoar Tor Hill, and down to a stream called Hoccombe Water, which then becomes the boundary to Badgery Water, where the same and another stream called Longcombe Water join at the foot of Trout Hill. (Dated 16th September, 1815.)

It will be noticed that these two perambulations are almost exactly similar, the only difference being that the 1651 perambulation takes in more of Devon by going nearer to Five Barrows and Shrowlsbury Castle than the perambulation of 1815. The county directories mention 274 acres in Devon, which formed part of the civil parish of Exmoor till 1884, when by Local Government Board Order (No. 16,348) the part in Devon was transferred to the parish of North Molton. This order, made under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act 1876 and the Poor Law Act 1879, after saying that Exmoor is a divided parish, part being on one side and part on the other side of the boundary between the counties of Devon and Somerset, proceeds to order that the part in Devon shall be amalgamated with the parish of North Molton as from 24 March, 1884. The part in Devon is not in any way specified, and the order was made in error, as no part of the present civil parish of Exmoor, which consists of the whole of the forest proper and which was all extra-parochial till the nineteenth century, lies on the Devon side of the present county boundary; this fact was afterwards ascertained and was endorsed on the order.

Anciently, however, the county boundary was considered to be an undefined line across the centre of the forest, some five or six miles, in some parts, east of the present boundary—taking almost a straight line from Hoccombe and Trout Hill to a point a mile east of Simonsbath and thence to join the present boundary between Buttery Corner and Darlick. Both Speed's and Camden's maps of Devonshire show this line as the county boundary, and all the county maps of Somersetshire before the middle of the seventeenth century agree with this and make the county boundary pass almost across the middle of the forest proper.

It would seem, then, as if anciently Exmoor was regarded as lying equally in Somerset and Devon, that it was contracted on both the Somerset and Devon sides, the disafforested portions remaining as purlieus with certain forest rights and certain obligations to the forest; but from the fact of the forest courts and pleas being held on the side of Exmoor nearer to the seat of government, i.e. the Somerset one, the forest came to be more and more regarded as being in Somerset, till at last the county boundaries were fixed almost at the western limits of what were the restricted borders of the forest proper—though the greater portion of the purlieus still remained in Devon.

III.

THE DEVONSHIRE PORTION OF THE FOREST.

I now come to the point, How far exactly into Devon did the ancient forest extend? If we go to our oldest survey, that of Domesday, we find no mention at all of forests, for forests did not come within the scope of the purposes for which it was made; but we can learn from it something about who were the landowners of parts of Exmoor, though Exmoor itself is not mentioned. The whole of the south side of Exmoor was either ancient demesne or *terra regis*, and it is stated that Molland had the third penny of North Molton, Bampton, and Braunton, probably meaning that the hundred of Molland formerly included the hundreds of Molton, Bampton, and Braunton; also it had the third animal of the pasture of the moors. The moors mentioned in this entry is most probably Exmoor itself.

Molland as the name of a hundred only occurs in the first list of hundreds of the Geld Inquest recorded in "Exon Domesday," afterwards it disappears and its place is taken by Molton, which is grouped with Sherwell and Braunton, i.e. the hundreds that bordered Exmoor. Part of Bampton, the other hundred of which Molland had the third penny, is also in the Exmoor district, and here, too, Morebath, the part nearest Exmoor, was ancient demesne. One parish in Witheridge hundred is an Exmoor parish, Bishopsnympton, and it is noticeable that a Nimet is joined with Molland in "Domesday," though not hidated there.

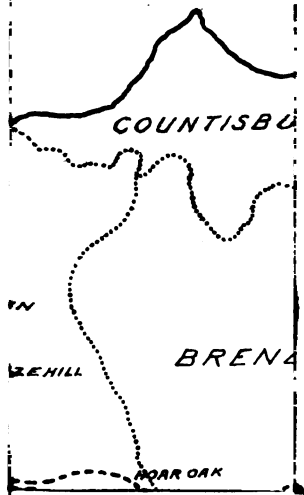
I would suggest that this entry shows that Exmoor at first was held to be in the ancient Molland hundred and extended over parts of what Molland hundred was

afterwards divided into, Molton, Bampton, and Braunton, the latter including Sherwell hundred, and they formed one hundred in the earliest lists.

The land on the south side of Exmoor was, as I have said, the King's, but on the west and northern sides we find no large holder, but a number of small ones—Ailmer, Ailward, Ailward Tochesone, Alcerl, Algar, Alnod, Alwin, Brietric, Brismar, Bristwold, Chitel, Dodo, Edmer, Edwin Fulcoid, Leugar, Sawin, Ulf, Ulmar, and Ulwena. Of these we know from the Withypool entry that Dodo was the King's forester.

The manors of these Saxon freeholders were granted by William to a few lords, most of them to his relatives the Bishop of Coutances and William of Faleise, the rest mainly to Henry de Pomeraiia and his brother William Capra. In the course of time parishes were formed and the boundaries of the forest were defined and perambulated; but between these forest bounds so defined and the old manors there was a large tract of unenclosed land called commons on which the manors had certain rights—though outside their manors—from the old Saxon free landowners having exercised a free right from time immemorial of sending their flocks and herds to graze on Exmoor. These commons were once part of the forest though not included in the later perambulations. The parishes surrounding the forest included these commons, rightly or wrongly, in their bounds, each parish extending its bounds up to the forest bounds. And when the sovereigns pressed the Forest Laws the successors in occupation of the old small freeholders were able to maintain some of their rights against the Crown, and to enter into a compact with the sovereigns whereby they (the occupiers), then preserving the forest safe from marauders, were to have their pasturage and other rights at an annual rent and so became gradually the free tenants, suitors at large, and free suitors of the Swainmote Courts.

On Dartmoor we do not find these free suitors and suitors at large, but instead venville men. Mr. Davidson suggested that they were originally called "wengefield," i.e. pasture tenants, and that the Normans adopted the word venville as the nearest approach to it, and that from the word venville the later terms, "fins de ville" or latinized "fines villarum," were corrupt derivations to suit a theory as to their meaning. The sovereigns at times extended their forest bounds. In the reign of King John we know the whole of Devon was accounted forest, and the men of



Devon paid King John 5000 marks as a fine that the whole county should be disafforested, the ancient demesnes of Dartmoor and Exmoor excluded (Close Roll, quoted "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," Vol. II, p. 299), and by his charter of May 18th, 1203, Devon was disafforested as far as the metes and bounds of the ancient regards of Exmoor and Dartmoor, which were viewed in the time of King Henry I. Some idea of what parts of Devon after this charter remained parts of Exmoor may be formed by ascertaining what districts and parishes afterwards formed the purlieus of the forest on the Devonshire side, which will be found to be a tract of over 80,000 acres in the parishes of Brendon, Countisbury, Lynton, Martinhoe, Parracombe, Challacombe, High Bray, Charles, East Buckland, South Molton, North Molton, Twitchen, Molland, East and West Anstey, and Bishopsnympton.

These sixteen parishes, or some parts of them, formed then part of the ancient forest of Exmoor (particulars of the manors in these parishes which owed suit and service to the Swainmote Courts and paid high rents to the Crown will be given later on, when I come to deal with the Swainmote Courts); but though at a later period they were severed from the forest proper—perhaps by a perambulation of 29 or 9 Edward I (A.D. 1300 or 1280), as such a charter is referred to as being read to witnesses in legal proceedings in the seventeenth century as to bounds and metes of the forest (Exchequer Depositions, Easter, 30 Charles II, No. 15)—there seem to have been continual disputes between the foresters of Exmoor and the owners and occupiers in these parishes as to their respective rights.

In 1335, at an inquisition held at Langport before John de Londham, deputy of Sir Robert de Ufford, Keeper of the King's Forests south of the Trent, Robert Beauple (Lord of Brendon), John de Penres (Martinhoe), Lucy de Ralegh (Challacombe), Baldwin de St. Albyn, the Lord of Parracombe, the Abbot of Ford (Lynton and Countisbury), the Lord of Gratton, the Lord of Whitefield, the Lord of Hegebreghe, the Lord of Lyn, the Lord of Molton, the Lord of Molland, the Lord La Chapell (Whitechapel, Bishopsnympton), the Lord of Champeston, the Lord of Anstey Crews, all of the county of Devon, and their men and tenants were said to have entered the forest of Exmoor with their cattle, etc., to the hurt of the herbage of the King's deer, but by what warrant was not known.

This clearly shows us that all of what were called the

parish commons on the Devonshire side of Exmoor were regarded then as being within the forest, and this claim of the forest to these commons continued right down to the end of the seventeenth century and led to frequent litigation. By the seventeenth century the commoners had become bolder in asserting their rights, and among the Special Commissions and Exchequer Depositions at the Public Record Office there are a large number of depositions of various witnesses in connection with the point as to whether these commons were then within or without the forest. In the depositions, Mich. 17 Charles I, the witnesses are asked among other questions—

(No. 7.) Item, is the forest of Exmore the King's proper close and bounded out by meere stones from all other mens commons, etc.

(No. 11.) How long hath the complainant [i.e. Humphrey Venner, gent.] been forester there and how hath he and those that he hath employed under him behaved themselves against the free-suit, the suit at large, the commons adjoining and the country, whether better or worse than the former forester hath done.

In the answers taken at Barnstaple, August 26th, 17 Charles I, the witnesses, George Baker of Withypool, yeoman, aged seventy-two, and William Houndle of same, yeoman, age about seventy, say the forest is bounded by stones from all other men's land and commons, and that the officers of the forest and free suitors once in three or four years ride about the forest to view the said stones to see if they are fallen down, and if so repair them, and that Venner hath been forester for eight years and behaved well and fair towards the free suitors, the suitors at large, and the commons adjoining the county. On behalf of the defendants, Elizabeth Paule, widow, John Paule, William Squire of South Molton, gent., aged fifty-eight, William Thorne of North Molton, yeoman, aged seventy, and Richard Holway of East Buckland, husbandman, aged eighty, tell us that Sir Hugh Pollard, deceased, had endeavoured to disafforest Exmoor, so as to raise the prices for agisting cattle there, whereon many of the county assembled and employed Mr. Bartholomew Berry and others to travel to London for settling the said prices. And shortly after Sir H. Pollard was ordered to render up a patent or grant made to him of the forest.

From these proceedings we also learn that one Sandford was under-forester to Mr. Henly, and William Pencombe,

John Pearse, and Robert Pollard under-foresters to Sir Hugh Pollard.

In Easter, 30 Charles II, there are very lengthy depositions and interrogatories in the case between Sir William Jones, Knight, Attorney-General, and Edmond Parker, Esq., Humphrey Webber, clerk, Giles Burgess, John Wood, clerk, David Dyer, Ames Partridge, Thomas Dyer and others, as to the commons of North Molton, Molland, Challacombe, Twitchen, Hawkridge, Exford, etc., at which a question was raised as to whether there was any place called the chase of Exmoor as distinct from the forest of Exmoor, and if they had different metes and bounds, whether it extended to the enclosed grounds, and what perambulations they knew of. A copy of the perambulation dated 29 Edward I was read, witnesses were asked if they knew the places there to have been afforested by King John, if any of the commons were part of the forest or the King's soil, or part of the lands of the lords of the manors and lands adjoining, whether the commons were usually driven, and, if so, by whom, whether any charge or payment had grown or happened to any parish adjoining by reason of any person being found dead or felon taken on the commons, waste, or the forest. Depositions of witnesses were taken at Barnstaple on Tuesday, April 9, 1678. Henry Fray of Challacombe, husbandman, age seventy, says he had known the forest for sixty years but never knew it called a chase, that the free suitors drove the forest but not the commons, that the bounds of the forest were a mile or two miles from the enclosed ground at Challacombe, that the bailiffs of the lords of the manors drove the commons, that he had gone in perambulation of Challacombe thirty years before with one David Dyer then curate, that fifty years before an unknown person was found dead on Challacombe Common and buried at the expense of the parish. Another Challacombe witness stated that he had cut turves near Woodburrow for several of the tenants of Thomas Hacch, Esq., and had never been questioned by any one belonging to the forest for the same. He places the distance of forest from enclosed ground some places three miles, some two, some less.

James Slowly of Highbray, yeoman, aged forty-five, says he had been ordered by George Arundall, Esq., about twelve years ago, to meet Mr. Hill, the reputed forester under Mr. Bovey and the free suit, at the boundary stone between Highbray Commons and Exmoor, and met them at Blackhill, which

was acknowledged by Mr. Hill and the suit to be out of the bounds of the forest.

William Bedwell of Highbray, aged fifty-eight, says that seven years ago, being parish clerk, he with the parson and several parishioners made a perambulation to view boundaries between Exmoor Forest and the commons of Bray, and the name of one of the boundaries was Horestone, and the same was a boundary between Exmoor Forest and the parishes of Highbray and Challacombe.

Other depositions by men from North Molton were to the like effect as regards North Molton commons.

These and other cases show us that there was, up to the seventeenth century, an inner and an outer ring of the forest, the inner being forest proper, and the outer at times a subject of dispute—the Crown claiming it as part of the forest, and the commoners and lords of adjoining manors resisting this claim.

IV.

THE SWAINMOTE COURTS.

The Swainmote Courts of Exmoor are interesting from their very late survival, for they were carried on uninterruptedly down to the year 1815, and valuable inasmuch as they give an account of the manors that lay within the purlieu of the forest. The Act of Parliament (55 George III) states that certain old enclosed tenements in certain parishes paid quit rents and owed suit and service to the Swainmote Courts of the forest and had certain rights. The proceedings of the Swainmote Courts tell us what the rents, services, and rights were.

On the subject of these Swainmote Courts, their procedure, regulations, and object, we have very scanty information, Manwood's "Forest Law" and Blackstone's "Commentaries" being the only ancient sources. Manwood says:—

It is to be understood that the Court of Swanimote is a court of the forest which should be holden three times a year . . . to enquire of vert and venison and other trespasses that are done in the forest, and there all the trespasses of the forest shall be enquired and presented ("Forest Law," chap. xxiii., p. 225. Ed. 1615).

Blackstone tells us:—

That the Swainmote is to be holden before the Verderers as judge by the steward of the Swainmote, the sweins or freeholders

within the forest composing the jury. The principal jurisdiction of this court was first to enquire into the oppressions or grievances committed by the officers of the forest "de super oneratione forestariorum et aliorum ministrorum forestæ et de eorum oppressi-
onibus populo regis illatis," and secondly, to try presentments certified from the courts of attachments against offences in vert and venison (34 Ed. I., chap. i.). This court could not only enquire but convict also, which conviction had to be certified to the court of justice-seat under the seals of the jury, for the Swainmote could not proceed to judgment (Blackstone's "Commentaries," Book III, chap. vi.).

The court of justice-seat referred to was held before the chief justice in eyre, or chief justice itinerant, to hear and determine all trespasses within the forest, and all claims of franchises, liberties, and privileges, to give judgment on conviction of the swainmote, and it could both fine and imprison. No courts of justice-seat have been held since the reign of Charles I, except one held *pro forma* just after the Restoration before the Earl of Oxford, though the Swainmote Courts continued to be held, as I have said, down to the last century.

These accounts of the Swainmote Courts have been considered accurate down to the last few years, but Mr. G. J. Turner, in his "Select Pleas of the Forests," has proved conclusively that Manwood's statements are statements of what Swainmote Courts ought to have been according to various enactments, and not at all what they were in actual practice. Mr. Turner says:—

When Manwood wrote his "Treatises on Forest Law," though traditions may have survived, his knowledge was mainly derived from official records and not from direct experience of their application, and for this reason little weight ought to be attached to his statements where they are deductions only from documents to which we also have access, e.g. from studying charters of forests he arrived at the conclusion that it provided for certain judicial sessions at particular times, and from this he assumed that those sessions were actually held. In actual practice we know that in many forests such sessions were not held, either at the times or for the purposes stated by Manwood.

The word swainmote is spelt in old records in various ways—swanemote, swannimote, swainemote, etc.—the "i" or "e" in the middle in the old forms seems to equal "ge," so it means swains in gemote. The court is seldom mentioned in documents earlier in date than the Charters of Forests.

One of the earliest instances is the charter, dated 6 December, 1189, to the monks of Peterborough recorded in the *Carte Antique Roll*, EE or 37. It seems to have been a vague word used both of attachment courts and forest inquisitions, and it appears that the forest wardens in King John's reign were in the habit of summoning the officers and inhabitants of the forests to come to assemblies called "swanimotes" for no other purpose than amercing those who failed to attend, and it was to check this abuse that the charter said swanimotes should only be held on certain occasions and in a particular manner.

With regard to the Swainmote Courts of Exmoor in later days, they appear to have been very similar to the manorial courts, leet and baron, and the forest was treated as a great manor—the central portion of the forest being, as it were, the lord's demesne; it had its free tenants who paid only a fixed, quit, or high rent, viz. the "lords of manors" round the demesne, its customary tenants represented by the suitors at large and free suitors. Two courts were held annually from time immemorial.

The first court was held at Lanacre, "*Die Veneris in crastino Ascencionis Domini*"; the second court was held in the morning at Hawkrige, "*Die Veneris in Septimana Pentecostes*"; but it appears to have been the usual custom to adjourn this second court after the morning to Withypool, where the forest pound was situated, and continue it there in the afternoon. This adjourned court would seem to point to two separate courts having been at one time held at Hawkrige and Withypool, and if so there would have been originally three courts held at Lanacre, Hawkrige, and Withypool respectively, which would agree with Manwood's statement "that the Court of Swanimote is a court of the forest which should be holden three times a year."

The first court at Lanacre seems to have been mainly an assembly of the free suitors, very few of the suitors at large or free tenants attending, the second court, held at Hawkrige and Withypool, being the chief one and most important; at it all the suitors at large had to appear and do their suit and service. This arrangement continued down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, soon after which the venue of the courts was removed to Simonsbath as being more central, at which period it would appear that a further merging took place, one annual court only being held from this period—on the Friday after the Ascension—at which all

free suitors, suitors at large, and free tenants had to appear; but the privilege of appearing by their bailiffs, which was anciently confined to the lords of the manors of Porlock, Molland Bottreaux, Luccombe, Brendon, North Molton, and Wootton Courtenay, was tacitly extended to all free tenants, personal attendance being no longer required. This tacit permission was, however, probably of a far earlier period.

At the court the under-forester or, more properly, the steward presided. First of all the free suitors were called upon by name to come forward and do their suit and service; if any change in the occupier of any free suit had occurred the alteration was noted on the roll. The suitors at large were then called on, but not by name, with their limbes, a fine of four pence being amerced for every limbe who was absent; and lastly the free tenants were called on, being addressed as the lord of this or that manor, on which some representative of the owner of the manor named stepped forward and presented himself as ready to do his service.

Dues and quit rents having been collected and certificates of exemption from tolls and juries, etc., having been granted to such free suitors as required them, an adjournment was made for refreshments, which were supplied at the expense of the forester. The expenses of the forest court being returned every year at sums varying from £5 to £10, this being refreshments only and did not include the expenses of drifts and driving the commons, which varied from £6 to £9 16s., the payment of the tellers, which was ten guineas per annum, or the pound herd's salary, which was £2 per annum. At the end of the court the deputy forester, attended by the free suitors, rode round parts of the forest bounds to view the metes and bounds, i.e. the stones that had been set up to mark the boundary between the forest proper and the purlieus, any that had fallen down being re-erected, and if any had been altered they were put back in their right place.

The first account of the Exmoor swainmotes that I have been able to discover is on a memorandum attached to the Parliamentary Survey of 1651, to which I have already referred. The Rev. W. H. Greswell in his "Forests of Somerset," while purporting to give the whole of this survey, has entirely omitted the portion commencing on membrane eight of the document that refers to these courts, and as I shall have to refer later to the lists of quit rents payable

to the lord of the forest, divided in this survey into two classes called lease heffars and lords fines, it will be more convenient to give here the main portions of this document, with the exception of the parts dealing with the boundaries, the Devonshire portion of which I have already dealt with.

This document is catalogued at the Record Office as "Somerset—Exmore Chase, Parliamentary Survey, No. 18."

A Survey of Exmore Chase with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, commonly called the Forest of Exmore scituate lying and being in the Counties of Somerset and Devon late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, by virtue of a Commission granted to us and others by the Honourable the Trustees by Act of the Commons Assembled in Parliament for Sale of the Honnors, Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late Kinge Queene and Prince. Under their hands and seales.

The Rents due from divers Lords of the Mannors in the Counties of Somerset and Devon to the Lord of the said Chase payable at the Courts held for the said Chase are per annum vi li. xv s. iij d.

The Courts and Swannymote Courts and Coroner's Inquests fines and amerciements of Courts waives estrayes, deodanda, fellons goods, goods of fellons of themselves, of fugitives and condemned persons, hawking, hunting, fowling, fishing, and all other profits to the Royalty of the said chase appertaining we estimate to be worth per annum xiiij li. vjs. vijd.

Somme totall of the foresaid Rents and Royalties are per annum xx li. j s. xj d.

li. s.
We estimate to be worth per annum cccclxxiiij xvij

Memorandum. That the said chase is mountainous and cold ground much beclouded with thick fogges and mists and is used for depasturaging of cattle horses and sheep and is very sound sheep pasture. But a very great portion thereof is overgrown with heath and yielding but a poor kind of turf of little value there. And a considerable part thereof lying on the sides of the combes lies near the rock and is capable only of being a sheep pasture. And the residue thereof being only some of the balls

or hills if they were inclosed might be capable of improvement being a good soil, all of which we have considered in our valuation of the same.

Memorandum. There are fifty-two free suitors which are freeholders or coppieholders and some leaseholders within Withypool and Hawkrigde which do hold their lands of lords of several mannors which do claime and are presented by a jury of themselves that they have enjoyed time out of mind in respect of divers services they are to do for and in respect of the said Chase.

Liberty and freedom and right to depasture in any place or places of the said forest seven score (140) sheep at all times of the year at their pleasure and five mares and colts and so many cattle as they may winter upon their tenements.

And that they may cut take and carry away turf heath and fern upon the said forest so much as they shall burn upon any of their tenements.

And that they may fish in any of the rivers within the same. And that they are thereby freed from services at Assizes and Sessions and to pass toll free in all fayres and markets.

In consideration thereof the said fifty-two free suitors are to do suite at the said courtes and are payneable upon non appearance three shillings four pence or more at the stewards pleasure.

The said fifty-two freesutors are also to drive the said Chase nine times in every year or oftener if thereunto required and they are to do the said service on horseback and none to be excused except his wife be in travell with child or that they have laid their dow to leaven to be baked that day and such persons are thereupon excusable for the time only.

The said fifty-two sutors are also to serve upon the Coroners Inqueste for any casualty happening within the confines and liberty of the said chase.

Memorandum. That divers of the tenements for which one suite is dewe is not worth above five pounds per annum and some tenements for which two suites is dewe worth about five pounds per annum and the best worth but about x li. xij li. or xij li. per annum and scarce any of the freesutors ever keep his full allowance of sheep.

Memorandum. That scarce any of the said Sutors which live in Hawkebridge do make any use of the said Chase having large commons of their own nearer their tenements.

A RENTAL OF THE QUIT RENTS PAYABLE TO THE
LORD OF THE SAID CHASE.

LEASEHEFFARS.

Dom de Winsford Rivers	3 4
" " Withycombe	3 4
" Aishway Ashwicke	3 4
" " Forde	3 4
" Anstey Craze	6 8
" " Reyny	3 4
" Champion Molland	3 4
" Molland Sarazine	3 4
" Martins Howe	6 4
" Bradley	3 4
" Gratton	3 4
" Hyghbray	3 4
" Challercombe Rawley	3 4
" Walworthy	3 4
" Hamme	3 4

LORDS FINES.

Dom de Hawkewell	3 4
" Winsford Rivers	3 4
" Yearner and Kitner	3 4
" Winsford Bosing	3 4
" Aishway Ford	1 4
" Anstey Craze	1 0
" Northradworthe	4 0
" Withypoole Ives	1 0
" Charles	2 0
" Hyghbray	3 4
" Coffines Hinton	3 4
" Gratton	4 0
" Parracombe	1 0
" Walworthy	2 0
" Challercombe Rawley	1 0
" Langred Armond and Barkley	4 0
" Anstey Reney	2 0
" Southradworthe	1 0
" Winsford Withycombe	2 0
" Aishway Aishwicke	1 0
" Aishway Mounside	—
Heirs Sir John Windham	1 0
Dom de Whyte Chappel	1 0
" South Farsehill	1 0
" Martins Howe	2 0

Dom de Lyne and Wilhanger	1 0
„ Cutcombe Mowhoun	1 0
„ Cutcombe Rawley	1 0
„ West Luckombe	6 0
„ Thorne Bridge	2 0
„ Oar	1 8
„ Almesworthy	1 0
„ Molland Sarazin	2 0
„ Whytefield	1 0
„ Linton and Cousberry	1 0
„ Cholchett, Buckett, and Bucketts Hole	2 0
John Cutcliffe, gent.	0 6
Dom de Hame	1 0
„ Combe Reney	0 6
„ Woodcocker Leigh	1 0
„ North Fussell	0 8
„ Stoke Pero	0 4
„ Slade	0 6
„ Foxcombe	—
„ North Batsham	—
„ Sweete Hill	—
„ Hillway	—
„ Buckland	—
„ Kingsland	0 4½
Heirs of Wm. Burrye	—
Dom. de Halsgrave	—
John Hooper	—
Dom. de Rathbury, Sparkhanger }	0 8
Videlicet Lawren Lugg	
„ Chillecombe Regis	0 4½

MEMORANDUMS.

There are two courts holden for the said Chace vizt. the one upon the ffriday after the Ascention and the other upon the ffriday after Whitsonday according to the usuall customs.

The fifty and two ffree Sutors owe their suit and service at ye said Courts.

The Lords alsoe of the severall Mannors which pay quit rents as above said doe owe suit and service at the said courts, and are called not by their names nor summoned to appear, but by the names of the Lords of such Mannors and they are called Suitors at Large and are payneable upon non appearance as the rest.

The greatest part of the said Lords are to appeare at the latter court with their marking irons and are to appear they and their limbes viz. some with two hands, some three, some four besides

their owne and these do the service for the said Lords, the Lord presents the default of his limbes.

Any of these Lords are to present apart any misdemeanant within ye said Chase or within the Purlewes thereof in each of the said Mannors.

None of the said Lords or any of their limbes nor any other person or persons except any of them be of the two and fifty free sutors have any interest herbage or priviledge in the said Chase.

None of the free Sutors may keep a dogg that may not be drawn through a sterrop neyther may any pass over the said Chase with a dogg, gun or bow but is presentable.

There are two parcells of ground in Withypool which are ye pounds to ye said Chase but yield no other profit to ye Lord for impounding.

The Forester or Keeper protempore is Coroner within ye said Chase.

The said Chase is usually dryven the 9th day before Midsomer and all the sheep unshorne carryed to Withypool to ye common Pound aforesaid and the fleeces of such sheep (except of ye 52 sutors) are presently ye Lord's although they weare adjisted in the said Chase by agreement and the bodyes of all such sheep as are then unshorne which doe continue impounded till Midsomerday next after such drift are forfeited to ye Lord except the said free Sutors and also except an agreement has been made for their depastureing therein.

All other estrays are to continue a yeare and a day.

An abstract of the present rents and future improvements and other profitts of the said Chase.

The quit rents and Royalties are p.a.	. . .	xx li. xxiiij d.
The improved value is p.a.	. . .	cccclxxiiij li. xxiiij d.
Total value p.a.	. . .	ccccxciiij li. iii s. v d.
Total acreage is	. . .	18,927 ac. 2 r. 24 p.

This survey was perfected this 25th March 1651 by us viz.

Jeremie Baines
Samuel Cottman
Joh. Haddocke

Ex^d William Webb.

The total acreage of the forest given in this survey does not agree with the estimated acreage in 1780, which was 22,400 acres, nor with a survey made in 1815, which was 20,013 acres 3 roods 35 poles. The civil parish of Exmoor contained in 1890 20,765 acres. But none of the surveys included in their acreage Simonsbath Farm, 108 acres

2 roods, which were enclosed from the forest, and the private demesne of the King.

This survey gives us full information as to the Free Suitors, but does not tell us what were the holdings that gave these privileges; but the information as to the suitors at large, or leaseheffars as it calls them, is somewhat meagre, and the list is on the face imperfect, as it does not mention such important manors as Brendon, North Molton, and Porlock, which we know from other sources were forest manors; so before discussing it in any way I would give a full and perfect list as stated in the Court Roll of the Swainmote Court. The whereabouts of the ancient rolls of these courts, if they still exist, is not known;¹ and as far as I am aware the only existing ones are those now in my possession, from which my information is derived. They are not, it is true, very ancient ones, but the records of such courts varied very little from year to year; so the existing ones represent nearly exactly the rolls of the courts of previous centuries. The main points on which there would be variations would be the amounts of the fines, etc., received, and the presentments, and no presentments at all are attached to the rolls I have seen; and as no Court Roll of Exmoor has ever been printed I give it in full.

Forest of Exmoor } The Lawful Swainmote Court for our sove-
to wit } reign Lord the King held at Symonsbath
within and for the Forest of Exmoor aforesaid on Friday after
the Ascencion of our Lord Christ being 26th day of May in
the 37th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the
third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland
King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of our
Lord 1797.

OFFICERS.

Forester	.	.	.	Sir Thomas Dyke Acland Baronet.
Deputy Forester	.	.	.	William Lock.
Examiner into Homicide.				John Lock.
Steward	.	.	.	Thomas Symes.

¹ Since the above was written, the existence and whereabouts of a series of Exmoor Swainmote Court Rolls have been discovered; they will probably clear up some of the difficulties, and may modify some of the conclusions arrived at.

A list of the Free Suitors who ought to appear personally at this court:—

	Estates.	Occupiers.	Appeared or Deft.	Fines or for defaulters.
Two	Suitors of Ham . . .	Thomas Mead . . .	. a.	—
One	" of E. Rew . . .	John Pippen . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Wilsnier . . .	" . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Kelsnier . . .	John Torr . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Holecombe . . .	John Pippen . . .	. a.	—
"	" of W. Holecombe . . .	Samuel Moore, jr. . .	. a.	—
"	" of Colland . . .	" . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Slade . . .	Thomas Vesey . . .	. a.	—
Two	" of Sayles . . .	William Hookham . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Shortcombland . . .	{ John Bawden . . . James Tamlen . . .	. a. . a.	—
One	" of Foxcombe . . .	Robert Sowden . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Huntercombely . . .	John Torr . . .	. a.	—
"	" of S. Batsham . . .	John Hill . . .	. a.	—
"	" of N. Batsham . . .	Walter Tidball . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Blackmoreland . . .	John Hooper . . .	. a.	—
"	" of S. Hill . . .	Samuel Moore . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Kings . . .	Agnes Steer . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Waterhouse . . .	John Quartley . . .	. a.	—
Two	" of Knighton . . .	Richard Hole . . .	. a.	—
Four	" of Brightonworthy . . .	{ Robert Leigh . . . Richard Blake . . . John Hill . . .	. a. . a. . a.	—
"	" of Landacre . . .	{ John Fairchild . . . Thomas Somers . . .	. a. . a.	—
Two	" of Hilway . . .	John Pippen . . .	. a.	—
Three	" of Blackland . . .	{ Robert Hole . . . Richard Blake . . .	. a. . a.	—
One	" of Woolpilland . . .	Robert Hole . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Halsgrave . . .	Philip How . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Foxtwitchen . . .	John Quartley . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Witherslade . . .	" . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Sweetwalls . . .	Robert Milton . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Upington . . .	Robert Leigh . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Garlicombe . . .	William Kingdon . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Dodhays . . .	Richard Hole . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Wayhouse . . .	John Hole . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Broadmeadhouse . . .	William Greenslade . . .	. a.	—
"	" of Gibbs . . .	John Hill . . .	. a.	—
Two	" of Hole, and . . .	Do., and James Hill . . .	. a.	—
Three	" of Newland . . .	James Hill . . .	. a.	—

A list of the Suitors at Large for the whole body of the forest and liberties of the same, who ought to appear at

this court with their iron marks and pledges and so forth as follows:—

	Their pledges, etc.	App. or Def.	Fines for Def.
Oar . . .	{ The suitor himself with 5 hands and his iron mark . . . }	3a.	<i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> 8
Brendon . .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	4a.	0 4
Linton and Countisbury .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	5a.	—
Yarnor and Kidnor .	The suitor alone with his iron mark	def.	—
Winsford Rivers.	{ The suitor himself with 5 hands and his iron mark . . . }	def.	—
Ashway Ashweek	Ditto, 3 ditto, ditto . . .	def.	—
Ansty Reigny .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	5a.	—
Molland Botreaux .	Ditto, 4 ditto, ditto . . .	3a.	1 0
Whitechaple .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	1a.	1 4
N. Molton .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	1a.	1 8
S. Radworthy .	The suitor alone with his iron mark	1a.	—
High Bray .	{ The suitor himself with 5 hands and his iron mark . . . }	2a.	1 0
Challacombe Regis .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	2a.	1 4
Molland Sarazen	The suitor alone with his iron mark	def.	—
Challacombe	{ The suitor himself with 5 hands and his iron mark . . . }	1a.	1 4
Rawly .	Ditto, 2 ditto, ditto . . .	def.	—
Parracombe .	Ditto, 2 ditto, ditto . . .	def.	—
Lyn and Woolhanger .	Ditto, 2 ditto, ditto . . .	1a.	0 4
Almsworthy .	The suitor alone with his iron mark	a.	—
N. Radworthy .	Ditto	a.	—
Walworthy .	Ditto	1a.	0 4
Charles .	{ The suitor himself with 5 hands and his iron mark . . . }	2a.	1 0
Ansty Crews .	Ditto, 5 ditto, ditto . . .	def.	—

A list of all the Lords as free tenants who ought to appear at this court, or pay fines for their several and respective defaults, according to ancient customs and ordinances of this forest aforesaid:—

The Lord of	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	The Lord of	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Ashway Ashweek .	def.	Gratton . . .	7 4
Ashway Mounsey .	def.	Highbray . . .	6 8
Ansty Crews . . .	def.	Coffinsheanton .	def.
Ansty Reigny . . .	5 4	Parracombe . . .	def.

The Lord of	s.	d.	The Lord of	s.	d.
Champion Molland	def.		Ratsbury and		
Molland Sazazen	def.		Sparhanger	0	8
Martinhoe	def.		Thorne Bridge	def.	
Bradly	def.		Oar	a.	
Foxcombe	def.		Almsworthy	1	0
N. Oatsham	def.		Buckland	def.	
S. Hill	def.		Halsgrove	def.	
Walworthy	4	0	Cutcombe Rawley	def.	
Challacombe Rawly	4	4	Ham	4	0
Langread, Armond,			Hawkwell	def.	
and Berkly	def.		Yarnor and Kidnor	def.	
S. Radworthy	1	0	Withipool Ives	def.	
N. Radworthy	4	0	Withipool Suis	def.	
Whitechapel	1	0	Charles	2	0
S. Furzehill	1	0	Combe Reigny	def.	
Lyn and Woolhanger	1	4	Stock Pero	def.	
N. Furzhill	1	4	Slade	def.	
Cutcombe Mohun	def.		Kingsland	def.	
Whitefield in			Their heirs of		
Highbray	def.		Windham Bart.	def.	
Talkett, Lucott,			Walter Berry	def.	
Buckett, and	2	0			
Buckett's Hole					
Linton and					
Countisbury	a.		Cutlief for lands in		
Challacombe Regis	def.		Withipool	0	8
Hillway	def.		Heirs of Hooper	def.	

Lords that may appear by their bailiffs:—

The Lord of	Porlock	.	.	.	a.
"	Molland Bottreaux	.	.	.	1 0
"	Luccombe	.	.	.	—
"	Brendon	.	.	.	—
"	N. Molton	.	.	.	a.
"	Wootton Courtenay	.	.	.	—

Endorsed.

Forest of Exmoor, 1797.

Simonsbath { Court
paper.

This Swainmote Court Roll is, I think, extremely valuable as showing us exactly what manors lay within the ancient forest of Exmoor and its purlieus, and it gives us an accurate account of its extent, and shows that around the 20,000 odd acres which formed its central core there were

another 150,000 acres, about 80,000 of which were in Devonshire and about 70,000 in Somerset, the owners of which owed suit and service to the courts of the lord of Exmoor and paid chief rents. The information given by it is, to a certain extent, imperfect, as it does not tell us what were the chief rents payable to the lord of the forest by those lords of manors who made default, but some of the deficiencies may be supplied from the accounts of the deputy foresters. I have examined these for twenty years. There are various entries of chief rents received in various years; sometimes only the lump sum is given of what had been received from chief rents and amercements, sometimes the payments of individual manors are given, but many manors are defaulters year after year; latterly there seems to have been no means of recovering, and the only loss to the defaulters was the loss of their privileges, and with large commons of their own nearer at hand the privileges were not so highly valued.

From the various accounts I find, in addition to the amounts given in the Court Roll, the following chief rents paid:—

	s.	d.
The Lord of Molland Sarazen	5	4
„ Walworthy	5	4
„ Ashway Ashweek	1	0
„ Parracombe	1	0
„ Oar	1	8
„ Withipool Ives	1	0
„ Challacombe Regis	0	4½
„ North Molton	2	0
„ Bray Whitefield	1	0
„ Linton and Countisbury	1	0

A comparison of the survey and memorandums of 1651 with the Court Roll of 1797, while it shows a general agreement, presents also several diversities and difficulties on some points, which I propose to deal with in detail, and also to compare the rights and privileges of the free suitors, suitors at large, and free tenants as given in the 1651 lists and later papers.

With regard to the free suitors there are no difficulties. Both accounts tell us there were fifty-two free suitors, but the Court Roll tells us what the holdings were that conferred their privileges. They were small holdings, many of which were afterwards amalgamated, in the parishes of

Withypool and Hawkrigde. In the 1797 roll John Pippen held the lands of five free suitors, and the Hill family represented seven free suitors. Their privileges, as given in 1651 and in later documents, are in complete agreement, and were to depasture 140 sheep, five mares with their young, and such cattle as they wintered, to cut and take all necessary turf, heath, and fern for their households, to fish in all streams, with exemption from all tolls and juries throughout the kingdom. Certificates of these exemptions were regularly issued at the Swainmote Court. The following is a copy of one of them :—

Forest of) To wit. Whereas ye 52 Free Suitors of and belonging
Exmoor) to ye Forest aforesaid have been always (from ye time
whereof ye memory of man is not to ye contrary) by ye antient
laws, customs and privileges of ye said Forest aforesaid exempted
and discharged from serving on any inquest or Jury at ye Assizes
or General Quarter Sessions of ye Peace, or on any Coroners Jury
or inquest (except within ye said Forest) and are Custom and Toll
Free in all Markets and Fairs holden or kept within any City,
Borough, Town or Place throughout y^e Realm of England. These
are therefore to certify all whom it may concern That Hugh Moore
of South Hill in the Parish of Withypool in y^e county of
Somers^t Yeoman is one of y^e said 52 Free Suitors and holdeth
one suit there called South Hill.

By virtue whereof he is exempted from serving on such Jurys
as aforesaid and is free from y^e payment of any toll for buying or
selling of goods and cattle in any such Market or Fair without
any let, molestation or action, or disturbance whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this 26th day of May in y^e 37th year of the reign of our Sovereign
L^d King George y^e 3rd and in y^e year of our Lord Christ 1797.

Thomas Symes
Steward of y^e Forest of Exmore.



The amercement for non-appearance of a free suitor was 2s. 2d. With the suitors at large and free tenants there are, however, more difficulties. The survey of 1651, while in its memorandums it refers to suitors at large, in its lists it does not mention them, but divides the lords into two divisions headed leaseheffars and lords fines. The name leaseheffar is rather curious. I have been unable to find it in Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic Words, etc.," or in any other. Mr. Greswell takes it to mean leaseholders, which it certainly does not mean. The only other refer-

ence to a somewhat similar word I can find is in Westcote's "View of Devonshire" (p. 251), when he speaks of a man being a verderer of the forest, and hath thereby freely a leesheifer in the forest. With this reference in view I should feel inclined to interpret the word as equivalent to "grazers of heifers," those who had rights to depasture what are called rotherbeasts in other records; but the two divisions would suggest that the leaseheffars of 1651 were the suitors at large and the lords fines represented the free tenants of the Court Rolls. But of the twenty-two suitors at large of the Court Roll only eight are included among the fifteen leaseheffars, while of the other seven Winsford Withycombe and Ashway Forde do not appear at all; they were perhaps at the later date absorbed in Winsford Rivers and Ashways; while the other five appear only in it as free tenants, viz. Champson Molland, Molland Sarazen, Martinhoe, Bradley, Gratton, and Ham.

The omissions and additions of the two lists will be perhaps best explained by the following table, in which will be found a complete list of all manors, tenements, and holdings mentioned in the two documents, with the exception of those which were free suitors only. In this table L.H. = Leaseheffar in 1651, L.F. = Lords Fine in 1651, S.L. = Suitor at Large in 1797, F.S. = Free Suitor in 1797, F.T. = Free Tenant in 1797, while the last column is an attempt at identifications of the places named with modern holdings. Most of these identifications are comparatively easy and correct, but a few are only conjectural. The chief difficulty is the lands of the lords whose estates are not mentioned. Cutcliffe's lands, we know, were in Withypool; Hooper's were on the east of Exmoor—probably near Ashotts or Wells Head; Berry's I take to represent Crosscombe, where Berry had land. Crosscombe is not mentioned in either list, though it was surrounded on all sides by places within the purlieus. The heirs of Wyndham I am unable to place, though it ought to be easy to do so from the Somerset Hundred Rolls.

NAMES OF PLACES OCCURRING IN THE SURVEY OF 1651 AND COURT ROLL OF 1795,
WITH IDENTIFICATIONS.

No.	NAME.	1651.		1797.		MODERN NAME.
1.	Almsworthy . . .	—	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	Almsworthy, Exford.
2.	Anstey Crews . . .	L.H.	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	East Anstey (Crews).
3.	Anstey Reigny . . .	L.H.	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	West Anstey (Reigny).
4.	Ashway Ashweek . . .	L.H.	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	Ashway and Ashweek, Dulver-
5.	Ashway Forde . . .	L.H.	L.F.	—	—	Now included in No. 4.
6.	Ashway Mounsey . . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Mounsey, Dulverton.
7.	{ Batsham, N. (Oat- sham, 1797) }	—	L.F.	F.S.	F.T.	Batsham, Withypool.
8.	Bradley . . .	L.H.	—	—	F.T.	Bradley, Winsford.
9.	Brendon . . .	—	—	S.L.	F.T.	Brendon.
10.	Buckland . . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Tossells Barton, E. Buckland.
11.	Challacombe Ralegh.	L.H.	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	Challacombe (Ralegh).
12.	Challacombe Regis . . .	—	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	Challacombe (Regis).
13.	Charles . . .	—	L.F.	S.L.	F.T.	Charles.
14.	Coffins Heanton . . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Caffins Heanton, Lynton.
15.	Combe Reigny . . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Combe, Exford.
16.	Cutcombe Mohun . . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Cutcombe (Mohun).
17.	Cutcombe Ralegh . . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Cutcombe (Ralegh).
18.	Foxcombe . . .	—	L.F.	F.S.	F.T.	Foxcombe, Hawkridge.
19.	Fursehill, N. . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Fursehill, N., Lynton.
20.	Fursehill, S. . .	—	L.F.	—	F.T.	Fursehill, S., Lynton.
21.	Gratton . . .	L.H.	L.F.	—	F.T.	Gratton, High Bray.

22. Halsgrave	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	F.S.	..	F.T.	..	Halsgrove, Withypool.
23. Ham	.	.	.	L.F.	L.H.	..	F.S.	..	F.T.	..	Ham, Hawkridge. [verton.
24. Hawkwell	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Hawkwell, Cutcombe or Dul-
25. High Bray	.	.	.	L.F.	L.H.	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	High Bray. [pool.
26. Hill Sweet (S, 1797)	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	F.S.	..	F.T.	..	Sweetwalls or S. Hill, Withy-
27. Hillway	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	F.S.	..	F.T.	..	Hillway, Withypool.
28. Kingsland	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Kingsland, S. Molton (?).
29. { Langread, Armond and Berkly }	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Langridge, Brushford.
30. Luccombe	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Luccombe.
31. Lyn and Woolhanger	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	Lyn and Woolhanger, Lynton.
32. { Lynton and Countis- bury }	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	Lynton and Countisbury.
33. Martinhoe	.	.	.	L.F.	L.H.	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Martinhoe.
34. Molland Bottreux	.	.	.	—	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	Molland (Bottreux).
35. Molland Champson	.	.	.	—	L.H.	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Molland (Champeaux).
36. Molland Sarazen	.	.	.	L.F.	L.H.	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	Molland (Sarazen).
37. Molton, N.	.	.	.	—	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	North Molton.
38. Oare	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	Oare.
39. Parracombe	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	Parracombe.
40. Porlock	.	.	.	—	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Porlock.
41. { Radispray and Spar- hanger }	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Ratsbury and Sparhanger.
42. Radworthy, N.	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	N. Radworthy, N. Molton.
43. Radworthy, S.	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	S.L.	..	F.T.	..	S. Radworthy, N. Molton.
44. Slade	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	F.S.	..	F.T.	..	Slade, Hawkridge.
45. Stoke Pero	.	.	.	L.F.	—	..	—	..	F.T.	..	Stoke Pero

NAMES OF PLACES OCCURRING IN THE SURVEY OF 1651 AND COURT ROLL OF 1785—continued.

No.	NAME.	1651.		1787.		MODERN NAME.
		—	L.F.	—	F.T.	
46.	Thorne Bridge.	.	.	...	...	Thorne, Exford.
47.	{ Talkett Luccot, Bucket and Buck- etshole	.	L.F.	—	F.T.	{ Lucott, Stoke Pero, Bucket- hole, Luccombe.
48.	Walworthy .	.	L.H.	...	...	Wallover, Challacombe.
49.	Whitechapel .	.	L.	...	...	Whitechapel, B. Nympton.
50.	Whitefield .	.	L.F.	...	...	Whitefield, High Bray.
51.	Winsford Bosing .	.	L.F.	...	...	Now included in No. 52.
52.	Winsford Rivers .	.	L.H.	...	...	Winsford (Rivers).
53.	{ Winsford Withy- combe	.	L.H.	...	...	Withycombe, Winsford.
54.	Withypool Ives .	.	L.F.	...	...	Withypool.
55.	Withypool Suis .	.	—	...	...	Pt. of Withypool.
56.	Woodcockerleigh .	.	L.F.	...	...	Woodcockesley, Luccombe.
57.	Wootton Courtney .	.	—	...	...	Wootton, Courteney.
58.	Yeamer and Kidnor .	.	L.F.	...	...	Porlock and Culbone.
59.	Heirs of Wyndham .	.	L.F.	...	...
60.	Bury .	.	L.F.	...	...	{ Crosscombe, Martinhoe, or Berry, Dulverton.
61.	Hooper .	.	L.F.	...	...	Near Wellshead, Exford.
62.	Cutcliffe .	.	L.F.	...	...	Pt. of Withypool.

This list does not include the thirty-six small holdings of the free suitors, all of which were in Withypool and Hawkrigde (see List of Free Suitors), unless they were also suitors at large or free tenants. An examination of this list shows us that the names omitted in 1651 are mainly those of the lords that may appear by their bailiffs; all of these are omitted except Luccombe, but it is East Luccombe in 1797 and West Luccombe in 1651; the only other omission in 1651 is Withypool Suis. Nos. 7 and 26 appear in 1651 as North Batsham and Sweete Hill, in 1797 as North Oatsham and South Hill; these entries probably refer to the same places, but I cannot find any such a place as Oatsham, but North and South Batsham in Withypool both had free suits.

In 1797 Winsford Withycombe and Winsford Bosing have both disappeared, perhaps absorbed in Winsford Rivers then; though Winsford Rivers only appears as a suitor at large, the other omissions are Ashway Forde and Woodcocksleigh, probably also absorbed in other holdings.

The number of suitors at large is twenty-two in the Court Roll. In the memorandum of 1651 it is said they are to appear with their marking irons and their limbes; in 1797 with their hands, the number in each case being specified, and their iron mark. The iron mark, or marking iron, was the branding iron used to distinguish the stock of each owner, but with regard to the hands or limbes I feel more difficulty. I have submitted the term to several authorities. Rev. O. J. Reichel says: "Hands were the people who confirmed by their oaths the suitors' statements." Mr. E. T. MacDermot, who has been a student for a long period of Exmoor customs, etc., says "limbes" were those who held land of the lord as parcel of the manor, generally freeholders, but he thought copyholders were included and possibly leaseholders for years.

In the 1651 memorandum it states that none of the lords, nor any of their limbes, nor any person except the free suitors, had any interest, herbage, or privilege in the forest, but the later records and the Acts of Parliament 41 George III, cap. 109, and 55 George III, cap. 138, state that they had certain rights. In the form of "Claim of Rights on the Forest of Exmoor in the Counties of Somerset and Devon," issued by the Commissioners of 1815, I find, under the heading "Nature and Extent of the Rights Claimed," the suitors at large claimed a right of common for sheep at 2½d. per head per annum, and for cattle at half-price, and

right of turbary. The conveyances of some manors temp. Elizabeth, however, state that the free tenants had an unrestricted right of common. The deputy forester in 1815 in his answers to queries sent him by the Commissioners, however, states :—

Answer No. iii. The suitors at large keep their cattle for half-prices. As if this were all their privileges, Answer ix says the right of cutting turf is confined to free suitors and that others paid.

The Court Records also show that the free Tenants had similar privileges to the suitors at large, viz. a right to agist cattle at half the price paid by others. The answers of the deputy forester mentioned above tell us also—

Answer No. ii. The services of the fifty-two free suitors are to drive the forest nine times in the year, attend the Forest Courts and coroner's inquest, and in some years to view the boundaries, etc.

Answer No. iv. The forest consists of about 25,000 acres.

Answer No. vi. The number of sheep depastured annually on the forest was about 30,000.

Answer No. viii. The supposed number of Exmoor ponies on the forest, inclusive of colts, was about 800.

When the forest was sold in 1818 the various free suitors, suitors at large, and free tenants who claimed and proved their rights, received allotments in lieu of their ancient privileges, such allotments being awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Act.

By this award the Crown was allotted 10,262 acres 1 rood 6 perches. Among the other allotments the chief were :—

	a.	ro.	per.
Sir Thomas Acland	3298	3	7
Sir Coppelstone Bampfylde	1881	2	3
T. P. Acland (Bray)	560	2	35
Colonel T. Thornton	511	0	19
Lord Caernarvon	385	0	2
Lord Fortescue	248	2	46
Lord Morley	183	1	25
Lord Clinton	183	2	23
J. Lock (Lyn and Woolhanger)	163	1	37
Mr. Sanger (Whitechapel)	135	2	27
Sir James Langham	64	1	2
J. P. Chichester	44	1	0
Lord King (Kitnor)	28	3	28
C. Chichester (Fursehill)	15	2	20
Sir A. Chichester	9	1	35

and various other small ones (further particulars can be found in "Historical MSS. Commission Reports," Vol. VII, p. 700), an average of thirty-one acres being awarded for each free suit. Most of the allotments were purchased by Mr. John Knight after he had secured the Crown allotment; 170 acres 2 roods 5 perches were also set out for public roads.

By this sale the rights, privileges, and services of the suitors and free tenants of the forest of Exmoor were extinguished and ceased, and the Swainmote Courts, which had been regularly held from the time whereof the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary down to 1815, finally disappeared. The account and records of this court which I have been able to give, though somewhat meagre and modern, are still, I think, of great interest as marking the exact extent of the ancient bounds of the forest and also as showing a survival of these courts with their ancient customs and usages down to the prosaic days of the nineteenth century; and though Exmoor as a royal forest has ceased to exist, much of it, both forest proper and purlieu, has defied the attempts of man to bring it into cultivation, and still retains largely its primitive aspect.

The canals, the tramways, the mines, and some of the homesteads and cottages of Mr. Knight's grand schemes have either entirely gone or are fast disappearing, only the beech hedges, dividing off the big allotments, and the forest walls, and some of the better farm-houses, which have become lodgings or summer residences for tourists and stag-hunters, remain; but the heather, furze, and whortleberry still cover hundreds of acres, the cotton grass with its white feathery plumes still nods and trembles on the bogs and wet grounds, and last, but not least, the red deer, the monarchs of the forest, still roam over its rolling downs and by its peaty brooks, and are hunted now alike by royalty, baron, knight, squire, yeoman and farmer, and even the humblest peasant.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF SOUTH TAWTON.

PART II.

BY ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

INTRODUCTION (*continued*).

IN touching on the officers of the church, allusion has been made to the chaplain of South Zeal. The somewhat inter-related subjects of this chaplaincy and of the local "gilds" and "stores" demand some amplification.

The village of South Zeal, lying about half a mile to south of the "Church-town" and included in the parish of South Tawton, took its name, no doubt, from the sele or hall of the lord of the manor, and was distinguished from Zeal Monachorum, a parish to northward. It was an ancient borough, a corporation of freemen, and presumably combined with its privileges as such those of "ancient demesne," but it never sent burgesses to Parliament (see Willis' "Notitia Parliamentaria," p. vii); indeed, as is remarked in William B. Bridge's "History of Okehampton" (which place only twice returned members), these small boroughs did their best to escape responding to the writs, owing to the heavy charges entailed by representation.

Mr. William Curson Brelvi informs me that South Zeal ceased to be a borough in about 1871, but that at the triennial court of the manor, a high reeve, junior or port reeve (a term meaning, anciently, warder of the port or gate in the encircling wall of a burgh), ale-taster, and constable are still appointed; though the office of waywarden of the borough has now become void, as that official is appointed at parish meetings for the parish.

In the middle of the village high street—the old coaching road—stands the little chapel of St. Mary's, at the eastern end of a small islet of greensward and shrubs, at



ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, SOUTH ZEAL.



"WYKE CHAPEL" IN ST. ANDREW'S, SOUTH TAWTON.
After erection of new screen, 1903, but before addition of porch.

the other end of which rises an ancient granite cross (about 18 ft. high) on a base of several steps, once, perhaps, a market-cross. The interior of the building, which was restored in 1877 to its previous use as a chapel of ease by the late Mr. William Lethbridge, of Wood,¹ is devoid of any traces of antiquity, but the weather-worn moorstone exterior, with its round-arch doorway, its mullioned east window with arched lights, and its pinnaced, open, double bell-cote, is both so picturesque and so ancient of aspect as to cast discredit (apart from other testimony) on the statement noted in the "Post Office Directory" of 1893, that "this small building . . . in the Perpendicular style was erected in 1713."

Mr. William Crossing (in confirmation of a remark in his "Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor," p. 126) writes me that the space between the chapel and the cross was formerly occupied by cottages, he believes three in number, and thatched. He never saw them, but heard of them from a reliable source about thirty years ago, when, if he remembers rightly, they had not long been pulled down.

From Mr. Brely I learn that as long ago as one of the oldest inhabitants can remember, these cottages were leased to one George Stanbury, at the expiration of whose lease they fell to H. A. Hoare, Esq., who sold them to the late William Lethbridge, of Wood, who pulled them down and enclosed the plot when he restored the chapel. To Mr. William Curzon Yeo, and to his mother, Mrs. E. E. Yeo, I am indebted for the further information that the last three tenants were Samuel Westaway, Jacob Wright, and Jane Woolland and her daughters; and that some forty or fifty years ago the middle cottage was occupied by a butcher named Stanbury, who kept his shop opposite. Mrs. Yeo recollects that this particular cottage had a grating in place of a window.

My interest in these cottages is occasioned by the suspicion that they may have represented a pre-Reformation chantry-house, or other such adjunct of the chapel.

At Holditch, near Hawkchurch, in county Dorset (which was visited, July 26th, by the Devonshire Association), the old church or chapel is continuous with a domestic building of about the length of three cottages.

In Polwhele's "Devon" (Vol. II, pub. 1793, p. 80) is the statement: "South Zeal in South Tawton has a chapel

¹ Uncle of the present owner of Wood, and not father as, by a slip, stated in "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," XXXV, 17.

used as a school-house in 1773, if not at present. In this chapel was then an altar-table, erected about 1754, made of one slab of moorstone and supported by two other stones of the same sort."

From a "Letter to Counsel," dated 1795, printed in "Trans.," XXXVII, 343, I venture to quote again: "This very ancient messuage, formerly a chapel, has from time to time been repaired by and out of the monies collected from the inhabitants for the repairs of their roads, so that it is conceived that the freehold is vested in them. . . . Duty was done in this chapel about twenty or thirty years since on every Good Friday, but the same being from that time discontinued, and rather than it should remain useless, the inhabitants converted it into a school-house, and school-masters have been by them put in possession of this house, gratis, for the purpose of teaching school there." The "Post Office Directory" of 1857 mentions the "old building supposed by some to have been a Catholic chapel, now used as a school-room for about 110 children; Mr. James Yeo, Master."

Mr. George Jope (aged seventy-five), who went to school there, as did his father, Andrew Jope, has told me that within his early recollection service was held in the building once a year only, on Good Friday, the clergyman receiving for his offices a guinea, which a Mr. John Perkins, of South Zeal, "father-in-law" of the late nonagenarian Mr. Mark Cann, "was bound to pay him."

Mrs. Elizabeth Esther Yeo, in explanation of the above transaction, relates that Mrs. (Ellen) Perkins, of South Zeal, had a considerable sum of money left her, with the stipulation that she should pay a guinea every Good Friday to the vicar of South Tawton to preach a sermon at St. Mary's Chapel, South Zeal, and when Mrs. Perkins died the Rev. T. Birkett was notified that the guinea no longer would be paid.

Mrs. Yeo also gives me the interesting information that the chapel "is supposed to have been the Mother-church," and that "'Golden Pitts' is believed to have been a cemetery belonging to it." She tells me that a gravestone found in that field, and bearing a seventeenth-century date, now serves as a doorstep to a cottage higher up the village. Mr. W. C. Yeo adds that he has been told that his own grandfather, Mr. William Curson, High Reeve of South Zeal in 1862, who died in 1871 (a descendant of Richard Curson, vicar in 1622, from whom all the Cursons of South

Zeal sprang), "dug up a tombstone in Golden Pitts, a piece of ground belonging to the Fursdon Manor." Mr. Jope, who writes it "Golden Cups," remembers his father's having told him that "it had been a burial-ground in years past." Mrs. Crocker, at the post office, alluding to it as "Golden Copee," repeats all the above traditions. Mr. W. C. Brely has been kind enough to sketch for me three discarded stones. The first, being the one referred to by Mrs. Yeo, was a recumbent one; it is inscribed "I · I · C 1642," and is used as a doorstep of a cottage in the occupation of Frederick Hooper, and belonging to C. Fursdon, Esq., as lord of the manor of South Zeal. Two smaller ones, conjoined (originally erect), inscribed respectively "Andrew Lang, Bu' Feb' ye (11th?), 1714," and "Joyce Huntentun, Bu' July The 20, 1737," form a doorstep of a cottage next to the above, belonging to the same owner, and occupied by John Endacott. Mr. Brely writes that whether the stones were taken from Golden Pitts he has been unable to ascertain for certain; "but," he adds, "I saw one in the backyard of the late Mr. William Curson, who told me it came from Golden Pits. From my own knowledge I don't know, but I have always heard and understood that Golden Pits was a burial ground for some religious sect who probably worshipped in the old chapel in South Zeal." I may mention that on the Ordnance Map are marked, at the east end of the village, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and a Bible Christian Chapel. According to the P.O. Directory of 1857, the former was erected a few years before at the expense of Mr. Pearce of Sticklepath. The meadow in question is numbered, I see, 2613 on the Tithe Map of 1844 as "Golden Pit," and lies to northward of the road, stretching across the far ends of a set of cottage-garden strips, between the new school-house lane and the stream. "Pitt" is an old term for a grave, occurring in these accounts repeatedly. Other inhabitants tell me that there was a reputed ancient chapel at Westweek, and that there had been interments in the orchard there. I have heard the same respecting Wickington.

I have not been able to find any record of the foundation of the chapel in South Zeal, nor have I seen its *name* mentioned earlier than the eighteenth century. The titles of churches and chapels, be it observed, were often altered at the Reformation. In Bacon's "Liber Regis" (1786) it was thus entered: "South Tawton . . . cum Zele Cap. (St. Mary)." In the inventory of church goods taken by com-

mand of Edward VI, 1553, the "Capell' in villa de Zele" is certified as having two bells.

The date of a village fair often coincides with that of the feast-day of the saint after whom its church was named, or on which it was founded or consecrated. By a charter of 27 Edward I, 1298 (at R.O., Roll 85, No. 13), Robert de Tony was granted a market once a week on Thursdays, at his manor of Zele Tony, and two fairs there yearly, to last eight days each, viz. the one on the eve and the day and the morrow of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, and five following days; the other on the day and the eve and the morrow of St. Kalixtus Pope, and for five days following.

The Thursday market at South Zeal must, I think, have been instead of and not in addition to a Wednesday market, "apud Suthanton," that had been granted to Roger de Tony in 1204 ("Rot. de Lib.," printed, p. 85).

In the South Tawton Accounts, 1565, is an item: "For xij men beyng beffore ye clarke of the markett. . . ." (Cf. Morebath Accounts, 1571—"It. ther was payd to the clerk of the markytt iiij s. iiij d.") I cannot explain these entries. The "N. E. D." gives "Clerk of the Market, a royal officer attending at fairs and markets to keep the standard of weights and measures and punish misdemeanour; also an officer appointed by city or town corporations to collect market dues and inspect the market." In 1587-8 we have the South Tawton item—"Paid for the proclamation for waights, viij d."

"South Tawton *Revel*," says Mrs. Yeo, "is still held, and begins on Whit-Sunday, when special buns are sold at the inn at a penny each. On Tuesday is the principal holiday, when a standing is erected for the sale of sweets, and a few sit about selling nuts." This is, I suppose, a survival of the old "Whitsun Ales." In Lysons' "Magna Britannia" (pub. 1822, Part II, p. 485) the above-cited charter of 1298 is quoted with the remark: "There is now a cattle fair at South Zeal on the Tuesday in the week following the festival of St. Thomas à Becket." By Mr. and Mrs. George Jope I am told that "Zeal Fair used to begin the Tuesday after Thomas Becket day." Mrs. Yeo says: "On July 9 if that was a Tuesday, or if not, then on the first Tuesday after." She remembers her school-mates exclaiming "Thomas Becket be coming!" as the time drew near. "The Tuesday," continues Mrs. Jope, "was cattle-fair day, and it would be kept up with great rejoicing until the Monday following; but, for the last twenty years or more, it begins the *Thursday-week* after 9 July." This year (1907) it was held on the

18th July. I find no mention of it in J. Bridge's "Book of Fairs, or Guide to the West-Country Traveller."

Mr. Baring-Gould reminds me that 9. July "is the octave of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary," which, falling in the summer, might have been preferred to other feasts of Our Lady, the Annunciation, for instance, often falling in Lent. The Feast of St. Andrew (the titular saint of the parish church) would not have done for a fair-day, because of its coming so late in the year and close on Advent. Mr. Baring-Gould adds that the fairs or revels are often on the "old-style" days, and Dr. Pearson on this subject writes me:—

"In 1751, on the change of style, it was provided that local usages (which depend on the seasons very often) should be pushed on eleven days."

Eleven days back from 9 July would give us 29 June, the Feast of St. Peter, the titular saint of the cathedral of the diocese.

Turning to Butler's "Lives," I find that the day of the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket was December 29. He was canonized 1173. In 1538 his shrine at Canterbury was despoiled, and his bones burnt, by order of Thomas Cromwell, but the Feast of the Translation of his Relics (1229) is 7 July, which is near enough to 9 July to suggest that the modern date of Zeal Fair preserves approximately an old commemoration, though why à Becket should have been selected for local veneration I know not, nor indeed why Pope Calixtus should, unless on the general ground that during the second year of his pontificate most of the early Christian churches were built. His feast was October 14.

In my opinion, however, Zeal Chapel was not named after any of these saints, but bore, originally, the double title of SS. John and the Blessed Virgin Mary. I draw this inference chiefly from items in the Churchwardens' Accounts, and I may note as a perhaps not merely accidental coincidence that the priory of Canonleigh (to which King John, when Earl of Moreton, granted perpetual rents from Allingeston in South Tawton) was styled "B'te Marie Virg'is and S^t Joh's Evangelist" ("Valor. Eccles.," Vol. II, p. 329).

From 1524 to 1534 (inclusive) we find regularly under the head warden's expenditures an item which in its fullest form (see 1526, 1531, etc.) runs—"ij d. paid to the Cleric of the Fraternity of St. John." This payment was presumably for singing or otherwise assisting the vicar in some special service, perhaps at Easter. In 1531 under receipts we find,

"viiij 1 rec. from the warden[s?] of St. John and Blessed Mary of Sele"; in 1533, "xiijs. iiij d." from the same; in 1559, "Rec. of . . . [two men] wardens of sayll chapell, xxs."; in 1582-3, "de Gardian de Sele xs."; and in 1585-6, "De Gardinis de Zeale xxs."

On the Patent Roll of 1566-7, Part V, m. 3, 9 Eliz., there is recorded a grant to Nicholas Yetswirt and Bartoholmow Brokesby of a number of rents, in Devon and Somerset and other counties, mostly arising from ancient bequests to chantries and guilds, which, by the Act of 1547, vested in the Crown. These included "i tenement with an orchard & i garden in the Parish of Suth tauton now in the occupation of Richard Oxenham, *given by John Frende,*" "*Wever,*" "*for the maintenance of a pricst*" ("ad Mantenne" presbiter"), called a "*Brotherhood priest,*" for celebrating Mass yearly. We get a little additional history of this estate in the Head Warden's Accounts of 1535, viz. (to offer a translation) "47s. was paid over to William Oxenham at the special desire of John Leteoute for all the right and claim and interest that the said John had in a certain tenement which *John Frynd, weaver,* granted by his deed to William Hole, Thomas Frynd and others" [I suppose in trust.—E. L. W.].

Now 1535 was the year of Thomas Cromwell's Visitation of Enquiry, preparatory to the passing of the Act of 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 28, in February, 1535-6, for the dissolution of all religious houses with an income of less than £200 a year, and the transfer of their property to the King; and I must own to a suspicion of some connection between those events and the above transaction, though I am quite unable to explain it, or, indeed, to determine whether John Leteoute was a cleric or a parishioner, or whether the "Fraternity of St. John and the Blessed Virgin Mary of Sele" was a religious brotherhood (an offshoot, perhaps, of some body of monks or friars), or a lay brotherhood, or to discover the date of Frend's endowment. It has been suggested that William Oxenham was treasurer of the guild. He seems to have been a responsible person in the parish, and to have been the recipient, probably as an intermediary, in many cash transactions. See accounts of 1524, 1527, 1532, 1535, 1538.

The name of South Zele does not appear in the list of chantry chapels sold in 1549 that is printed in Strype's "Memorials" (Vol. II, II, p. 402). One would suppose that it would have been suppressed (if a chantry foundation) by

the Act of 1547 (1 Ed. VI, cap. 15), but perhaps it came under Article XV, which provided that this Act should "not extend to any chappell made or ordeyned for the ease of the people dwelling distaunte from the pishe church or suche lyke chappell whereunto no more landes than the churche yarde or a lytle howse or close doth blong or ptaine"; or again, it may have been excepted under Article XXX, "that this Act shall not be prejudicial to the general corporation of any city borough or town or any of their lands or hereditaments"; for possibly the chapel was *ab origino*—as it appears to have been in the eighteenth century—the property of the borough.

If the fraternity at Zeal was a lay gild it was probably entirely or partly composed of persons engaged in different branches of the manufacture of serges or in the preparation of the wool, and Frend, the weaver, was perhaps a flourishing member of it. Much of the wealth of the inhabitants of this border of Dartmoor, with its grazing privileges for the venville tenantry, must have consisted in sheep. The Forest Accounts mention them. One of 39 Elizabeth, for instance (Surveys and Rentals, Part. VII, No. 3), specifies under "North Dartemore" 29 June, 35 Elizabeth, "*Agestus Bidentium . . . Summa hominum xxv, summa ovium viclxx.*" 29 June, 35 Elizabeth, "*Agestus Ovium . . . summa hominum xxxiii, summa ovium vicl.*"

In this North division I recognize a great number of South Tawton surnames as paying for sheep, etc. In Edward III's reign, we are told, the wools of Devon and Cornwall were coarse and of inferior value (Grandisson Reg., Vol. I, fol. 23), but from the time of Edward IV, when an Italian, Antonio Bonvisi, "taught us the knowledge of making kersies, and our women to spin with the distaff" (Oliver, "Hist. Exon.," p. 90), such progress was made that, in the reign of Elizabeth, Exeter had become the seat of a flourishing manufacture of fine broadcloths, and of a lucrative export trade to Antwerp, Calais, and other ports; "the name of Exeter cloths," says Hooker, "being yet had in remembrance in the South and Spanish countries."

Certain it is that the woollen industry has prevailed in South Zeal since very early times. The surnames of Tucker and Fuller are recognizable in the lay subsidy lists of the fourteenth century, and from an ancient charter cited in an Exchequer Decree (37 Eliz., Easter, p. 175) concerning certain mills that, as I have shown ("Trans.," XXXIII, 450), lay behind the Oxenham Arms (the old Burgoyne residence)

I learn that the water-course from "Lovebrook" had been granted to "Humfride att Sele" by "Ralph Tauney son of Roger" (i.e. the Ralph who died in 1238). In the *Inq. P.M.* (1263) of Ralph's successor, Roger, "Humfridus le *Fulur*" is mentioned, also a rent of 2s. 6d. from Humfrid de la Sele for certain water to his mill. I think that the Christian name of this Humphrey must have become the surname of his descendants, for the same Decree states that "in an ancient book of a Rentall of Ric. de Bellocampo, Erle of Warwick, in anno novo Henrici Quinto (9th Hen. V, 1421-2), it is thus written,—'Will^{ms} umfray tenet j mol' fulleraticu', & redd' p ann' p cursu' aque ad ibidem, ij^s vj^d'; w'ch rent & water-course the plif affirmeth to be the same that be conteyned in the saide anncient deed, and for that the said deft. did not disprove the same, it is therefor ordered & decreed by this Court that the s'd Wm. Burgoine . . . shall enjoy the s'd water-course, conteyning in bredthe fower foote, to the said mill in Sele . . . w'thout anie lett or interruption of the s'd Alexander Knapman." Witnesses are "Ric'o de Pollesland, Joh' atte Melle, Roger at Wyle, Joh' Donning, & Will Shattrey."

Within the memory of living men the woollen industry still engaged a large proportion of the inhabitants of South Tawton and South Zeal. Wool-combing was a favourite home occupation among cottagers, and a familiar sight was the large round pot filled with glowing turves, with three holes in the sides so that three men at once could thrust in and heat alternately one of their pair of small combs, which they had to draw through a mass of wool impaled on the teeth of a very large long comb that was fixed to some upright surface.

Mr. James Crocker (aged eighty-five) has told me that his grandfather, James, who preceded his uncle, William, as sexton of South Tawton Church ("and for thirty-five years never missed a Sunday"), was a wool-comber for the factory at Sticklepath, that was driven by water-power, and was converted into a grist-mill since the introduction of steam machinery at the large mills at North Tawton.

The hand "lum" (i.e. loom), too, was to be seen in many a kitchen. Old Ann Cooper used to work one in Mr. Jope's back cottage, and to this day (I believe) James Mallet, a nonagenarian of Sticklepath, knits woollen shawls on a frame.

The term "guild" or (to adopt the reverter spelling) "gild" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *geldan*, taxes or

money payment ("N. E. D."). From what I have read on the subject (and especially from the standard work by Toulmin-Smith; from "*Lay Help*," by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.; notes by Bishop Hobhouse in "*Som. Rec. Soc.*," Vol. IV; "*Account of Old St. Mary's, Notts.*," by Alfred Stapleton; and a "*Lecture on Parish Churches*," by J. T. Micklethwaite) I gather the following particulars.

Medieval gilds were of many kinds. There were special gilds of the clergy, such as that of the "*Kalends*," and there were the great "*gilds-merchant*" that flourished in most large towns in England and on the Continent, for the stimulation of commerce and the protection of the "*mysteries*" of the crafts: but apart from these (though in some cases partaking somewhat of the nature of the latter and far more numerous) were the parochial gilds that in the exercise of their (voluntary) functions—religious, charitable, and social—afford a convincing illustration of the prevalence of the spirit of non-political associativism in rural England in pre-Reformation days. While essentially *lay* societies, under which aspect some, at least, of them may be compared to a modern "*benefit society*," undertaking mutual assistance in old age or illness, compensation for losses by fire or flood, maintenance of schools, provision of dowry for girls marrying or entering a convent, the upkeep of bridges, etc., they were always enrolled in the name and under the patronage of some saint, and were in close touch with the Church. In many cases, as at South Tawton, the "*store*" (or stock of money) was kept in the parish chest, and their accounts were audited by the churchwardens; the surplus, after such expenses as the hire of a hall for their meetings (often held in the "*church-house*" or "*parish-house*") and the provisions for their "*feasts*" or "*ales*," being devoted to charitable and devotional objects, often to the repair or adornment of the fabric of the church, or of some part of it. The wealthier gilds would build chapels, set up altars, and endow chantries in perpetuity. Poorer ones would content themselves with keeping a light or lights burning before their patron saint, or before the high altar or the high rood, and with the occasional employment of a chantry clerk. Once a year at least (I understand on the feast day of their saint) every gild would have a special service held in the church, which all the members would attend, clad, in some cases, in gild liveries, and wearing badges or "*tokens*" often in the form of stamped lead medals. The part of the church where they were wont to assemble would become

associated with their name, as "the aisle of St. John's Gild," "St. Anne's Gild aisle." In the case of Tavistock Church we get simply "the gild" ("Accounts of Tavistock Church," edited by R. N. Worth) as an interchangeable term for a certain aisle, and in the Patent Roll of 9 Elizabeth (Part V, m. 2), I have just found an instance, the first I have ever met with, of the word "store" thus derivatively applied in a locative sense, viz. "tot' ill' reddit' dat' ad mantennc' & reparac' staur' S'c'e Katherine in borial' parte eccl'ie."

On the death of any member the whole body were expected to take part in the funeral, to which they were summoned by a gild bedel, or bellman, going through the town. Those failing in attendance were fined 2d. By the rules of a certain Lancaster Gild, we read: "Each brother or sister shall have at the mass on the day of his or her burial six torches and eighteen wax lights, and at other (commemorative) services two torches and four wax lights."

Sir John Maclean remarks that gild statutes often mention "brethren and sistren," showing that not only men were members, but that he has "never seen an instance of a sisterbearingoffice." Women were certainly often "wardens" of "stores" (see Chagford, Morebath, Hungerford, etc., Accounts). Some gilds seem to have been composed entirely of women, as we read of the "Maydes" and "the Wyffs." These often chose the Blessed Virgin Mary for their patron. Again, some were of "Yonge men," who were frequently active in the Whitsun or other "church-ales," the begging rounds of "My Lord and My Lady" (of which I suppose the London "May Sweeps" parade was a survival), the horse-play in the streets on Hock Day, and other such pastimes, countenanced by the Church for the replenishment of her coffers.

As, roughly speaking, every gild had its "store," and as we are told that these gilds were very numerous—Sir John Maclean stating that as many as forty existed to his knowledge in one small town—we may, I suppose, argue conversely that each of the stores mentioned in the South Tawton Accounts, and of which I here give a list, represented a local gild.

Store of St. Andrew, Apostle (1524 *et seq.* See Part I, p. 498).

Store of the Illustrious Names of Jhesu and the Blessed Mary, Virgin (1524, 1525, 1531, 1532, 1534, 1536).

Store of St. Katherine (1524 and annually to 1540).

Store of St. George, 1531, 1534, 1557, 1559, also subsidiary

accounts, 1551, 1571; (? *alias*) the Hoggeners, 1525; (? *alias*) the Young Men, subsidiary 1556; (? *alias*) the Ale Wardens, 1524 to 1540, also subsidiary accounts 1551, 1555, 1556, 1561, to 1571; see especially subsidiary 1556—"The Young Men made of their Ale . . ."; 1564: "... the old wardyns and other yong men . . ."; and 1571: "Wardens of the store of St. George . . . made of our Ale . . ." Some of these stores are named, in 1547, in last wills of parishioners ("Trans.," XXXIV, p. 641), viz. "... to the Church at South Tawton . . . to the Store of Jhesus there xij^d, to the Store of St. George, viij^d . . ."; "to St. Andrew's Store there, on shepe."

St. Andrew being the titular of the church at South Tawton, this "store," whose warden was the head warden, was probably connected with the high altar, in or on which was probably some "relic" of that saint. On the consecration of an altar one of the ceremonies was the placing of a relic in a cavity prepared for it in the altar-stone and afterwards sealed up. "Relics, according to Ayliffe, were regarded as essential, but Lyndwood thinks that they were not of the substance of the consecration" (Dr. Cox—proof-sheets). As to the placing of reliquaries and other objects *on* the altar, see "A History of the Christian Altar," by Edmund Bishop, reprinted from "Downside Review," 1905.

An image of St. Andrew must have stood somewhere in the church, but was presumably destroyed by the Puritans; and so, in Mary's reign (1555 to 1556), a new image of him was required, and a shilling was advanced to Roger Conybeare for the irons (i.e. tools) wherewith to carve it; thus, at least, I had interpreted the item, "To Roger Conyber for yarnes to kerve ye Image of saynt androwe xij^d." But in Mr. P. F. S. Amery's article ("D. N. Q.," July, 1907) on the "Churchwardens' Accounts of Ashburton" I read something which rather disturbs my assumption that "yarnes" = tools.¹ In 1525, says Mr. Amery, "... images were set up at the altar of St. John at the cost of 14d., including the '*yearne penny*' of the '*paynter*.'" A penny might be the compensation for the wear of edge-tools, but what need had a painter for such, unless possibly he was the same man as

¹ P.S.—"Yearne" (and perhaps "yarnes" also) would seem to be a variant of "earnest" (i.e. a retaining fee to the artist), for in Dr. Cox's "Church Furniture," p. 85, I find that at Yatton sixty-nine images were set up on the rood screen (completed 1455-6) at a cost of £3 10s. 4d., a penny being given "as *erneste peny* to the ymage maker . . . when the covenant was made unto him."

the carver who is referred to in an Ashburton item of 1523 thus—"p'd viij^s iv^d to Peter Kerver for making the tabernacle over the altar of St. John"? On the completion of his image of St. Andrew, Roger Conybeare, in 1557, was paid about £1 for "mackeng of" it. It was probably he who had received, in 1556, 3s. for carving the *face* of St. Peter. Possibly the image of that saint (for which in 1525 one John Comb had been paid 3s. 4d.) had been mutilated by the reformers, but not beyond restoration. I believe, however, that the masks of Caryatides and such figures were customarily, at that period, carved separately and applied afterward to the head. I have observed examples of this in several Renaissance pieces. Roger Conybeare, further, was probably the man who in 1555 was paid the munificent sum of "xxxiii^s for carveng the Rood" (i.e. high cross); but these flights of genius were apparently exceptional, for he is alluded to as a "carpenter" in the subsidiary accounts of 1568. In 1556, when one of the churchyard witch-elms is cut down, we find him sawing it up into boards. In 1565 we note: "P'd too Coniby for making the scaffold x^d," and in his old age he is given the job of keeping dogs out of the church.

St. George was not only a prominent¹ saint throughout England, of which country he was the patron, but might have been chosen at South Tawton in compliment to, or by direction of, the owners of the advowson—the Dean and Chapter of the College of St. George's, Windsor. The Order of St. George was instituted at Windsor 1344, and the royal chapel boasted the possession of the putative heart of that saint, a gift from the Emperor Sigismund to Henry V (Dixon, "Royal Windsor," Vol. II, p. 260). I imagine that his devotees at South Tawton sat in the south aisle, and had an altar to him there. In churches where the men were separated from the women the former were customarily allotted the south, the latter the north, side of the building; and St. George, as patron of all soldiers and armourers ("Kalendar of Saints"), was pre-eminently a man's saint. Gilds of "young men" were commonly enrolled under his banner. That at South Tawton the "wardens of the store of St. George" were the same as the "young men" seems demonstrable by much the same process as the thirtieth problem of the First Book of Euclid! For items in 1556 and succeeding years show that the young men were "ale-wardens," while

¹ According to "N. & Q." he never became a *favourite* with the people.

in 1571 the profits of the "ale" are accounted for by St. George's wardens. In one year only (1575) the term "wardens of the hoggenre store" seems to be used as equivalent to ale-wardens; for though the word "ale" is not used in connection with them, the sum they hand over corresponds to the amount received in other years from that source, which is not accounted for otherwise in this year at all.

At Chagford the "young men" appear to have sung in the church, their expenses including "a Gradual, a Hymnal and four Pryke-song Books." May it be that this was not an exceptional but a common custom, and that in some parish churches whose clerical staff was limited to a vicar and a chaplain or two the large chancels of the Perpendicular period, whose use seems rather problematic, may have been occupied by a voluntary choir composed of members of a lay gild or gilds?

The term "hoggener" or "hogglers," which the "N. E. D." states to be "of obscure origin," has been much discussed. From the late Bishop Hobhouse's "Notes on the Somerset Churchwardens' Accounts" it appears that at Croscombe the "Hogglers" were a gild who paid contributions to the head churchwarden. At Banwell the church derived its largest income from the gifts of "Hogglers," the item constantly recurring "*Venditio et incrementum forinsecum de la Hogeling.*" The "Hogeling," in that parish, was divided into the "Upland and Marshland." "The words '*Venditio ad incrementum*' bid us believe," says the annotator, "that there was a common stock running on common lands on the hill and on the moor, in which the church had rights, and that the stock was husbanded, and the rights made productive, by a band of working men, who thus made a contribution to the church funds." At South Tawton the church would appear to have had some such rights as at Banwell, for in the Head Warden's Accounts of 1592-3 I find "Rec. of Willm. Horne for pasturing of shepe upon our Comons viid." In another note Bishop Hobhouse states that the "Hogglers were the lowest order of labourer with spade or pick in tillage or in minerals"; but the earliest evidence that he adduces for this use is from a speech by the sister of Hannah More. In local idiom he finds that the word "hoggle" has a contemptuous application: "You might hoggle them potatoes, but you can't dig them!" In the Churchwardens' Accounts of Minchinhampton "hogling money" is a frequent source of revenue. The editor of

these accounts, John Bruce, F.S.A., takes this to have been a customary payment made by the sheep farmers of the parish for their hoglings or hoggets; "that is," he says, "their sheep of the second year." According to the "N. E. D.," hog is a word of uncertain origin; but Dr. Skeat ("Notes and Queries," 10th Ser., VII, 494) writes: "Since the article in the 'N. E. D.' was printed the Anglo-Saxon form has been found; it was originally *hogg*, a strong masculine." Devonshire farmers, as Mr. Stanbury informs me, always call a sheep from one to two years old a hog or hogget, and a one-year-old colt a hog-colt.

In the Molland Accounts, under the receipts for 1557 and succeeding years, there are references to the "hognerys store," the "hogneres wardyng," etc.; in 1563, "item, of the hognares of thys yer w^h wer M^r Robert Courtney, esquier, & Richard Venner"; in 1565, "item, of the hogneres wardyngs w^h wer M^r Stevens & Harry Tappyscot." The late Sir John Phear ("Trans.," XXXV, 209), disputing (*inter alia*) Bishop Hobhouse's explanation of the term "hoglers" or "hogners," points out that the above entries of 1563 and 1565 show the hogners' wardens to have been sometimes persons of considerable social position, and observes that at Molland the "hogners" were the only other collecting body besides the churchwardens. His conclusion is that the term was probably a variant of "hockers" or "hockeners," and that they were a gild who, by the practice of "*hocking*" on the established "Hock Day" festival (the second Tuesday after Easter), "gathered" money for the Church. "Hock Day," I may add, is another much-debated term. Mr. Arthur Hussey in "Testamenta Cantiana" (East Kent, pp. xvi, xix.) instances the terms "Hokelight" at Whitfield, "Hogday light" at Whitstable, "the Hogwell light" at Eboney, etc., and observes, "... The 'Hogenelmoney' at Biddenden, and the 'Hognel light' at Hawkhurst, may possibly refer to Hoktide." He remarks also, "... 'Hoktide' may possibly mean Hightide, and seems to refer to Easter."

Whichever of these theories may be right, there were no doubt divergencies in the usages of different localities, and there was evidently considerable elasticity in the functions assumed by gilds of the same title in different places. A very anciently established gild would, I imagine, gradually undergo changes both in the nature of its activities and in the class or rank of its constituents.

The idea has occurred to me that the "hoggeners" might

have been originally, as a class, *hill-men* or hill-labourers, whether as herdsmen or miners or both. Dufresne and other dictionaries give "*hoga*, a hill" (cf. "*Hoga de Cosdone*" in the Dartmoor Forest Perambulations). In Halliwell I find "*Hoggan-bag* (Cornwall), a miner's bag, wherein he carries his provisions," and Wright's "Provincial Dictionary" gives "*Hoggle*, to take up from the ground like potatoes," which might, perhaps, have referred to work with a pick. At Chagford (where a large proportion of the population were miners) accounts are rendered to the head wardens by two men—"Custodib; Instaur' de le hogynstore"; in 1488 described as "custod' de le hogner's store"; in 1500 and 1502 as "wardens of the goods & chattels of the store of the hogners."

Dr. Skeat (at the above reference) gives the further information that the word *hoga* referred to ". . . is nothing but a Latinized form of the Norse *haugr*, a hill. . . ." Not being possessed of the philological knowledge that might enable me to understand whether this statement disqualifies my suggestion that hoggeners were possibly hill-men, I allow it to stand, merely as a suggestion.

In the "Romance of Our Ancient Churches," by Sarah Wilson (1899, p. 65), from the Churchwardens' Accounts of (as I understand) Cheddor, the curious item is quoted—"Paid Richard Crispin's Hog And maide, for white lymeing of the yle that was built, ij^s v^d." The word "hog" here seems to be equivalent to servant or labourer.

The "Saint Katherine, Virgin," of the South Tawton people's devotion, though not here given the appellation "Martyr" (which properly distinguishes her from her fifteenth-century namesake St. Catherine of Sienna, V.), was no doubt St. Katherine of Alexandria, who suffered in the fourth century, whose emblem is the wheel of torture, and whose feast day is November 25. This saint reached the zenith of her popularity in England in the fourteenth century, and there was perhaps scarcely a church throughout the land that did not contain some image or picture of her. St. Katherine was the patron saint of maids—young and old. In explanation of the proverbial phrase "*Coiffer Ste. Catherine*," Littré says that it is equivalent to remaining unmarried. "Ste. C. étant la patronne des demoiselles, on dit que la demoiselle qui ne se marie pas, lui met la première épingle à 25 ans, la seconde à 30 ans, et à 35 la coiffure est finie!"

Gilds of "Maydes" were naturally often devoted to her,

or to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and I have met with more than one instance of the "Wyffs" contributing to her "stores," but men, as well as women, enrolled themselves in her name.

At Chagford, where accounts of the store of St. Katherine go back to 1481, the fraternity consisted of 145 brothers and 129 sisters, and from an article on these old books contributed by the late Mr. Ormerod to the "Chagford Parish Magazine" in 1851, I note that in 1536, when it was at the height of its prosperity, "ten parishes contributed to its funds." South Tawton was near enough to have been one of these parishes. Could its gild of St. Katherine have been in any way affiliated to the Chagford one, I wonder? The Chagford one seems to have derived some of its support from a tin-mine. We read in their accounts of 1519 of 19s. 4d. "recieved for Tayle ten sold to Lawrence Serle," and of "30s. 4d. paid to the tin-workers by the hands of William Kyngdon"; and, in 1520, of "Tayle tyne," and of "wages paid at St. Katherines Beme." Possibly such of the inhabitants of South Tawton as were stannators owed allegiance to the Chagford gild.

I cannot say with certainty in which part of South Tawton Church the homage to St. Katherine was offered, but I strongly suspect that it was in the north aisle. At Membury the chapel of St. Katherine was in the north aisle of the church. At Plympton St. Mary the north aisle, wherein the Strodes of Newnham had their sittings and their tombs, was known as the "Gilda St. Katerine" in 1462, when one of the Strodes desired in his will to be buried in it, describing it by that name. I am under the impression that such was the usual location of her gilds, owing possibly to a general prevalence in these of the feminine element.

An interesting article on South Tawton and its neighbourhood, which appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1862 without a signature, but which I am informed was written by the late Mr. Thomas Hughes, contains the following remarks on the parish church of Belstone. "This church, considered by some writers to be an Anglo-Saxon edifice, . . . has but one entrance, a porch at the north-west corner, the inner door only two feet wide. A custom which seems to have been a rule in the primitive church was reported to us as still surviving here in all its rigour. When the parishioners repair to their church for the celebration of divine service, the sexes immediately separate,

the males going to the south, and the females to the north side, just as was the case a few years ago in one of the churches of Birmingham."

And Canon Morris, in his "History of St. Mary Chester," writes: "Here, as in so many other churches, men sat on one side of the church and women on the other. . . . The chantry-chapel at the end of the north aisle was dedicated to St. Katherine . . . an entry in the accounts of 1639 . . . relates to 'the mens seates on the south side the church.'"

At South Tawton images of St. Katherine on the one side, and St. George on the other, may have stood in shrines attached to the rood-screen, or may even have pertained to altars in such situations, for in many cases (see Bligh Bond) where the screen crossed the whole width of the church, as at South Tawton it evidently did, an altar was reared with its back against the screen in each aisle. We have, at South Tawton, at least a hint of such an arrangement in the fact that an arched niche, presumably a piscina, remains in the walling of the second bay of the south aisle. I say only "presumably" because the bottom is not a pierced but a solid stone; but this may well be a restoration substitute for an original drain, for I have noticed piscinæ with drilled bottoms in similar situations at Sampford Courtenay and elsewhere (I think at Chagford). Perhaps, however, in all these cases the piscina indicates the original east end of the aisle, which may have been later extended. There is a second niche, also with unpierced bottom, but with square head, farther to eastward in the same wall, i.e. in the south chancel aisle or "Burgoyne aisle." It is in the right position to have served as a piscina to an altar at the east extremity, and a squint, described to me as of *quasi-X* form (discovered during Mr. Prynn's recent operations, and re-stopped), in the short length of wall that juts between this aisle-end and the presbytery, is another indication that this was used as a side chapel. In the corresponding aisle on the north side of the chancel, known as the Week or North Week aisle, or Wyke Chapel, stood, I believe, the "*North Altar*," referred to in the item of 1532—"p le wyers circa pulpit & altar borial." This chapel I surmise to have been dedicated to "The Illustrious Name of Jesus and to the Blessed Mary Virgin." The store of these "illustrious names" is first mentioned in 1524, when 33s. were paid to its warden by the head warden. In 1525 20s. were similarly expended. These payments were no doubt in discharge of

a debt, for in 1531 we find the head warden receiving 40s. from the money of that store as a loan to the parish. This was refunded in 1532, but in 1534 the same sum was again borrowed from it, and in 1536 there is a "memo," which though scarcely legible is, I think, to the effect that the £2 due to the store of the Blessed Mary and Jesus stands over to the next account. I fear that it continued to "stand over" indefinitely, for the only later payment that I find recorded is in 1540—of "3s. 4d. that was owed to John of Redway and was [by his desire, inferentially] given to Jesus' Store."

In 1530 we get an item which—though with some hesitation, owing to the ambiguity of the contracted Latin—has been extended and translated as follows: "*Memorandum, quod tenementum Johannis Wyke in Sele, scilicet antiqui custodis Illustris nominis Jesu at beatæ Mariæ, [ad] xij denarios pro anniversario tenendum.*" "Be it remembered that the tenement of John Wyke in Sele, to wit, of the old warden of the Illustrious Name of Jesus, and of the Blessed Mary, is to be held (subject to the payment of) 12d. for (keeping) the anniversary." The John Wyke, who, I take it, was the then (or recent) holder, may perhaps have been the Master of North Wyke, who at that time was a John; but the "old (or former) warden of the Illustrious Name" was, I believe, one William Wyke. This I infer from comparison of the above with a certain other item of the head warden's expenditures that recurs year after year from 1523 down to 1540 (when a hiatus occurs in the accounts), and that in its fullest form, as obtained by collation, runs, when translated, "12^d paid to the Vicar for the reading of the bede roll, and for holding the anniversaries of Sir Matthew Wonston, clerk, and William Wyke, Ancient Warden."

To consult the pedigree printed in Col. Vivian's "*Visitations of County Devon*"—this William might have been "Warrior's" grandfather, living 1491 (Vivian says, also, "living 1527," but gives as his authority "*Parish Accounts*," in which, I think, he must have been mistaken, the name appearing, so far as I can find, only in connection with these anniversaries), or he might have been that one's father (living 1476, died 1523), or the latter's grandfather, William Wyke of North Wyke and Cocktree, living 1421 (married Katherine, daughter and heiress of John Burnell), the first of the surname Wyke set down in the *Heralds' Visitations for County Devon* (see Harl., No. 1538, fol. 224).

Wonston is an old local surname, originally, perhaps, connected with the manor of Wonston in the adjoining parish of Throwleigh. In 1509 a John Wonston held lands in Tawe, in 1516 in Luffeton, both in South Tawton parish ("Trans.," XXXIV, 604).

The Episcopal Registers yield no trace of Matthew Wonston, clerk, and the dated series of vicars of South Tawton, as pointed out by Mr. Mugford, does not admit of his introduction. It may, therefore, reasonably be inferred that he was a chantry clerk or chaplain. There is another allusion to him in the account of 1536, which I venture to translate as "12d. received from the rent [arising] out of the tenement of a certain Matthew Wonston, clerk."

It may be noticed that the sum, 12d., corresponds to that paid yearly to the vicar for the anniversary commemoration of Wonston and Wyke and that it also corresponds to the anniversary rent payable from John Wyke's tenement in Sele. This tenement and Wonston's were, I think, probably one and the same, and my own (conjectural) explanation is that William Wyke, the ancient warden of the store or gild of that title, was the founder of a chantry at the (perhaps already existing) altar of "the Illustrious Name of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin Mary," that he gave a house to his chaplain, and perhaps friend or connection, Wonston for life, to celebrate for his soul; directing that after Wonston's death the rents from this house should (in whole or in part) be applied to commemorative Masses for his own soul and for Wonston's. It may be that the fund thus provided, even if augmented by the contributions of the gild or of other parishioners, was inadequate to the entire and perennial subsistence of a separate chantry priest, so that the duty and the remuneration devolved to the vicar; or, it may be that the 12d. to the vicar was an extra payment, for celebration (? at the high altar) of the anniversaries of their deaths, and for the inclusion of their names in the roll of those benefactors commemorated in the "General Dirge" of the church; while a chantry chaplain was maintained for more frequent services at the side altar, the wardens of the store of the "Illustrious Names" being responsible for the disbursement of his salary, which would consequently not appear in the *head* warden's accounts.

That the commemoration by the vicar did not preclude the possibility of a concurrent distinct chantership is shown, I think, by the will, dated in 1413, of Richard Estebrook, vicar of Okehampton (Episcopal Register, Stafford, p. 403). This

testator "bequeathed to Walter Manston, to celebrate in Okehampton Church for three years, for the health of his soul and for his exequies daily, thirteen pounds of silver; and, to the principal store of the said church, twenty shillings that his anniversary may be kept forever." To "Walter Manston, Chaplin," he further left 20s., and to "John Weryng, chaplain," his "third-best doublet and 6s. 8d." The Clerical Subsidy Roll of 7 Henry IV ($\frac{3}{4}$) names "D'n's Ric'us vic' de Ok'ampton, and Walt'us Ca' [i.e. capellanus] ib'm."

At Chagford the wardens of the store of St. Katherine (1499, 1500, 1501) account for "8 marks" or "£5 6s. 8d.," paid to "Dominus Richard Wyke" or "Wekys" "for the celebration of masses for the souls of the brethren during one year." This was presumably the "Sub Diaconus Ricus Wekys" ordained in 1498, and instituted in 1503 to the vicarage of South Tawton (Episcopal Register), where he resided sixty years ("Trans.," XXXIII, 441).

In 1520 we find in the accounts of the Chagford gild: "item:—for the dinner of the clerks on St. Katherine's day, 20d." Some of the Clerical Subsidy Rolls of the diocese of Exeter preserved at the Public Record Office, London, yield many names, not only of vicars but of chaplains, throughout Devon and Cornwall.

The earliest of these rolls for Devon ($\frac{3}{4}$) is one of the most interesting. (My transcript of this roll has been printed in "Devon Notes and Queries," October, 1907.) Others that contain lists of personal names are: $\frac{1}{6}$ (9 Ric. II), $\frac{3}{4}$ (7 Hen. IV), $\frac{3}{4}$ (7 Hen. V), $\frac{1}{8}$ (27 Hen. VI), $\frac{1}{8}$ (temp. Hen. VI, Cornub.), $\frac{1}{8}$ (temp. Hen. VII).

From Henry VII's time onwards they are very numerous.

In one of Richard II's ($\frac{1}{6}$) reign the following clergy of Chagford are enumerated: Sir Thomas Fulford, rector; Thomas Loncelecote and Tirrie Peers, chaplains; Thomas David and Richard Wyddon, clerks; and John, clerk. I have failed to find in these rolls any reference to *chantry clerks*, or *chaplains*, at South Tawton. This may not, perhaps, prove that there *were* none, but may merely imply that the salary of such subordinates in that parish was too inconsiderable to be mulcted in payments of these "tenths" to the king. A roll of 8 Henry VI ($\frac{3}{4}$) gives the rate of assessment as follows:—

6s. 8d. from each chaplain (*capellano*) receiving as salary as much as 100s. (i.e. £5).

13s. 4d. from each chaplain receiving as salary 9 marks (£6) or more, but under 12 marks.

20s. from each chaplain receiving as salary 12 marks (£8).

20s. from each chantry priest (*presbitero cantarien*) receiving as his salary 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.) or more, but under £10 13s. 4d.

I am not prepared to explain the above distinction between "chaplain" and "chantry priest," or to assert that the term "chantry clerk" was precisely synonymous with either. I am informed that no cleric of less high degree than *presbiter* (= priest) might celebrate (even private) Mass.

Chantry clerks, it appears, were often "vagabonds," i.e. itinerants, relieving those whose duties (which had to be performed *fasting*) were excessive.

The expression "foundation of a chantry" would seem to be of rather elastic application, even if for the word "chantry" (which has the double meaning of the place in which Masses were said or *chanted*, and the institution or office) we substitute the term "chauntership" employed in one of the statutes. Bequests for such foundations or for the maintenance of a chaplain were frequently so meagre as to have been quite inadequate to the entire subsistence of a man for the space of time covered by them (which was commonly but for a few anniversaries, or even only for a few "months' minds"), showing that the *monopoly* of a priest's services was not thereby secured, while the fact that the number of chaunterships in many churches exceeded the number of altars, i.e. in the church of St. Paul forty-seven chauntries, fourteen altars (Fuller, "Church History," p. 350), demonstrates that such altars were not reserved exclusively for any one founder's use.

In "Short Manuals of Canon Law," by the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, B.C.L., M.A., F.S.A. (I, p. 98), I read: "It is not lawful on the same altar to say two Masses on the same day . . . the altar may not have been used before on the same day." (A footnote refers to Concil. Antissidior., Can. 10, A.D. 578, ap. Gratian, III, Dist., II, c. 97; i.e. "Decretum Gratiani," compiled about the year 1144.)

I must leave it to those more conversant with the subject to reconcile this disciplinary pronouncement with the foregoing considerations, and with such information as the following, from a paper by the late J. T. Micklethwaite, the learned interpreter of the fabric of Westminster Abbey ("Lectures on Art, Soc. for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 1882," p. 115): "In the early parish churches . . . the presbyteries or chancels, if we may call them so, were only large enough

to receive the altar with the priests and ministers officiating at them. At first these churches had probably no fixed furniture except *the single altar*; the font was an early addition, but even so late as the twelfth century there was nothing else, except that the altars had now become three, the minor ones being in the transepts in cross-[form] churches, and on each side of the chancel-arch in others."

Another enactment, incorporated in Gratian, namely that of Pope Alexander II (1061-73), forbade any one priest to say Mass more than once in the day ("Cath. Dict.," pub. Kegan Paul, sub. "Mass.") "The Pope, however," writes the editor (with some ambiguity as to which Pope), "mentions, and apparently without disapproval, the habit of saying two Masses daily—one for the day, the other for the dead." An anonymous contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine" ("G. M. Lib. Ecclesiology," ed. F. A. Milne, p. 69), drawing on Heylin's "History of the Reformation," page 51, and Gibson's "Codex," page 471, states that anniversary chaplains, or chantry altar officiants, were in subjection to the incumbent, and might help him in many of his duties, as with his licence in hearing confessions, particularly on Shrove (or Shrift) Tuesday; and that, though they were *generally prohibited* from receiving the Eucharist more than once on the same day, yet they might assist in solemn Masses in the capacities of deacon and sub-deacon, and also in the choir.

Abbot Gasquet, in his "Medieval Parish Life," page 95, remarks concerning chantry chapels: "It has hitherto not been sufficiently recognized that the priests serving them in any way helped in parochial work. . . . Speaking broadly, the chantry priest was an assistant priest of the parish, or, as we should nowadays say, curate of the parish, who was supported by the foundation fund of the benefactors for that purpose, and indeed, not unfrequently, even by the *contributions of the inhabitants*. For the most part their *raison d'être* was to look after the poor of the parish, visit the sick, and assist in the functions of the parish church." In this the abbot's view agrees with that of Micklethwaite, from whose concise presentment of much valuable information on the subject of Church institutions ("Lectures on Art, etc.," ref. *ante*) I cull the following particulars:—

Chantries were of various sorts. A chantry is generally understood to mean a foundation for the maintenance of certain services for the good of the soul of the founder and his family, but sometimes a chantry was founded, as we

should now say, *by subscription*, simply to provide a living for an additional priest in places where the population required his services. The "Morrow-Mass-priest," whom we often find named in old accounts, was a cantarist of this kind. The returns of the chantries at their suppression show that the date and occasion of their foundation had often been forgotten. They were benefices, and their incumbents were presented by the patrons, and admitted by the bishops, just as the rectors and vicars were. It was not easy to found a *perpetual chantry*, as its endowment required a "licence in mortmain," which was both difficult and expensive to obtain; but there were often two or three of them in a church. There were also a much larger number of *temporary chantries*, endowed for periods varying from one to twenty years, the holders of which were, so long as their engagements lasted, held to the same duties as those of the perpetual chantries. Many gilds, too, maintained chaplains in their parish churches, and as all these priests worked to a certain extent under the rector or vicar, and were bound to assist at the principal public services, many town churches had attached to them a body of twelve or even twenty priests. Such churches became practically collegiate. Indeed, sometimes a dwelling was provided in which the cantarists lived together as a sort of college. The effect of all this on the fabric of the church was very considerable. The increase in the number of clergy led to a corresponding increase in that of the altars at which they officiated. And the founders of chantries often added chapels in which to place them.

A Latin designation for a chantry clerk or chaplain would seem to have been *annuellarius*. This is not to be found in Ainsworth's or several other dictionaries that I have consulted, but I have noted the forms *ann'ell'* and *añuellar'* in a Clerical Subsidy Roll of 8 Hen. VI (at R.O. 34), and in a roll of 27 Hen. VI (1455) "Capellanus annuellarius." In a manuscript, "Rents and Returns of Churches and Manors of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral," 1408, translated by Mr. Reichel, and appearing as a supplement to "Devon Notes and Queries" (April, 1907, p. 45), we find the word applied apparently to the Masses as well as to the clerks, thus: "these are the Annuellars [Masses—O. J. R.], celebrated and paid for each term in the Exchequer, but not charged or brought into account each quarter save in the churches supporting them [unde ordinantur]. . . ." "Two Annuellars celebrating for Henry Bracton. . . . One

Annuellar celebrating for Bishop Walter . . . from Bokerel, and not more, because the church of Bokerel does not suffice to bear all the burdens put upon it, because two Annuellars founded upon the same church were wont to receive each of them quarterly 20s. . . . One Annuellar celebrating for Roger Torygh, sometime Dean of Exeter, from Wydecombe. . . . One Annuellar celebrating for Walter Penbrok from Plymton 15s. . . . These Annuellars are not celebrated because the profits of the rents supporting them (unde ordinantur) are insufficient. For William Puntynghdon one Annuellar receiving 12s. 3d. It is not kept because the rent is not paid from the house sometime of Symon Atte Pitte. For Andrew de Kilkenny, one Annuellar, receiving from West Anstey 15s. It is not kept, because what is received from the church of West Anstey is insufficient after the obit [there] is paid for."

Bishop Hobhouse, in his preface to the Somerset Churchwardens' Accounts (p. xiii), writes: "In all churches one fixed day was celebrated as the anniversary of the benefactors, called variously 'the great Dirige,' 'the Commemoration,' 'the mass for the Founders'; the names of benefactors were written in a roll—'the Bede Roll.' Their names were given out on great days to the parishioners, whose prayers were asked on behalf of the donors."

The "anniversary" thus alluded to was distinct, it will be seen, from that of the actual death-date of a particular person. The word Bede-roll is spelt Bead-roll in "Webster's Dictionary," and is connected with the repetition of prayers on the "beads" or "rosaries."

In the "Catholic Dictionary" it is stated that on All Souls Day the Church makes a solemn commemoration of, and prayer for, all the souls in Purgatory, the Mass said on that day being always the "Mass for the Dead."

The late Robert Dymond, F.S.A., in his introduction to the Accounts of St. Petrock's, Exon. ("Trans.," XIV, 402), remarks on "obits, or anniversary memorial services, held in compliance with conditions prescribed by donors of lands or houses," and adds, "Besides these special obits, we find that from 1511 a general dirge was annually appointed in Passion week, for all the benefactors of the church. . . . Among expenses were fees for entering names of benefactors on the bead-roll, which is sometimes called the Deprecatorii." The Morebath Accounts in 1537, p. 91, also mention "the generall Dirge of ye church." This name was derived (see "Cath. Dict.") from the first word of one

of the Psalms, "Dirige nos Domine," in the office of the dead; similarly, "Placebo," the opening word of another, was sometimes used.

Short of Masses many vicarious acts of devotion were purchasable. For instance, clerks in minor orders or even laymen used to be commissioned by rich persons to recite litanies ("Cath. Dict.") or to swell with their voices the chorus of psalm, "*with intention*" to the benefit of the souls of their departed friends; and money was often left to keep lights burning, on more or less frequent occasions, before the cross or images, to the same end.

In the "N. E. D." (sub. "Dirge") it is stated that, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, 4d., or "a groat," was the usual remuneration for a dirge to be sung for a dead man. In a Somerset account of 1526-7 ("Som. Rec.," Vol. IV, p. 210) I note ". . . for a dirge for the benefactors of the cherche iiij^d." In the Morebath Accounts, 1537 (p. 84), "at every corsse p^{re}sent & at every mony^gth ys end yt ys song by note, ye clerke schall have ij^d." In a specification of chantry lands in the Queen's hands (Rot. Pat., 9 Eliz., Part V, m. 3) the sum of 8d. a year is stated to have been paid from "Wrange p^{re}ke" in the parish of Cockebury, Devon, "p^{er} mantencōe misse, & dirige annuatim dicend, in paroch^{ia} ecclⁱie."

In the year 1529, by statute of 21 Henry VIII, cap. 13, it was enacted (under Art. XIX) that no "sp[irit]uall person, seculer or reguler, benefyced with cure as is before rehearsed . . . shall take any particular stypende or salary to synge for any Soule. . . etc." The Act, as explained by Emanuel Green, F.S.A. (Som. Rec. Soc., Vol. II), applied only to "*new* foundations," hence we find, in the South Tawton Accounts, the payments for the anniversaries continuing down to at least 1540.

This "little cloud like a man's hand," gradually gathering volume from the Acts of 1535-6 and of 1539-40 for the suppression of religious houses, lesser and greater, and from the Act of 1545 to arrest the alienation of chantry property (which was generally being re-appropriated by the successors of lay founders and patrons), burst over the chantries in the Act of 38 Henry VIII, which, interrupted in its effect by that king's death, was consummated by the statute of his successor in 1547, 1 Edward VI, with the following enactments [condensed—E. L.-W.]: (Art. IV) That any lands, tenements, rents, etc., which by conveyance or will or demise, etc., had been given or appointed to be employed to the finding or maintenance of any anniversary

or obit, or of any light or lamp in any church or perpetual chapel, are from Easter next to vest in the King.—(Art. VI) All sums of money payable by corporations, gilds, fraternities, etc., towards the maintenance or sustentation of any priest, or of any . . . obit, or light . . . etc., to vest in the King as rent charges.—(Art. VII) All brotherhoods, gilds, etc., and all their lands, tenements, etc., and all other possessions (excepting companies of trade and gilds of mysteries and crafts) to vest in the King.—(Art. XXX) Proviso, that this Act shall not extend or be prejudicial to the general corporation of any city, borough, or town, or any of their lands or hereditaments, etc.

The building, or rather the re-building, of the church of St. Andrew, South Tawton, has been attributed to the Richard Wykes [of North Wyke], to whom Bishop Lacy in 1439 granted a *licencia celebrandi*, or licence to have divine service celebrated in a private chapel or oratory in any seemly place (see "Trans.," XXXV, 392), but I have failed to discover any ancient record connecting his name with the church. From the clerical subsidy lists at the Record Office, however, I glean some information that may have an indirect bearing on the question of the re-erection of the church, for these show that whereas in (and previously to) 1453 the vicar had paid the "subsidy" or tax of "tenths" granted occasionally by the clergy to the King, South Tawton in 1468-9 (8 Ed. IV $\frac{1}{8}$) for the first time appears among the benefices exempt from taxation (and so continues down to, at least, Elizabeth's reign), these being described sometimes as "*Ecclesiae pauperes*," sometimes as those whose holders refuse to pay ("*recusant solvere*"). In a list of fourteenth Elizabeth ($\frac{1}{4}$) it is classed among those whose true annual value is under or not above twelve marks (i.e. £8).

The Rev. William Wykes-Finch has pointed out ("Trans.," XXXV, p. 393) that whereas in other Dartmoor churches granite is the material employed, here (at South Tawton) the whole of the *nave arcade* is of *Beer stone*; and for this fact he offers the explanation that the Beer quarry adjoined, even if it was not actually a part of, the Bindon estate held by Roger Wyke, and that the stone was probably Roger's gift in aid of his brother Richard's good work.

The period indicated by the style of the architecture of the nave would seem to accord with the lifetime of Richard and Roger, or perhaps more nearly with that of their father, William (living 1421), probably the William Wyke whose obit was yearly celebrated in the church, and who is

thereby distinguished as a benefactor in some sort. It may even be that the selection of St. Katherine as patroness of one of the local gilds was not unconnected with the fact that Katherine was the Christian name of William's wife, the daughter and heir of Burnell.

The arches are lofty and pointed (not four-centred) and carry up the mouldings of the pier. The decorations, varied in design, of the capitals of the engaged shafts are, as was remarked by Mr. Hughes in his article, "of remarkably delicate and rich floriated work as compared with the other details of the church." The oak roofing is also good Perpendicular. That of the nave and chancel is wagon- or barrel-shaped, but those of the aisles, though externally lean-to's, simulate internally depressed gables. Every fourth rib is enriched with sprigs of foliage and with handsomely carved central and lateral bosses. The intervening ribs were, no doubt, originally concealed with boarding, as in the chancel, or perhaps with laths and plaster as (now) at Sampford Courtenay. They are described as plastered in the specifications of 1881. Such spaces in pre-Reformation days were commonly decorated with paintings of religious subjects or conventional designs, especially over the chancel and the first bay of the nave. South Tawton was not without such embellishment, for in the accounts of 1557-8 there is a payment of 8d. "for taking downe of the pycters on the Rowffe of the chourche." Probably they "savoured of idolatry," and only their inaccessibility saved them from banishment in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, when another "picture" (perhaps even more "idolatrous"!) was carried away to Chagford (see Acct. 1558-9). This was, no doubt, the very "pycture" that early in the reign of Queen Mary (1556-7) was fetched from "Oxhenam," where it had presumably lain in concealment since the first alarm of spoliation or of Puritan destruction. The artist may have been the "Oliver paynt[er]" mentioned in 1533-4 as receiving 6s., possibly identical with the "Oliver" who in 1532-3 was paid 16d. for a crossbow, and with the "Oliver Geer" who in 1538 rode to Sir John Fulford.

There is no stone chancel arch; but here, as at Sampford Courtenay, an oaken round arch or heavier rib serves for demarcation. (This, I find, was new in 1881.) Some of the roof-bosses represent human faces. The third (from the west end) in the middle aisle, and the sixth in the north aisle bear each two faces in close juxtaposition; it is to be hoped that neither reproduces the features of a Wykes

husband and wife! The fourth, ninth, and tenth in the north aisle are more comely. They wear respectively the horns, the veiled turban, and the wide outstanding netted coiffure of the Lancaster-York period. One can hardly be more definite in view of the warning that "these fashions [i.e. the netted and the horned head-dresses, etc.] seem to have been constantly changing, each going out for a short period, then returning, and sometimes all being used contemporaneously" ("Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages," Henry Shaw, F.S.A.). The crowned head with long parted beard on the ninth boss of the middle aisle might represent either a king of England or the "King of Sorrows," if the spikes on the crown be meant for thorns. On the ninth of the south aisle are three rabbits, their conjoined ears forming a triangle, emblematic of the Trinity.

There is a very similar carving of the same subject at Sampford Courtenay, indeed, many of the bosses in these two churches are much alike.

A device that might possibly refer to a bishop of Exeter is that of an owl, on a side boss of the fifth rib in the north aisle. For at Ashburton, of which the bishops had held the manors since Norman days, the lectern is said to have been carved in the form of an owl in compliment to Bishop Oldham, his family badge being an owl (see article by the late P. F. S. Amery in "Devon Notes and Queries," July, 1907). At South Tawton, however, the owl was more probably, I think, a charge in the arms of a local family, just as, in the middle aisle (third rib from west), we find a double-headed eagle, the cognizance of Hore. I do not know whether this antedates the connection of the Hoare family with the manor of South Tawton. In the specifications for the restoration of the church in 1881, signed by William Dart, and said to have been accompanied by a contract, and by drawings by Messrs. Hayward and Son, architects, of Exeter (of which Mr. Clarke was able to find for me only "No. 1"), it is directed that "all defective bosses are to be replaced with new." At the same time two or three of the ancient angel-corbels in the nave roof were renewed. To revert to the medieval features of the fabric, the north and south chancel aisles are evidently extensions of the nave aisles. Mr. Wykes-Finch has expressed an opinion that the Wyke chapel was built by Richard Wyke late in his life, which closed in, or a little before, 1470. This is just the date which has been assigned by experts to some of the details of the chapel, and



I.



II.



III.



IV.



V.



VI.



VII.



VIII.



IX.



X.



XI.



XII.

BOSSES IN MEDIEVAL ROOF, ST. ANDREW'S, SOUTH TAWTON.

MIDDLE AISLE (counting from W. end).—I, Third; II, Fifth; III, Seventh, IV, Ninth; V, Third (lateral).

NORTH AISLE.—VI, Fourth; VII, Seventh; VIII, Tenth; IX, Eleventh; X, Fifth (lateral).

SOUTH AISLE.—XI, Ninth; XII, Tenth. It is noteworthy that some heads face altar, some opposite direction.

especially to the tracery of the north window, which, though renewed in 1881 (see specifications, "No. 8"), is stated to have reproduced the original. A significant fact is that all the dressings in this chapel, including the *back half* of the pillar dividing it from the nave, are of granite, whereas the front half of that pillar is, like all the rest of the nave arcade, of white freestone.¹

Externally the whole of this chapel's north wall, including the turret or buttress enclosing the rood-loft stairs, is of large granite ashlars, quite different from the rest of the north wall, which is of smaller and more irregular stones.

Owing, probably, to restorations, and to the decline of the house of North Wyke after its alienation, there remains no gravestone or monument in this enclosure, save that of Warrior Wyke; though we read in the accounts of 1536 of the sepulture of Elizabeth Weks ("Warrior's" mother, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Pokeswell of Chricheston, county Somerset), and in 1539 of the covering of "Maystrys Wek's pyte," which we know must have been *inside* the church, from the maximum burial fee of 6s. 8d. being charged.

In Bridge's "History of Okehampton," edition 1899 (citing Kennet, "Paroch. Antiq."), I read: "The canons of the church permitted the *patron*, and him only, to occupy a seat within the chancel or choir, at a time when that part of the building was partitioned off from the nave and reserved for the exclusive use of the clergy. Abbot Gasquet, in his 'Parish Life' (p. 45), makes the more definite statement that Simon Langham of Ely, in his Synodical Decree of 1364, prohibits the practice of lay people standing or sitting amongst the clerks in the chancel during Divine service . . . but this is allowed for the patrons of the church."

"Chantry chapels," says Micklethwaite (ref. *ante*), "are the earliest form of family pews in parish churches. When a family built or appropriated a part of a church for the purposes of a chantry it was common to enclose it with

¹ For opinions and suggestions on these and other architectural points, so far as such could be offered from small photos and rough sketches, I am indebted to the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, F.S.A. (author of a copiously illustrated work in many volumes, and still in progress, on "The Churches of Shropshire"), to Mr. Charles Baker King, to Mr. Harbottle Reed, to Mr. Richard Murray of Worcester, and others. Among easily portable books that I have found instructive and interesting I may name "Reason in Architecture," by T. J. Jackson, F.S.A. (R.A. lecturer), and "Old English Churches," by George Clinch.

screens, and fit up the enclosure with respect both to the chantry services at its own altar, and to the public services in the chancel during which they were used as pews. The 'squints' [or "hagioscopes," i.e. holes tunnelled through a wall or pier] in the direction of the high altar, which are often to be seen in old churches, were made for the convenience of the occupants of these 'closets,' as they were sometimes called. Their use as pews survived the suppression of the chantries, and has sometimes continued even to the present day." Whether the Wyke family were privileged as founders or as "founder's kin," or whether, perhaps, as farmers of the rectory, they represented the appropriators of the advowson and of the "manor of the rectory," certain it is that their name is associated with this chancel aisle.

I remember that on my first visit to Devon, in 1896, I was told by the widow of Mr. John Arnold that the part of the church where they and the other late occupants of North Wyke had sat had always been called the "Weekes aisle," or "North Week aisle," and this has since been confirmed by many old residents. I have also been informed that at least as much as fifty years ago it was locally known as the "Week chapel," and Mr. Hughes, in his article of 1862, uses the same appellation, thus: "In the north aisle or Wyke chapel is a handsome Elizabethan tomb . . ." (which he goes on to describe), adding, "'Warrior Weeks' is the title traditionally given to the subject of this tomb by the villagers round." (Of this, too, I have been assured by many persons on the spot.) "The church," he remarks, "contains some trifling fragments of the glazier's art."

From a letter written October 18, 1879, by the Rev. John Bliss, the then vicar, I am permitted to quote: "In the east window of the Week chapel there are two or three small pieces of stained glass containing heraldic devices. One is a duck, which I imagine belongs to the Weekes family; there is also an owl; and a third, which looks like a martlet or some such bird, feathered down to and concealing the feet."

In the builder's specifications of 1881 are the directions: "The east window of the north aisle to be carefully taken out, and the stones numbered so that it may be refixed in the new wall . . . the east wall to be taken down . . . and the present east window to be refixed in new wall [i.e. the east wall of the then erected vestry, replacing an earlier "lean-to"] with shortened jamb and new mullions."

In another part of the same specification it is remarked

that "the fragments of old stained glass in the windows (which are to be removed with great care) are among other fittings specially reserved."

In one of the windows of the north aisle wall (the second to westward of the screen) there are now to be seen two detached coats-of-arms in coloured glass—(i) argent, a chevron, gules, between three coots sable (Southcot), and (ii) ermine, three battleaxes, sable (Wyke of North Wyke).

Roger Wyke, baptized at South Tawton 1604, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Robert Burgoyne of South Zeal, married secondly Mary, daughter of Thomas Southcote of Mohuns-Ottery. The Rev. William Wykes-Finch writes me that he can testify from his recollection before 1881 that these two coats-of-arms were formerly in the east window of the chapel, and adds: "Mr. Clarke told me that these alone survived of the glass taken from the east window; that all the rest was smashed by the fall of a corbel from the roof, and that even these are patched up." [They were not, however, renovated, for they have an antique and weather-worn appearance.—E. L.-W.]

Mr. Wykes-Finch further says: "When I was written to, as to whether I would bear the cost of repairing the effigy, in 1881, I was told that the bird on which the Warrior's feet rested was rather broken, but that there would be no difficulty in mending it, as there was a similar bird, a kind of duck, in the window that could easily be copied, which was done." To revert to the devices in the east window, as noted by Mr. Bliss, the so-called "duck" was meant, I take it, for the "barnacle" or "bernicle goose," a charge occurring in the arms of the Burnell family of Cocktree, and appropriately rendered in stone at the feet of "Warrior" Wyke's effigy, in allusion to his Burnell ancestry.

The martlet might refer to the coat of Chesildon of Holcombe, Devon, as assigned by Burke, and as shown among the quarterings on the Wadham monument at Branscombe, Devon (see work by Wadham Jackson, R.A., 1903)—"*or, on a chevron, gules, three martlets, sable,*" Wadham's being "*gules, a chevron between three roses, argent.*" In the reign of Edward II, says Pole, the manor of South Tawton belonged to Walter Tauntifer, from whom it passed, by successive heirs female, to Chiseldon and Wadham. I have already printed ("Trans," XXXIII, 412) a quitclaim by Richard de Chuselden and Joanna his wife, in 1347, of the manors of South Tawton and Rewe. In the proof-sheets

of the Rev. Dr. Cox's forthcoming *magnum opus* on "Church Furniture," which he has been so good as to lend me, I note that "the bench ends at Rewe are carved with arms of Wadham impaling Chisledon and Seymour." The device of an owl might suggest the arms of Battishill of West Wyke, which, as tinctured in a window in that house, and also, it is said, on the panelling of the Guildhall, Exeter, were *azure, a cross crosslet in saltire, argent, between four owls, argent*. Burke gives the owls and cross as "or." Fleming, another old local name, bore *gules, a chevron between four owls, argent* (Berry, "Cycl.," Vol. I), and Ford, of Chagford and Ashburton, bore *per fesse, argent and sable, within a bordure engrailed in chief a greyhound courant, in base an owl, all counterchanged, etc.* (Berry, Vol. II.) One of the Chagford family, by the way, John Forde, married Eleanor, daughter to John Hole of South Tawton, date not stated (Harl. MS., 5871, fol. 31). An owl, moreover, was the cognizance of Bishop Oldham, as I have mentioned in reference to the single owl carved on a boss of the roof.

On the destruction, in 1881, of the old gallery¹ for the organ and choir, which I am told extended over the first bay from the tower at the west end of the church, the organ was set up at the east end of the Week aisle, against the partition between the chapel and the then vestry, converted into organ-chamber in 1903, when the new vestry was built.

In the Burgoyne aisle (on the south side of the chancel), although the back half of the shaft and base of the easternmost nave pillar and the shaft and base of its respond are of granite, the capitals and the choir arch are of Beer stone. The bases, like those in the Wyke chapel, show signs of two or three alterations of floor-levels, and in the specifications of 1881 I note: "The unfinished bases of the piers at the commencement of the chancel to be worked to agree with the mouldings of the corresponding responds." These responds are backed up by the ends of the north and south walls of the presbytery or sacrarium, which jut a few feet into the choir, the presbytery being apparently an extension of the choir or chancel, and not the full width of the church, but only the same width as the nave. The Beer-stone capitals in the Burgoyne aisle accord with the

¹ Mrs. Crocker, of South Zeal Post Office, tells me that in her girlhood Sunday-school was held in the church, the scholars sitting below the gallery. She remembers that the demolished east window contained coloured glass in the upper part only, the rest being diamond-shaped panes of greenish glass.

nave series; but the arch between that and the choir, although of Beer stone, is not of the same pointed form as those of the nave, but is four-centred, as necessitated, I suppose, by its wider span, the interval between the pillars here being (roughly measured) 14 ft. 5 in., as compared with 10 ft. 9 in. between all the rest excepting the westernmost and its respond (10 ft. 5 in.). The arch is noticeably asymmetrical. On the oak wall-plate on the north side of the Burgoyne chapel may be noticed a boss formed of two carved heads—a man's and a woman's—placed horizontally, crown to crown, possibly portraits of founders.

The small external doorway in the south wall is the subject of several entries in the accounts of 1586-7; e.g. "to Lawrence Mungies for making the chauncell door, x^d"; to Caseleigh for various articles of ironmongery for it, and curiously enough, "to Mr Ware [the "vicar" or curate,] for a boarde for ye chauncell dore, v^d, and to Roger Wik's for a planke for ye chauncell dore ij s," Alas! in 1881 a brand-new door was placed here. In churchwardens' accounts one often reads of the "priest's door," and in old churches a small door may often be noticed opening directly from the outer air into the presbytery or sacrarium (as at Moreton-hampstead), while in others they open into the fore part of the chancel or its aisle, as at South Tawton. Sometimes, as at North Tawton, they so nearly encroach upon window jamb or other dressings as to suggest their having been *afterthoughts*, cut through the masonry. It would be interesting to learn what was the distinction between the uses of these two types. The earliest monument remaining in this south chancel aisle is the quaint mural one to the Burgoyne family, dated 1651, the discussion of which must be left for a future paper.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO PART I ("Trans," XXXVIII).

Page 503, par. 2. *Re* lowered values of coins; see Trail's "Social England," Vol. III, p. 324.

Page 505, line 21. The font was removed, I am told, before the 1881 restoration, in 1851.

Mr. Mugford kindly sends me the following revision notes:—

Page 511, line 6. Insert "and deacon 1499."

„ 511 „ 8. For "instituted" substitute "presented."

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Page 513, line 14 from foot. Insert reference to footnote after "2s. 8d.," instead of on line 12.

Page 517, line 8 from foot. "*in* the period."

„ 518 „ 9 „ top. "viijs Rec."

„ 518 „ 22 „ „ After "Visitation" insert reference to second part of footnote "1." "This extra 1s.," etc.

Page 519, line 5 from top. Insert after "Major," "in the Chapter House, etc., so far as the archdeaconry of Exeter was concerned. On some occasions the whole archdeaconry was visited at Exeter, but on others only the four or five deaneries nearest to the city, and then courts were held at Honiton and Tiverton. The archdeaconries of Totnes, Barnstaple, and Cornwall were, of course, visited at centres within their respective limits."

NOTES ON SOME TRADITIONS CONCERNING THE BRIEF VISIT OF CROMWELL AND FAIRFAX TO BOVEY TRACEY AND ITS NEIGHBOUR- HOOD IN 1646.

BY REV. W. H. THORNTON, M.A.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

IN the year 1642, soon after the Civil War between Charles I and the Parliament became inevitable, we learn from Lysons that there were six thousand of the King's soldiers, horse and foot, roaming about in the county of Devon. Lysons says further, that the whole of Devonshire was in 1646 in the hands of the Committees of Safety, and was generally in sympathy with the Parliament. Indeed, when Prince Rupert had surrendered at Bristol on September 11th in 1645 there remained but little of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland faithful to Charles I.

The counties of Cornwall and Devon were, however, to some extent, exceptions to this rule, and the King's flag still waved over the cities of Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester, while here and there in various parts of England some castle or strongly fortified house was holding out under the command of its Royalist owner.

The towns were mostly for the Parliament, but the loyal country gentlemen generally brought with them their tenants and retainers to the field.

Cornwall was thoroughly loyal, but Devonshire wavered. Exeter after 1643 held, it is true, to the King's side, but there was a large Parliamentary minority in the city.

Barnstaple was doubtful, while Plymouth had been hostile to the Royal cause from the commencement of the war, and Bideford was with difficulty kept in check by the exertions of Sir Richard Grenville.

I do not think that this was so because the people were naturally disloyal, but because the Stuarts were incapable of wisdom.

In the worst hours of their misfortunes they could seldom select a general of capacity, or maintain one in command when circumstances brought him to the front. They thought that any idle, licentious courtier was good enough to pit against Cromwell and Fairfax, and no serious attempt was ever made to maintain order or discipline in the Royal ranks.

The King's soldiers were consequently a terror to the county, and pillaged friend and foe with absolute impartiality.

The general in command of the Royal forces in Devonshire was, at this time, George Lord Goring, and a worse officer and worse man it would be impossible to find.

Goring had, moreover, as second in command, Lord Wentworth, son of the Duke of Cleveland, who was not more reputable than his chief. The Royalist leaders were, moreover, bitterly jealous of each other, and were always more desiring of thwarting a rival than solicitous for the Royal cause.

About three thousand Devon and Cornish men were at this time besieging Plymouth for the King, while Goring and Wentworth wandered about the county with the remainder of the Royal army, which consisted of local troops largely leavened with contingents of wild Irish, French, and adventurers of every nationality.

These men received little or no pay, were under no discipline, and were frequently officered by those who, as convenience served, had changed sides in the contest, and who were, if possible, more rapacious and licentious than the vagabonds they led.

Thus Goring, when at last he had completely ruined the Royal cause, ran away to France with all the loot he had secured.

Lord Hopton, who was a good officer, was not put in command of the Royal forces until the King's fortunes were desperate, and even then his appointment caused the bitterest enmity in the Royal ranks.

The Cavaliers in the meanwhile robbed, plundered, and requisitioned horses, food, and quarters with complete indifference to the political opinions of the owners of these commodities, until it became quite usual to send considerable bribes to the leaders of their detachments to induce them to quarter at a distance from the donors.

The Parliament people, moreover, had not up to this date

had the opportunity to show the tyrannical side of their character. They were mostly confined to the towns, and required time to enable them to make themselves absolutely odious to the rest of the nation, and so bring about the restoration of Charles II. They almost, therefore, and by force of circumstances, compared favourably with their antagonists; but the peaceful people of the county, who probably knew little and cared less about abstract political theories, fared badly by turns at the hands of both parties, and bitterly learnt by experience the miseries entailed upon a country by civil war and the uprooting of ancient institutions.

The inhabitants of the South Hams, as the fertile lands about Kingsbridge, Newton, and Totnes were and are called, had been badly scared in 1588, when the Spaniards threatened our shores, until Drake drove off their Armada. They had at that time made warlike preparations to receive their expected visitors, but had made them on a scale amusingly minute; for we find in the parish registers of Chudleigh that, when matters grew serious between the King and the Parliament, an inventory was taken on behalf of the former of the defensive armour belonging to the seven trustees who governed the town. It was found that Mr. Nicholas Vaughan, Muster Master of the city of Exeter, had in his custody at Chudleigh "ten head pieces and murrions, two bills, one tuck, three cullivers, and two muskets."

Attracted possibly by the magnificence of this grand arsenal, Chudleigh seems to have been at this period selected as head-quarters of the Royal forces in the valley of the Teign.

Soldiers were continually passing through the town, and were sometimes quartered in it for days together, in which case the inhabitants were requisitioned to supply their wants; and I see that when Lord Wentworth visited Colonel Wise, who lay at Hams Barton hard by, the trustees had to supply wood for the sick men and guards, and they paid one shilling and sixpence for three pullets for the general's table. Such terrible exactions called obviously for redress, and in December, 1645, the Chudleigh registers record that "the Parliament army cometh hither," and as soon as it arrived, *mutatis mutandis*, the requisitions again commenced, but on a scale more onerous than before: thus on January 9th, eighty-six seams of wood were levied for the use of the Guards under Colonel English, Major Findin,

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, Colonel Sheffield, and other officers. There are also entries for meat and drink for the use of the troopers, who were quartered at Chudleigh until March 9th.

Fairfax stayed in the town one night, and Cromwell came in to support him.

Soon afterwards these gentlemen took the vicar's (Mr. Woolcombe's) mare and saddle, and Roger Windsor's also, who were reimbursed by the trustees of the town for their losses with ten pounds and fifteen shillings, and the trustees also paid the captain two pounds and sixteen shillings with three shillings for fire and candles. They also remitted to Humphrey Pinsent, who rented the fairs and markets, one pound and ten shillings for disturbance of the trade of the town.

On October 14th, 1645, Fairfax entered Devonshire at Axminster, and on the 24th Cromwell joined him with his brigade of horse.

At this time Goring, with five thousand men, held Totnes, Newton, and Ashburton, while Grenville, with a body of Cornishmen, was quartered at Okehampton.

It was now that Goring, after vainly attempting to compromise with Fairfax, left his friends to get on as well as they could, and set sail from Dartmouth for France, having first filled his pockets with all the public money he could lay his hands upon, departing with it and much plunder of private individuals, leaving the command to Lord Wentworth.

In December Fairfax captured Great Fulford House, and on the 22nd took Canonteign.

The Royalists, however, with one of Wentworth's brigades, held Bovey Tracey.

Fairfax was at Moretonhampstead.

Cromwell was coming up behind from Crediton, while Lord Wentworth held Totnes, and Sir Richard Grenville held Okehampton for the King.

It was a short business—almost the last struggle for the Royal cause—made in vain, as I hold, by reckless mismanagement, and it is in connection with this stage of the final struggle that the legends current in the neighbourhood must be taken.

It is to preserve these local stories that this paper is written. They alone justify its publication, if indeed they are successful in so doing.

It is not easy, nevertheless, to piece these traditions

together, to reconcile their discrepancies, and to weave them into a consistent whole; but the attempt to do so must now be made.

Cromwell, I am told, came southward through Dunsford down the Teign, but not without encountering some opposition, as the bullets embedded in the church door at Ashton remain to testify.

It is also said that his men shot the poor old sexton in the church porch at Christow, when they passed through the village.

Where they quartered for the following night, or possibly for more than one night, is not known, but I think very probably at Canonteign, which had been captured shortly before their arrival.

Fairfax, who held chief command of the Parliamentary forces, was, as has been said, at Moretonhampstead covering Cromwell's rear, and interposing between him and Sir Richard Grenville, who was quartered at Okehampton, twelve miles to the north-west.

Whether any of the Moretonhampstead men advanced further down the Wrey Brook is uncertain.

And now the way is paved to narrate a local tradition, which may be prefaced by the statement that there stood until about ten years ago, when it was destroyed by fire, on the left-hand side of the road about half-way between Woolly and the head of Bovey Tracey village, a cottage called Beira. This cottage at the beginning of the year 1646 was occupied by a man named Coniam.

It is said that, in the early darkness of a mid-winter evening, some one knocked at his door and inquired whether there was a Presbyterian meeting-house in Bovey, and if so at what hours the services were held. Coniam replied that a part of the old monastery was being used for a Presbyterian meeting-house (hard by the present site of the Baptist chapel), and he would willingly conduct the stranger, who was in plain clothes, to the place, as he thought they would be in time for evening service.

On their way into Bovey Coniam told the stranger (who was Cromwell himself reconnoitring) that the people of the neighbourhood were expecting warm work, as Lord Wentworth's forces held the town, and it was reported that Cromwell himself was coming.

The stranger, who had meanwhile acquired as much information as he could, obtained permission from the minister to address the congregation, and after giving them a rousing

discourse, bade them good night, climbed up over the steep hillside, and rejoined his men at Canonteign.

He seems, however, to have been leisurely in his movements, for it is said that next morning he stopped to breakfast at a farm-house in Hennock in company with some of his men; and an old farmer's wife told a friend of mine that there is a tradition in her family that he was a great stern, fierce, bowerly warrior (none too handsome), and demanded, on pain of something dreadful, a golden guinea on every plate served at breakfast when, uninvited, he entered the house occupied by her ancestress.

This proceeding seems really to be an improvement upon our modern idea of a free breakfast-table, and quite confirms me in the impression that we have much to learn from our ancestors.

Later in the day the King's officers were drinking and playing cards for considerable sums of money in a private house in the village of Bovey Tracey. Some people locate that house at the bridge; others place it elsewhere; but Cromwell, who had put up a foot-soldier behind each trooper on his horse, came down the steep lane from Hennock in the rear, and arrived, it is said, about six o'clock in the evening. His appearance put a sudden stop to the game of cards, but one of the King's officers had his wits sufficiently alive to enable him, as the Cromwellians knocked at the locked door of the house, to gather up all the gold upon the table and fling it out into the street upon the invaders.

The temptation proved too strong for their republican virtue, and a general scramble for the money ensued, while the King's officers slipped out of the back door and ran away across the brook.

Some of them appear to have been caught, others rejoined their comrades on the heath, and a third party seem to have made their way to Ilsington, where they quartered for the night in the church, and so reached Lord Wentworth at Totnes town; but it fared ill with their poor soldiers, partially entrenched near the village by the side of the Newton road, whom some of them abandoned that day.

Thus it would appear that Wentworth's brigade at Bovey Tracey was as badly officered as the rest of the King's army.

Although the Royal cause was well-nigh lost; although Fairfax was at Moretonhampstead, and Cromwell, fresh

from the capture of Basing House, was known to be pressing on with his buff-coated troopers; although Chudleigh, only three miles distant from Bovey Tracey, was in possession of the enemy, yet the King's troops at Bovey, unprepared for an attack, were completely taken by surprise.

The camp, held that day by the Royal forces, is still discernible, for they had thrown up some low earthworks on the heath near the present site of the potteries.

Local tradition relates that one officer named Langstone, highly respected by both parties to the strife, was with his men when Cromwell fell upon them.

He died in the struggle which ensued, and was buried in the heather.

Until quite recently a long stone and a high granite cross marked the spot where he lay.

I have a letter in my possession from a lady in Lancashire, who tells me that she saw, in her youth, a photograph of this cross, which now forms a gate-post to a field leading into Challabrook Farm, near the old granite railway.

In this connection it may interest my hearers if I read some lines which were written soon after this officer's death by a lady in America, a native of Devonshire.

It is no sacred ground
Which marks the soldier's tomb, but far around
The dreary moorland stretches; passers-by
See no device of pompous heraldry,
No measured line upon the rugged stone
Which marks the lonely spot. One sign alone
Where the uncoffined dead reposes low,
An old grey cross its broken form uprears,
The simple monument of long-past years,
And still remains to tell of what has been,
And raise in memory's eyes the stirring scene
When o'er the lonely heath in stern array
The opposing ranks in England's gloomiest day
Met in the blood-stained ranks of civil strife,
And kindred hands were raised 'gainst kindred life,
And when the bitter hate of party zeal
Severed the holiest ties which man can feel.

May we, the children of a happier day,
When gazing on this time-worn relic pray
That o'er our well-loved land no cloud may rise
To dim the royal power we fondly prize.
And may the sons of many a year to come
Cherish the record of this lonely tomb,
And view with grateful eye the old oak wave
Over the old grey cross—the soldier's grave.

An almost absolute silence broods over the battle which was fought that day, but I have reason to think that it assumed a more serious proportion than is commonly supposed.

The Royalist forces are said to have lost seven standards and four hundred of their cavalry.

I have never seen any estimate of the Parliamentarian loss.

Many cannon balls have, however, since that time been recovered, and worked up for agricultural purposes by the blacksmiths of the neighbourhood.

These cannon balls vary in size and character: one of those which I have had the opportunity to examine was dug out of the soil of the allotment garden to the north-west of the town; the other was found in the hedge beyond the new houses in the lane leading to Brimley. I find on weighing these that they turn the scale at $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The others, which weigh only 5 lb., were found in the heath field. These latter, as I imagine, were fired by the Cromwellites, while the heavier metal was thrown from Royalist guns. But the distance between the allotment field and the Brimley lane is considerable, and we are driven to the conclusion that either the Cromwellian front was very widely extended, or their troops shifted their position during the course of the action, or the Royalist fire was exceedingly erratic.

But to return to the local stories. There is up at Hennock, near Botor, among the rocks, where the granite merges itself in the Devonian formation, a cave which goes by the name of John Cann's Kitchen, and around it is Little John's Wood. Local tradition relates that John Cann was a Hennock loyalist. He had probably proved troublesome to some of the advanced guard of the Parliament, so these gentlemen, after the defeat of their opponents on the heath field, indulged in a hunt before they left the neighbourhood to push on to Ashburton and Totnes, and, having tracked poor John to his kitchen with bloodhounds, they hanged him in the heath field below, but, or so it is said, they did not discover some treasure which he possessed, and this still remains where he hid it in the rocks.

It is, I must acknowledge, a surmise that this and another incident now to be narrated belong precisely to the period of Cromwell's historic surprise of the Cavaliers; but that this is so seems probable.

At this period the Clifford family had not been ennobled, and it was represented by a Doctor Thomas Clifford, who,

according to local tradition, was that day one of the card-playing party.

This gentleman was the grandfather of the first Lord Clifford, and was married to a Miss Ann Stapelhill, who still figures in a most interesting manner in a fine panel painting in Trusham Church, in the company of her father and mother, three brothers, and two sisters.

In those days there seems to have been a considerable mortality in the Stapelhill family, for Miss Ann was the sole survivor of the six Stapelhill children.

Hugh Stapelhill, the father, owned and resided at Brimble Farm, in the parish of Trusham, which was then a gentleman's residence.

This property passed to Dr. Clifford on the decease of his brother-in-law, and in 1646 the house was inhabited by the Clifford family.

Now the local story runs that a servant of Dr. Clifford endeavoured to escape from Bovey with a bag of gold, but was pursued by some of the Cromwellian troopers. There is a doubt as to the way he fled, but I am told that on leaving the village he turned sharp to the left and, almost skirting Botor Rock, came down the very steep lane which leads to Crockham Bridge, or very possibly to a ford where the bridge now stands; but the lanes have been altered considerably since that time.

After crossing the Teign, he rode up what I myself remember as the steepest lane in Devonshire, but which has now been abandoned, and skirting Trusham Church, turned sharp to the left to Brimble.

Finding himself hard pressed, and at a turn in the road which, for a moment, hid him from the eyes of his pursuers, he flung the bag of gold over a hedge into a lime-kiln in a field still known as Kiln Mead, and thus lightened, outrode his pursuers, and so possibly escaped the gibbet upon which poor Little John was hanging on the heath field some way to his right and rear.

Next morning the farmer who rented Kiln Mead found the bag in the lime-kiln, which has long since disappeared, and retaining its contents, became at once a comparatively wealthy man, and founded a well-to-do yeoman family still highly respected in the neighbourhood.

A little later, in 1675-85, this farmer's son founded several charities in the villages around his residence, and the family lived in Trusham, although for obvious reasons I forbear to give the name of either the finder or his abode.

It is perhaps to the point that a man riding from Crockham Bridge to Brimble would first pass the house, then Kiln Mead, and another mile would take him to Brimble and take him nowhere else.

But the story is only one of the local legends, and should be regarded as such.

It would, nevertheless, be well if some one better versed in such matters than myself would look into the reports which I chronicle, in the endeavour to establish their accuracy.

All that I can say is that there are coincidences of unquestionable accuracy, which, in these stories, tend to confirm the somewhat hazy and disjointed traditions of the countryside, and to give them the appearance of being founded on fact.

Civil war is the worst of all wars, and when it is intensified by religious animosity, it naturally assumes a particularly terrible shape.

The High Church Royalist party previous to the breaking out of the Great Rebellion had been disposed to persecute, and many Devonshire gentlemen had been summoned before the Court of High Commission, and had suffered more or less severely under the Laudian policy.

I find in the list of those who were summoned to appear before the Commission in London many names of Devonshire gentlemen of good family and position, and this tends to prove that the spirit of puritanism was not confined to the poorer classes of the community.

I have counted the names of forty of these nonconforming gentlemen who were thus called upon to account for their actions between the years 1633 and 1636, and I find among them those of Fortescue, Churchill, Strode, Yarde, and Sainthill, and I may mention several of their number who were benefited clergymen in our neighbourhood.

Richard Beare, vicar of Bovey Tracey, and John, his brother; Francis Beafne, vicar of Ugborough; Thomas Ford, who when expelled from Brixton, near Plymouth, for preaching at Oxford a University sermon against calling a Communion table an altar, was immediately taken up by the Plymouth people, and, in order to evade the law, ingeniously appointed in that town as "lecturer." John Horsham, vicar of Staverton, and William Lange, of Bradworthy.

And now in 1646 came the dreary story of revenge, and to depict the temper of the times, it would be difficult to

surpass the circumstance that Richard Strode (presumably the Strode mentioned above), who was member for Plympton, actually proposed in Parliament in 1643 that any one who refused to sign the Covenant should be deprived of the protection of the law.

The Parliamentarians, after the last Royal flag, late in 1647, came fluttering down on Pendennis Castle, had begun in Devonshire to eject the episcopal clergy. Some few of these were honestly in sympathy with the Puritans, and were not molested; others, like the vicar of Bray, concealed their opinions, to save their benefices; but so far as I can ascertain one hundred and twenty-eight incumbents for their conscience' sake submitted to be turned out of house and home.

Bishop Hall was at this time thrown into prison, and the Exeter Cathedral staff was swept entirely away. An ugly wall was built completely across the middle of the cathedral, and the two ends were converted into Presbyterian meeting-houses, but previously the entire edifice had been used as a powder magazine.

Thirteen churches in Exeter were publicly sold and bought for schools and cemeteries, and persecution everywhere prevailed, until time, with its changes, brought back King Charles II, and a still more general retaliation ensued, which culminated in the passing of the Act of Uniformity, by which one hundred and thirty-two of the more stalwart incumbents were ejected from their livings.

If my figures are accurate, and I take them from the writings of the late Mr. Charles Worthy, of Ashburton, it is curious to observe that in 1646 the Parliamentarians ejected in Devonshire one hundred and twenty-eight episcopalian clergymen, and some fourteen years later the King ejected one hundred and thirty-two Puritans, and so the dreary work went on.

But it is no part of my purpose to tell again the general tale, except to illustrate and render more intelligible the local story with its surviving traditions, one of which says that a rector of Bridford suffered under the Puritans, and a Nosworthy of Manaton went out under Charles II, while at Hennock a gentleman without any ordination or authority at all for years continued burying, baptizing, and preaching to the people.

Queen Mary, as I imagine, roused the Puritan spirit, which shortly became noticeable under two separate heads, viz. the Presbyterian, which favoured a national church

but disliked episcopacy, and the Independent, which hated any establishment of religion, and carried the ideas of the right of private judgment to extreme, if logical conclusions.

Elizabeth, who was probably a Romanist at heart, supported the Church of England as a matter of State policy, but seldom interfered with laymen, and confined herself to the coercion of puritanically disposed clergymen.

Then came James I, who was not very definite or determined in his Church views, and it was left to his son Charles to fan the smouldering fires of Nonconformity into a blaze of fury, by attacking the sheep where Elizabeth had been content with the shepherd.

But the age was rough and narrow-minded. Nobody ever thought he could possibly be mistaken, and everybody thought that he was entitled to put down all theological opinions other than his own with fire and sword, to say nothing of an occasional faggot.

I do not suppose that even the Independents respected any other private judgment than their own. Mary burnt Protestants, Elizabeth burnt Papists, and the Puritans served the poor Quakers with most severity of all.

The results were, however, sometimes comical, as when Calamy, in his book on Nonconformity, narrates how the Parliament sent Mr. William Yeo from Totnes to turn the people of Newton into the true path. I quote from memory, but I believe that Mr. Yeo, who was, we are told, of a very humorous disposition, found the Newtonians extremely ignorant and profane. He therefore preached to them many sermons exceeding sweet and godly, and afterwards perambulated the village accompanied by his man-servant, and carrying with him a stout stick.

As a poor twentieth-century clergyman, I would once more venture to express my admiration for the superior ways of my ancestors, while I humbly offer my own limitations—in the matter of the stick—as an excuse for many shortcomings. Nevertheless, what between Church and Chapel, what between King and Parliament, what between King Stork and Protector Log, simple-minded people who only desired to be permitted quietly to transact their business must, in those days, have found it difficult to live.

THE COINS AND TOKENS OF DEVON.

BY A. J. V. RADFORD.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

To the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association" for the year 1878, the late Mr. H. S. Gill contributed a full and carefully written paper, "On Silver Regal Monies Coined in Devonshire Mints." Also, at different times, he read four papers on Devonshire Tokens, and continued until the year 1889, to note in the Report of the Committee on Scientific Memoranda any fresh items that came to his notice.

The object of this present article is to briefly place on record some new facts concerning the numismatic history of the county of Devon.

Barnstaple (Barnstapla, Beardastapole, Berdestapla, Bardestaple, Beardestapla).—It is remarkable that the question of a mint at this town has never received attention until the last few years, for more than a century ago Polwhele¹ expressed his opinion that coins were struck here. As Mr. Gill made no reference to this mint it will be necessary to summarise the evidence.

That Barnstaple was a place of importance in early Saxon times, may be inferred from the tradition of the lost charter of Athelstan, which formed the subject of an interesting inquiry during the reign of Edward III.² But the earliest existing documentary proof of its having had a *burh-witan*, is to be found in a mortgage executed by Eadnoð, Bishop of Crediton, in or about the year 1018, and in which the Bishop made the transaction known to the witan of the borough at "exan ceastre & to tottanesse & to hlidaforda & to beardastapole."³

¹ Polwhele's "History of Devon," chapter III., section viii.

² Gribble's "Memorials of Barnstaple," p. 329.

³ This mortgage is endorsed on a grant of land by Athelstan to Eadulf, Bishop of Crediton. This original charter and endorsement were printed for the first time in the "Crawford Collection" by Messrs. Napier and Stevenson in 1895, from which these particulars are quoted. A corrupt

This would prove that Barnstaple, as well as Lydford and Totnes, was a borough, and as such a fit and proper place to possess a mint under the Anglo-Saxon law.¹ The fact of its being mentioned in conjunction with these towns, both undoubted mints, and ranking for equal service therewith by land or sea,² goes far to suggest that these three boroughs, at some date prior to 1018, received charters of privileges, including the right of coinage, in return for naval and military service, and certain rents.

To proceed to the coins now attributed to Barnstaple. The following list gives the moneyers, types, and various readings of the place of origin. Over the period treated by him Hildebrand's classification has been adopted.

ETHELRED II.

			Type		
ÆLFELM	. M ^o	. BEARDA	. B 1 .	.	Stockholm Cabt.
ÆLSIGE	. "	. BARD .	. B 2 .	.	" "
"	. "	. BARDA	. C .	.	" "
"	. "	. BEAD .	. C .	.	" "
"	. "	. BEAI .	. Ca .	.	" "
BYRHSIE	. ON	. BEARDAI	. A .	.	" "
BYRHSIGE	. M ^o	. BARD .	. A .	.	" "
"	. "	. BEAR .	. B 1 .	.	" "
"	. "	. BEARDA	. B 1 .	.	" "
"	. "	. BAR .	. B 2 .	.	" "
HVNIA	. M ^o	. BARD .	. D .	.	" "
"	. M ^o	. BARDA	. E .	.	" "
HVNIGA	. ON	. BARDAN	. A .	.	" "
YVLFMÆR	. M ^o	. BEAR .	. C .	.	" "

CNUT.

			Type		
ÆLFGAR	. O	. BARD .	. E .	.	Stockholm Cabt.
"	. ON	. BEAR .	. G .	.	" "
"	. "	. BEA .	. H .	.	" "
ATA	. "	. BEARDA	. E .	.	" "
"	. "	. BEARDAS	. G .	.	" "
BYRHSIE	. O	. BARDA	. E .	.	" "
BYRHSIE	. "	. BEA .	. E 1 (= E 1)	.	" "
BYRHSI	. "	. BARD .	. E .	.	Brit. Museum.

text of this endorsement, taken from a thirteenth-century roll in the British Museum, was contributed to the "Trans. Devon. Assoc." in 1878, and the question of date discussed, see p. 251.

¹ Ruding, I, p. 126; also "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," 1897, p. 463, note 25.

² "Domesday."

HAROLD I.

Type

ÆLFGAR . ONN . BEA . . B . . Stockholm Cabt.

EDWARD CONFESSOR.

Type

ÆLFRIE . ON . BEARD . A . . Stockholm Cabt.

" . " . BERDEST . G . . Montagu Collection.

WILLIAM I AND WILLIAM II.

Type

SEFORD . ON . BVRD . . Hawkins 241 Brit. Museum.

" . " . BVRDI . " . " . " . " .

" . " . BVRDE . " . " . 238 . "Num.
Chron.," 1904, p. 256.

LEOFFINE . " . BVR . . " . 234 Brit. Museum.

" . " . BVRI . . " . " . "Num.
Chron.," 1904, p. 256.

HENRY I.

Type

OTER . ON . BERDESTA . Hawkins 265 . "Num.

Chron.," 1904, p. 256.

In almost every instance, in the above list, the mint name is a contracted form of one or other of the different ways in which this town was written. And as regards the moneyers, in every case a man of that name was, about the period in question, striking coins in the west or south-west of England.

The credit of first assigning these coins to Barnstaple is due to Messrs. Napier and Stevenson in 1895.¹ Subsequently, in 1897, the matter was more fully discussed by Mr. L. A. Lawrence in the "Numismatic Chronicle."

Prior to 1895 the only other attribution—if we except Ruding's conjecture that Bard was meant for Bradford in Wiltshire²—has been Bardney (Bardanig, Beardanig, Bardenai) in Lincolnshire. This place was suggested by Sainthill in 1837 as the source of the coins reading Bard, and for those reading Berdest he proposed Berdeltune in Cheshire.³ Hildebrand, in his invaluable work on the

¹ "The Crawford Collection of Early Charters and Documents," Oxford, p. 79.

² Ruding, "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, etc.," 1840, Vol. II, p. 224.

³ "Numismatic Journal," Vol. II, pp. 46 and 49.

Anglo-Saxon coins in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm,¹ catalogues all the various readings to Bardney.

The objections to this are fourfold. As far as we know, Bardney was the site of a monastery and nothing more: it was close to the important mint of Lincoln. The names Beardas and Berdest could not refer thereto, as in none of the varying ways of spelling Bardney is the letter "s" found. Lastly, the monastery was almost certainly destroyed by the Danes in 870, and not rebuilt until after the Norman conquest, thus remaining in a ruined condition the greater portion of the time in which the coins referred to were issued.² That all these coins belong to Barnstaple, there can be no question.

Exeter (Eaxanceaster, Exanceaster, Execestre, Essecestra, Exonia).—The name of this city first appears on our coinage in the reign of Alfred, and continued till the time of Edward I. The mint was revived for short periods during the reigns of Charles I and William III.

The following are not mentioned in the list of moneys given by Mr. Gill:—³

ÆTHELSTAN.

		Type	
ÆNARD	. M-ON. E + E .	. X .	. British Museum.

EDGAR.

		Type	
ÆLFSTAN	. MÖ . EAXAN .	. C 2 .	. Stockholm Cabt.

ÆTHELRED II.

		Type	
DVDEL	. M O . EAXE .	. E .	. Stockholm Cabt.
EYRHIED	. M-Ö . EAXE .	. Cb .	. " "
DVRGOD	. ON . EAXÆSTI .	. A .	. " "
SÆILNE	. „ . EAXCESTR .	. A .	. British Museum.

¹ The first edition was published in 1846, a second and greatly enlarged edition in 1881. The total number of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered in Sweden exceeds 22,000. Of this vast number, the majority are of the reigns of Ethelred II and Cnut. Mr. Gill's suggestion that "perhaps the latter king took a pride in enriching his native land at our expense" ("Trans.," 1878, p. 594) is open to question. While the presence of Ethelred's money may have arisen from plunder and ransoms, that of Cnut might have been due to commercial relations between different parts of his kingdom. This view obtains some degree of confirmation from the fact, as Hildebrand points out, of a large proportion of the finds having taken place in the trading centre of Gotland (ed. 1881, p. 3).

² See "Num. Chron.," 1898.

³ In these lists the names of new moneys only are given, and not a full description of their different types or readings. For detailed information on these points, the reader is referred to the works cited.

CNUT.

			Type		
DODDA	ON	EXCES	I	.	Stockholm Cabt.
HVNEMAN	"	ELX	H	.	" "
YVLFRIE	"	EXE	E	.	" "
YVLFYERD	"	ELX	G	.	" "

HAROLD I.

			Type		
LÆRLA	ON	ELXE	A	.	Stockholm Cabt.
YVLNOÐ	"	ELXEE	A	.	" "
HVNNA	ONN	EAD	B	.	" "

HARTHACNUT.

			Type		
LODYINE	ON	EXE	B	.	Stockholm Cabt.
MANLEOF	"	ELXE	B	.	" "
DEGNYINE	"	EXE	Aa	.	" "

WILLIAM I AND WILLIAM II.

			Type		
ÆGLPINE	—	—	Hawkins	238	(See "Num. Chron." 1904, p. 262.)
ÆGPI	ON	EXELE	"	234	
ÆSPINE	—	—	"	236	
BRINTRIC	ON	EXEL	"	233	
ESBERN	"	XE	"	238	
ÐIODRED	—	—	"	233	E. Carlyon-Britton, "Coins of William I," II.
GODSBRAND	ON	EX	"	239	

HENRY I.

			Type		
(Æ)LPINE	ON	IEX	Hawkins	254	Montagu Sale.

STEPHEN.

			Type		
SIMO(N)	ON	EAXE	Hawkins	270	Murdoch Sale.

*Lydford*¹ (Hlydanford, Hlidaford, Lideford).—Among the mints of Edward II (Martyr) Ruding² enumerates that of Lyda, and both Sainthill³ and Lindsay⁴ concur with him in identifying Lydford. Most unfortunately, however, no

¹ For further information on this mint, see "Trans.," 1905, p. 177. In the "Trans." for 1866, p. 127, it states that Lydford once possessed a mint for *ten* pennies.

² Ruding, Vol. I, p. 132.

³ "Numismatic Journal," 1837, p. 45.

⁴ "Coinage of the Heptarchy," 1842, p. 97.

further particulars of the coin or coins are given, or their whereabouts stated. As we know that Totnes issued money during this reign, it is by no means improbable that Lydford and Barnstaple did the like, the privilege being granted to the three boroughs at the same time.

It is curious that the number of Lydford pennies in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm exceeds that from either Barnstaple or Totnes. Apart from the accident of discovery, this would indicate either a larger output, or a greater proportionate contribution to the Danegeld.

The following moneyers are unrecorded by Mr. Gill:—¹

ETHELRED II.

			Type		
ÆDESTAN.	ON	LYDFO	A	.	Stockholm Cabt.

CNUT.

			Type		
ÆLFVINE	.	ON	LYDA	.	Stockholm Cabt.
BRVMA	.	"	LYDA	.	" "
ƢODRIC	.	O	LYDA	.	" "
VILINC	.	ON	LYDA	.	" "

HAROLD I.

			Type		
ÆLFRIE	.	ON	LYDAF	.	Stockholm Cabt.

EDWARD CONFESSOR.

			Type		
ÆLFRIE	.	ON	LYDAFO	.	Stockholm Cabt.

Totnes (Tottanesse, Totanæs, Totenais).—To Mr. Gill's list may be added the undermentioned:—

EDWARD II (MARTYR).

			Type		
ƢYNSTAN	.	M-O	TOTTA	.	"Præc. Roy. Num. Soc.," 1906.

CNUT.

			Type		
LERMAN	.	ON	TOTNES	.	Stockholm Cabt.

The former has but recently come to light, and is the earliest coin known of this mint, none before the reign of Ethelred II having been hitherto recorded. The name of Totnes appears last upon the coinage of William II.

¹ In Mr. Gill's list is included a penny reading "GODA M-O LVDE," but its attribution to Lydford is doubtful.

DOUBTFUL AND UNCERTAIN MINTS.

Axminster (Axanmynster, Axaministre, Alseministre).—The only evidence of a mint at this town appears to be the existence of certain coins, probably not exceeding a dozen in all, of the reigns of Eadred, Ethelred II, and Cnut. For place of origin, they bear one or other of the following abbreviations: AX, AXA, AXAN, ACX.

This attribution seems to have originated with Hildebrand. In the note on Axminster in his work, however,¹ he states that the inscriptions he assigns to that place may possibly refer to Exeter. And it is certainly strange that if a mint had been in operation from the time of Eadred to that of Cnut, we should possess so few examples, and none at all of three intermediate kings. Now amongst the mint-names unquestionably allotted to Exeter are these readings: EX, EXA, ECX, EAX, EAXA. So merely the alteration of E to A, or the omission of the initial E,² will change the abbreviated form of Exeter to that of Axminster. It is scarcely surprising, then, that Prof. Hildebrand thought fit to qualify his attribution by the note referred to.

Assuming that these abbreviations commencing with the letter "A" do apply to Exeter,³ let us see if such may be accounted for. One explanation may be found in the ignorance of the die engravers. Only on the hypothesis that these men were unable to read, can we explain the numerous and varied errors to be found on the coins of this period. They seem to have copied the signs set before them without any knowledge of their value, and when it was necessary in a legend to shorten the name of the town, as in the case of Exeter, they often jumbled letters together in a meaningless fashion. This liability to err in the matter of spelling was increased, both by the nature of the tools employed, and the number of dies that were required.

Another explanation lies in the lack of a fixed orthography, and the indifferent use of vowels in proper names. On the coins of Alfred his name is rendered both AELFRED and ELFRED. In like manner Athelstan is spelt AETHELSTAN and ETHELSTAN. And among the many ways of engraving the Confessor's name occur AEDWARD, EADWARD, EDWARD. The

¹ "Anglosachsiska Mynt i Svenska Kongl. Myntkabinettet," ed. 1846, p. 306.

² Exanceaster and Axanmynster deriving their names from the rivers Exan and Axan.

³ Sainthill, referring to these coins, says both he and Lindsay concur in thinking they were struck at Exeter ("Olla Podrida," Vol. II, p. 150).

same thing happens with regard to the moneyers' names. From the manuscripts of the time further illustrations might be taken, e.g. ANGLE and ENGLE, ANGELCYN and ENGELCYN,¹ but enough have been instanced to show that the alteration of the vowel E to A was not an unusual occurrence.

The names of the moneyers on the coins reading AX, etc., are, in the majority of cases, those of men who were at the time undoubtedly acting in that capacity at Exeter.

To sum the matter up. These coins may have come from Axminster (it is not possible to prove the contrary), but in the absence of fuller information, the balance of probability is in favour of their Exeter origin.

Sidbury (Sideberie, Sydebirig, Sideberia).—A few coins of Ethelred II and Cnut reading SIDESEB and SIDE are by Hildebrand queried to Sidnaceaster in Lincolnshire. In the British Museum they are catalogued under Sidbury, but with the remark that such attribution is doubtful.

Sidmouth (Sedemuda, Sedemude).—A coin of Ethelred reading SIDMES is described in Hildebrand's Catalogue as possibly belonging to this town.

Teignmouth.—Coins reading TIN, TINC, and TINTMI have been supposed to indicate this place, but it must be considered as more than doubtful. If the town had any existence in the reign of Edgar its name would have read Tegnmuða, and the above abbreviations would scarcely apply.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In concluding his paper the late Mr. Gill remarked, "that our Early English coins as works of art are all very poor." This criticism, while true enough of some, is by no means true of all. Especially it is not just to the reign of Offa (King of Mercia 757-96), whose coinage for artistic merit was unequalled in this country until the fourteenth century. A comparison with the manuscripts of the time will reveal where the designers found their source of inspiration. A close resemblance may be traced between certain of their patterns, and the marvellous interlaced work in the "Book of Kells." Fortunately this incomparable manuscript remains to show to what perfection a style of art, absolutely distinct and original, had been cultivated in these islands, and that at a time when the fine arts were all but extinct in Italy and the Continent.²

¹ Angle = English, Angelcyn = the English race ("Anglo-Saxon Chronicle").

² "Palaeographia Sacra Pictoria," Westwood.

The insecurity of life and property in olden times led to the concealment of a vast amount of treasure, and thus the accident of discovery plays a very important part in numismatics. From time to time, and by acts of every-day occurrence, these hoards are revealed. The levelling of a hedge bank, the demolition of an old building, the digging of foundations for a new, the cutting of timber, the use of the plough, have all in their turn contributed to our knowledge. The washing away of its banks by the river Ribble carried back our Exeter mint to the days of King Alfred.¹ A game of marbles in a Hampshire meadow resulted in the greatest discovery of Norman pennies yet made.²

The value of a find is greatly enhanced if it can be examined in its entirety, and in this connection, the assertion of the right of the Crown to treasure trove has not worked beneficially. Many and many a hoard has gone to the melting pot, or been secretly dispersed, through fear of the exercise of this right. Such a state of things was not surprising when there was no prospect of adequate compensation, and consequently no inducement to be honest.

Not until 1871 did the Treasury issue any notice of reward, and then such was to the effect that the full bullion value would be paid to the finder of articles of treasure trove. As might be expected, this had little or no effect, for old coins and art treasures are not usually disposed of at their metal value.

In 1886 another and more liberal circular was sent out. This stated that the Government would return to the finders such coins and objects as are not actually required for national institutions, and the sums received from such institutions at the antiquarian value thereof, subject to the deduction either,—

“(1) Of 20 % from the antiquarian value of the coins or objects returned; or (2) a sum of 10 % from the value of all the objects discovered, as may hereafter be determined.”³

This, no doubt, was a decided step in the right direction, but it would be far better if no deduction at all were made, and the law so altered, that the Treasury on behalf of our national institutions should simply have the first refusal, at full market value, of all objects of such a nature and found under such circumstances as to constitute them treasure trove.

¹ “Num. Chron.” 1843, p. 1.

² “Archæologia,” Vol. XXVI.

³ See articles in the “Numismatic Chronicle” 1886 and 1902, by Sir John Evans and Mr. H. A. Grueber, to which the writer is indebted for much information on the above subject.

DEVONSHIRE TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. Gill's last contribution to this subject appeared in the "Transactions" for the year 1889. In the same year was published Williamson's revised edition of "Boyne's Tokens," Mr. Gill acting, for this county, as sub-editor and collaborateur. This work enumerates 368 varieties, to which the fourteen following may be added:—

BARNSTAPLE.

1. O. ROBERT . COOMES = The Mercers' Arms . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN . BARNSTABLE = R. C.
2. O. IOHN . BALLER = The Weavers' Arms . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN . BARNSTAPLE = I. I. B.

CHULMLEIGH.

3. O. NICHOLAS . MANLEY = The Royal Arms . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. IN . CHULMLEY . 1671 = N. M. M. $\frac{1}{2}$.

COLEBROOK.

4. O. ALICE . GOAD . THE BELL = a bell . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN . COLBROOKE . 1669 = HER HALF PENY.

CREDITON.

5. O. IOHN . BODLEY = Mercers' Arms . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. OF . CREDITON . 1665 = I. A. B.

DARTMOUTH.

6. O. ROBERT . ROOD . OF = a pellet . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. DARTMOUTH . 1669 = $\begin{smallmatrix} R. \\ R. T. \end{smallmatrix}$

EXETER.

7. O. AT . ST . MARTIN'S (GATE) = I. B. . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN (obliterated) 64 = EXON.
8. O. IN EXON . 1666 = I. H. M. . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. A wheel, no legend.
9. O. WILL . POPELSTON = The Grocers' Arms . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. IN . EXON . 1663 = W. P.

HARTLAND.

10. O. MARY . MOUNTIOY = The Mercers' Arms . $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
R. OF . HARTLAND . 1667 = M. M.

NORTH MOULTON.

11. O. IOHN . PERY . N . MOULTON = a pair of scales $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
R. GROCER . HIS . H . ENY = I. P.

OTTERY ST. MARY.

12. O. IOHN . MENNACK . IN = a horse $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. S . MARY . OTRY . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY ^{M.} I. A.

PLYMOUTH.

13. O. SARAH . REED . IN = the sun $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. PLYMOUTH . 1671 = R. S.

NORTH TAWTON.

14. O. ROGER . GOSTROYKE = shield of arms $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 R. IN . NORTH . TAWTON = HIS HALF PENY.

This brings the total to 382, the number of towns issuing tokens, and their respective issues, being as under:—

1. Appledore 3	32. Lympstone 1
2. Ashburton 5	33. Modbury 5
3. Aveton Gifford 1	34. Molton, North 1
4. Axminster 3	35. Molton, South 12
5. Bampton 5	36. Moreton Hampstead 5
6. Barnstaple 10	37. Newton Abbot 4
7. Bideford 6	38. Newton Bushel 1
8. Bishop's Teignton 1	39. Okehampton 9
9. Bovey Tracey 1	40. Oreston 1
10. Bradninch 2	41. Ottery St. Mary 11
11. Bridgetown 2	42. Plymouth 42
12. Chulmleigh 5	43. St. Thomas 4
13. Colebrook 8	44. Salcombe 2
14. Collumpton 6	45. Sampford Peverel 1
15. Colyton 6	46. Sandford 2
16. Crediton 8	47. Sheepwash 1
17. Culmstock 4	48. Silverton 2
18. Dartmouth 11	49. Sidbury 1
19. Dodbrooke 1	50. Tavistock 2
20. Exeter 91	51. Tawton, North 2
21. Exmouth 1	52. Tawton, South 1
22. Halberton 1	53. Teignmouth 1
23. Hartland 2	54. Thorncombe 2
24. Hatherleigh 1	55. Thorverton 1
25. Hemyock 1	56. Tiverton 26
26. Holsworthy 2	57. Topsham 3
27. Honiton 15	58. Torrington 8
28. Ivybridge 1	59. Totnes 11
29. Kenton 1	60. Uffculme 6
30. Kingsbridge 6	61. Uplyme 2
31. Kingswear 1	62. Zeal 1

CHURCHES AND CHURCH ENDOWMENTS IN THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CENTURIES.

BY THE REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A., F.S.A.

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THE object of the following paper is to dissipate some errors which have gathered about the term "church" as used in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by showing that besides describing a building the term was then commonly used to describe three quite different things, viz. (1) a group of Christian men organized as a self-governing unit for administrative purposes, (2) the spiritual and administrative charge of some dependent section of such a unit, (3) the temporal emoluments and profits belonging to such a unit or to some section of it. Before the thirteenth century it was never used to include the tithe. Next an inquiry will be made into the nature of the emoluments and profits commonly understood by the term church in the third sense. This will be followed by some observations as to the manner in which Church endowments were made in these two centuries. After which a short section will be devoted to considering the purposes for which such endowments were given. It may prevent misunderstanding if it is borne in mind that the words "to give and to grant" (*dare et concedere*) are those which are most commonly used to describe the making of an endowment, whilst the endowment itself is called a benefice (*beneficium*) or parochial endowment (*parochia*),¹ and that the word *taxatio*,² so often applied to vicarages in the thirteenth

¹ Decretal of Alexander III to archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1180 (Mansi, XXII, 357). "We have heard with astonishment that in your province Jews have entered upon and hold the parochial endowments (*parochias*) of churches by way of purchase, hire, or pledge. . . . If there are any Jews in your province who hold parochial endowments (*parochias*) in this way . . . compel them to pay over in their entirety the rents due and those collected to the churches to which such endowments (*parochiae*) belong."

² In Bronescombe's Registers, p. 133, the bishop instituted Sir Roger de Erticcombe to the vicarage of Dunkswell to have its share of endowment assigned (*ad taxandam*), if it should appear that it was previously insufficiently endowed (*si constiterit prius eam sufficienter non fuisse taxatam*).

century (Bronescombe Registers, pp. 118, 133), does not mean the original gift of endowment, but rather the assignment of a share in an existing endowment. The terms "parson" (*persona*) and "parsonship" (*personatus*) express the person and office of one who administers ecclesiastical property without having any cure of souls. The share of ecclesiastical revenues which goes with the cure of souls was called in the eleventh and twelfth centuries "the church" or "the chapelry" (*capellana, capellaria*), but in the thirteenth century "the vicarage" or "altalage" (*altalagium*); and he who holds it apart from the administration of the other ecclesiastical revenues "the chaplain" (*capellanus*), and in the thirteenth century "the vicar." When the parsonship or administration of the tithes is combined (*consolidatur*) with the chaplaincy or vicarage, the united office or entirety of the church (to use the terminology of the thirteenth century) is called a rectory (*rectoria*), or office of rule.³ The chief authorities upon which the statements

³ Bronescombe's Registers, 155: "On Monday next after the feast of St. Giles [3 Sept.], 1263, Richard de Hidone, clerk, was admitted to the entirety of the church of Meshaw by consolidating the share aforesaid held therein by the presbyter Juvenal with his own parsonship or share of 2 shillings." *Ibid.*, 164: "In 1263 chaplain Robert was admitted to the parsonship of Rame with right of succession to the entirety on the death of Robert the vicar." *Ibid.*, 185: On 26 Jan., 1263-4, the bishop assigned to Richard de Bamfelde $\frac{1}{2}$ mark of silver on account of the parsonship of the church of Thorverton, with right of succession to the entirety on the death of Richard de Chippestable, then vicar, "to which parsonship we have charitably instituted the said Richard de Bamfelde, and have appointed him ruler in the said church. . . . And forasmuch as the said Richard de Chippestable, broken down with age and enfeebled by sickness, is unable to govern himself and his, the said dean of Wells has with our express consent committed to the same Richard de Bamfelde the care of the said Richard de Chippestable, and of the aforesaid church, together with the administration thereof during the life of the said Richard de Chippestable." On Chippestable's death (*ibid.*, 185) on 26 March, 1265, the bishop instituted Richard de Bamfelde to be rector of the church of Thorverton, "whom he had previously admitted by appointment (*ordinatio*) to be guardian of the said church." *Ibid.*, 174: On 2 July, 1259, John de Withiel resigned the rectory of St. Merryn, and on the following day was collated to the vicarage enjoying all the income as before saving 20 marks to be paid annually to Peter de Tarentesia as parson's share for life, the survivor to have the entirety. *Ibid.*, 149: On 26 April, 1261, the bishop "consolidated the vicarage of Lawhytone Church and assigned it to the rector to be held by a perpetual title of commendation." *Ibid.*, 124: "On 19 October, 1258, the vicarage of Churchstaunton being vacant was consolidated with the parsonship." *Ibid.*, 173: On 26 Dec., 1258, the vicarage of St. Ives being vacant was consolidated with the parsonship at the instance of the rector, Richard de Maneton, provided he reside in person, the endowment (*taxatio*) of the vicarage being reserved to the bishop in case the rector becomes non-resident. *Ibid.*, p. 155: "William de Membiri, sub-deacon, was admitted 26 Dec., 1262, to the entirety of the church of Meeth, in which he previously had 5 marks a year by right of (*nomine*) the parsonship." In the

contained in this paper are based are the episcopal registers of Bishop Bronescombe of Exeter, edited by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, and the Calendar of Documents in France, illustrative of English history before the year 1200, edited by Dr. Round.

I. THE TERM "CHURCH" USED IN THREE SENSES.

1. When we read in the Exchequer Domesday (W. 264, p. 271): "The church of Battle holds the church of Colyton together with 1 hide," it is obvious to the most careless reader that the term church is being here used in two distinct senses. In the first part of the sentence "the church of Battle" means the monastic community (*conventus*) of Battle, the legal representative of which was the abbot; for in law all the other members of a monastic community were accounted dead persons. Quite naturally, therefore, the Exeter Domesday conveys the same information by the words: "The abbot of Battle has 1 hide of land and a church in Colyton." Similarly where the Exchequer book reads: The Church of Tavistock holds Tavistock (W. 224, p. 229); The Church of Bucfestre holds Petrockstow (W. 240, p. 251); The Church of Horton holds Littleham (W. 253, p. 263); The Church of Cranborne holds Losebear (W. 259, p. 269), the Exeter book in each case substitutes: the abbot of Tavistock holds Tavistock; the abbot of Bucfestre holds Petrockstow; the abbot of Horton holds Littleham; the abbot of Cranborne holds Losebear.

Again, where the Exchequer book reads: The church of St. Mary of Rouen holds Ottery (W. 265, p. 273), the Exeter book has: The canons of St. Mary of Rouen hold Ottery. And conversely where the Exchequer book writes "Land of the bishop of Exeter" (W. 104, p. 99), the Exeter book writes: "Lands of the church of St. Peter of Exeter in Devonshire." The reason is obvious; had not the Third Council of Paris in A.D. 557, Can. 2, officially stated: "The property of the bishop is known to be the property of the Church"? It thus appears that in these cases also the term church is used to denote a community. In the first case it was used of a community of canons under a Prior, a collegiate church, in the second of a body of canons under the bishop, a cathedral church; in both cases of a secular

time of Gregory, A.D. 594-604 (Gratian I, Dist. XLIII, c. 1), and up to the time of the Conquest, the term *rector* is applied to the bishop, because he had charge of both temporalities and spiritualities. *Ibid.*, I, Dist. LXIII, 33. In 961 the emperor Otto calls the pope *rector*.

rather than a monastic community. We may then take as the definition of the word church in the first sense a community of Christian men organized as a self-governing unit for administrative purposes, whether the members of such a community are a body of men living in the world, in which case they were usually called seculars, or a body of men living withdrawn from the world, in which case they were called monks or regulars. Only it is well to remember that the term monastery (*monasterium*) is used quite as frequently of a secular as of a monastic church.⁴

2. This definition, however, although it will apply to the church of Battle, will not cover the meaning of the church of Colyton, which Battle Abbey was said to hold. Church here does not mean a body of Christians organized as a self-governing unit for administrative purposes, but the spiritual and administrative charge of a group dependent on and governed by such a unit. A reference to earlier English history makes it clear that previous to the feudalization of the Church, i.e. practically until the time of the Norman Conquest, no group of Christians counted as a Church or self-contained unit unless it was under the charge of a plurality of clergy or monks. The term church was therefore originally confined to collegiate churches, either secular or monastic.⁵ The reason is not far to seek; for by ancient rule only a collegiate body could administer discipline;⁶ only

⁴ On his return from the Crusade in 1105, Lancelin bestowed on the monks of Troarn "the whole tithe of the Church (*monasterium*) of Airam" and three acres of land for the souls of his brothers (Cal. Doc. in Fran., 169). In Juhel's gift of Totnes Church to the monastery of SS. Sergius and Bacchus (Trans., XXIX, 234, n. 17): "The church he gave to Sir Tedbald [who was there personally present as the representative of all the brethren] by the key of the church (*monasterium*) and the rope of the bell," where *monasterium* can only refer to the secular church. Kemble, Saxons in England, II, 448: "Not every church which our historians call *monasterium* was a monastic foundation." Gildas (Trans., XXX, 264, n. 11): "They have churches (*monasteria*), but they only hold them to win a base pay." After the gift of Sutton Manor to Abingdon in 1088 (Trans., XXX, 268, n. 29), Aelfwi the presbyter appeared before the abbot and demanded of him his church (*monasterium*), that in pursuance of the king's order he might hold his church (*monasterium*) of the abbey. The *monasterium* at Exeter, before Leofric's time, was probably the secular collegiate church there.

⁵ At the synod of Bapchild in 696 Haddan and Stubbs, Eccles. Doc., III, 236, 238, and Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 694, Wihtraed, king of Kent, says: "It is my will that all the minsters and all the churches that were given to God . . . continue so to all eternity." See Trans., XXX, 272.

⁶ Statutes of the ancient Church, A.D. 505, in Gratian Caus., XV, Qu. VII, c. 6: "Let the bishop hear the cause of no one without the presence of his clergy." Alexander III to the patriarch of Jerusalem in 1180 (Mansi, XXII, 483): "You know full well that you and your brethren are one body, you being the head and your brethren the members. Now it has reached our ears that without taking counsel with your brethren you institute

a body which included deacons as well as priests could undertake the administration of ecclesiastical property;⁷ only where there were several priests was it possible to discharge the offices for the dead which the possession of burial rights entailed.⁸ Oratories or altars served by a single priest, out of which have grown most of our village churches, were at first called prayer-stations (*oratoria*) or chapels (*capellae*).⁹ The clergy who ministered at them were the mass-priests of their founders, and being single-handed were forbidden to burden themselves with masses for the dead.¹⁰ For the same reason there was no compulsion on the laity to pay tithes to them;¹¹ nor were they even permitted to offer in their chapelries on principal festivals, but were required on these days to repair with their own offerings to the mother-church.¹² What is more, they were to such an extent dependent on their patrons, that the latter levied tribute (*census*) on the offerings made in such chapelries,

and depose abbots, abbesses, and other ecclesiastical persons, not considering that in so doing you are violating the holy canons." Bronescombe, p. 41: "Let the prior of [Canons]leigh correct the excesses of his canons and amend other things requiring amendment with the consent of his canons."

⁷ The deacons, it will be remembered, were established in the Acts for this purpose.

⁸ See Edgar's Law 2, A.D. 958, and Cnut's Law 3, A.D. 1017, in Trans., XXX, 270.

⁹ For instance, in the thirteenth century Harpford, Venottery, and Bicton (Feet of Fines, Devon, 162) were chapels of Otterton; Sidmouth and Rockbear were also chapels (Oliver, Mon., 256, 257). South Milton, Malborough, and South Huish were chapels of West Alvington, and Revelstoke of Yealmton (Bronescombe, p. 193).

¹⁰ Archbishop Hubert Walter's Westminster Canons, A.D. 1200, Can. 2: "A priest may not say mass twice a day unless the necessity be urgent." But masses had to be said for the dead where he was buried. Hence Const. 8, Edmund, A.D. 1236: "We prohibit under pain of suspension that priests do at any time burden themselves with an immoderate number of annals [i.e. masses for the dead on certain days of the year] which they are not able honestly to discharge, and therefore must hire mercenary priests, or else sell them to be performed by others." Const. 2, Peckham, A.D. 1281.

¹¹ Theodore's Penitential, A.D. 692, in Haddan and Stubbs, III, II. 8: There is no compulsion to pay tithes to a presbyter. Law 2, Edgar, A.D. 958: If a thane . . . hath a church with no burying place belonging to it, he can give his priest what he will . . . but let every church-scot go to the ancient minster.

¹² In 1180 Archbishop Richard (1174-85) makes known that his dear sons, the monks of St. Bertin, have bestowed on his dear son William Bauun the chapel of Livelande in alms for ever at an annual pension of one gold piece, to be paid to the monks in right of the mother-church of Throwley, to which the said chapel is known to belong. And William is to have divine service celebrated in the chapel three days a week, according to ancient custom. On the four annual feasts—Christmas Day, the Purification, Easter Day, and Michaelmas—the parishioners of the said chapel shall attend at the mother-church of Throwley and shall there, as Catholic men, hear mass and the solemn service (*divinorum sollemnia*) (Cal. Doc. in France, 487).

sometimes leaving only a very scanty allowance to the mass-priests who served them.¹³ In the twelfth century the term church begins to be applied to prayer-stations and chapels as well as to minsters; but it is important to remember the distinction.

3. We go a step further and note that in the third place church is used to express not so much the administrative charge itself as the emoluments and profits arising from the administration called the fruits and profits (Cal. of Docts. in France, 30). In the eleventh and twelfth centuries this is perhaps the commonest use of the term.

For instance, in 1177 Richard bishop of Winchester sets forth in a charter "that having long possessed the Church [i.e. the church revenues] of Mertoc by the gift of the abbot and brethren of Mont St. Michel he restores it to them absolutely, and frees Godfrey of Mertoc who was in possession on his (the bishop's) behalf from his sworn obligations to himself for that Church, so that in future he may serve them faithfully as his lords, and pay them without deduction the rent-charge (*pensio*) which he used to pay to himself" (Cal. Doc. in France, 276). In another charter in 1184 abbot Robert and the community (*conventus*) of Mont St. Michel "grant to Walter the clerk of Picale their church [i.e. church revenues] of Wath in alms, on condition of his making over for their use two-thirds of the offerings in that Church, and two-thirds of the tithes of wheat and of all that is tithed; Walter to have the other third with the land belonging to the Church and the offerings of bread, eggs and flesh" (*ibid.*, p. 276). "In 1170 Walter de St. Quentin (*de Sancto Quintino*) with consent of his heirs granted to the abbey of St. Sauveur [le Vicomte in the diocese of Coutances] and its community (*conventus*), for the honour of God and the blessed Virgin and for his weal and that of his friends, his chapel of Rochford with all the tithe and offerings from his house and his demesne in his fee of Rochford, that chapel to be subject to the church of St. Mary and All Hallows of Elingueham

¹³ Can. 32 of Fourth Lateran Council, A.D. 1215 (Mansi, XXII, 1021): "A vicious practice which ought to be put down has grown up in some places, that the patrons of parish churches and other parsons claiming their revenues entirely for themselves leave such a small portion for the presbyters told off to serve them that they can scarcely subsist upon it." In Domesday, though not in the Devonshire portion, laymen are frequently named as holding a church or part of a church. See below, pp. 370, 371. A squib in late medieval times runs:—

O beate baro
Procurator et non Iatro!
Res miranda! Alleluia.

as daughter to mother, and to receive from it the service of masses three days a week by the ministration of the chaplain of Elingueham or a monk" (Cal. Doc. in France, 351). In 1173 the bishop of Coutances issued a notification that "in order that the number of canons at Coutances may be increased he has appointed a new prebend, viz. the church of Huberville with two-thirds of the tithes free and quit from synodals, church-scot (*circata*), and every due to bishop or archdeacon" (Cal. Doc. in France, 343). About 1160 Hugh archbishop of Rouen writes to Henry II that "the church of Amanville was given long ago to the nuns of St. Amand of Rouen. So long as Roger bishop of Salisbury held it he held it to farm of their community and gave them much trouble about it. He now begs the King's highness of his generosity to direct that the said church with all its appurtenances and with the clerk's things which have been seized by him may be restored, so that the flock [of St. Amand] may rejoice in the integrity of their possessions" (*ibid.*, 27).

One of the clearest instances of the word being used to mean emoluments and profits is the gift of Sturminster church to the lepers' house or hospital of St. Giles at Pont Audomar about 1160 A.D. Waleran count of Meulan notifies Goscelin bishop of Salisbury "that he has given the church of Sturminster [i.e. the emoluments of the church] with its tithes and all its appurtenances to the Church [meaning the leper-house or community] of Pont Audemer and the priests there serving God and Christ's martyrs the sick brethren, for their clothing" (Cal. Doc. in France, 84). Also in 1067 we are informed that "the moiety of Holy Trinity Chapel [at Rouen] with the land belonging to it has been wholly redeemed by [the monks] paying £6 to Erchembald, son of Erchembald the *vicomte*, when setting forth oversea, and of £12 to Hugh *pincerna* of Ivry, to whom Erchembald had mortgaged it" (Cal. Doc. in France, 23). Again, in 1199 Savaric bishop of Bath and Glastonbury grants to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's Bec for ever the "Church of St. Andrew at Clive with all its appurtenances, by the common counsel and assent of Alexander dean of Wells and his whole chapter, as a prebend of Wells, appointing that the said abbot and convent shall hold that church for ever free of all exactions from bishops, archdeacons, or their officials as a free prebend, and that they shall be canons thereof enjoying stall in choir, place in chapter, share in the common offerings (*communia*), and brotherhood in the church of Wells in life

and in death like the other canons, save that they shall never be compelled to reside in person. They shall provide a vicar to reside for ever in the church of Wells and to discharge the priestly office for them, and he shall receive from them 4 marks sterling a year . . . as well as all else that a vicar so ministering ought to receive according to the custom of the church of Wells" (Cal. of Doc. in France, 130). Similarly before the year 1219, in which year the grant was confirmed by his son Henry (Feet of Fines, 3 Hen. III, 15): "Oliver de Tracy for the health of his soul and the souls of all his ancestors and successors gave to God and to St. Andrew the Apostle of Wells and to Reginald bishop of Bath the church of Bovi (Bovey Tracy) with all the appurtenances free and quit from all secular exaction as a perpetual prebend of the church of Wells; so that the aforesaid Reginald bishop of Bath and all his successors for ever may order and dispose of the said church as of every other prebend of Wells at his will . . ."

II. NATURE OF THE EMOLUMENTS AND PROFITS USUALLY DESCRIBED AS A CHURCH.

Proceeding in the next place to inquire what the emoluments and profits consisted of, which in the eleventh and twelfth centuries were called churches, a distinction must be drawn between ancient minsters, i.e. collegiate and monastic churches, and private prayer-stations, altars, or village churches. The emoluments of ancient minsters consisted of (i) the several payments known as church-shot, almsfee, or plough alms; (ii) of the offerings at the high altar; and (iii) generally, but not in all cases, of burial-dues. None of these were included in the emoluments of private oratories, which under the name of churches were the usual subjects of gift; nor yet the tithes of corn and grain, although by the thirteenth century the term church always connotes the great tithes;¹⁴ but special offerings for the service of the mass such as that made by Robert earl of Leicester¹⁵ to a private altar no doubt were.

¹⁴ From the Inquest of Service, A.D. 1212, quoted by Dr. Round in *The Commune of London*, 267, it is clear that "church" had by that date come to connote the tithes: Bishop Manger "gave the church [i.e. the parsonship or administration of the tithes] of Rippele to William de Bosco his clerk, and the vicarage [cure of souls] of the same church to William de Paterno his clerk."

¹⁵ "Robert for the weal of the souls of his father and mother and all his predecessors and for the weal of his own soul and that of P[arnel] his wife

1. The term Church-shot is first met with in the laws of Ine, king of the West Saxons in 693. Law 4 runs: Let Church-shots be paid by St. Martin's mass (11 Nov.); "If any one pay it not let him forfeit 60 shillings and pay the Church-shot 12 fold." Law 13: Church-scot shall be paid according to the roof and hearth where a man is dwelling at "mid-winter" (Kemble, Saxons in England, II, 559; Haddan and Stubbs, III, 215, 217). Authorities accordingly tell us that Church-scot was a contribution, not paid according to the wealth and quality of the person paying it, but according to the value of the house in which he was living at Christmas, and identical with the see-due (*cathedraticum*) of a later age.¹⁶ King Edmund's law in 944 (Law 2) runs:

and all their children gave and granted to God and to St. Mary at Evreux 3 muids of wine from his vineyards at Paci annually for celebrating masses in that church . . . and from his mills at Paci one sester of good wheat suitable for making hosts for the celebration of masses" (*ibid.*, 102, *conf.* 148).

¹⁶ In 1174 Henry bishop of Bayeux, at the request of King Henry II, bestowed on the priory of St. Stephen at Plessis-Grimould immunity from synodals, aids, church-shot (*circata*), and all episcopal dues (*episcopalia*) (Cal. of Docts. in France, 193). In 1173 Richard bishop of Coutances founded a new prebend in his cathedral church giving to it the church [i.e. the church revenues] of Huberville "free and quit from synodal dues (*sinode*), church-shot (*circata*), and every due to bishop or archdeacon" (*ibid.*, 343). These three correspond with the see-due (*cathedraticum*), synodals, and the bishop's aid or procurations mentioned by Honorius III in a decretal addressed to the bishop of Assisi as then generally paid (Decretal, Lib. I, Tit. xxxi, c. 16). Pelagius II ap. Gratian, Caus. X, Qu. III, c. 4, forbids the see-due paid from a church to exceed 2/-. Alexander III, A.D. 1180, in Decret. Greg., IX, Lib. III, Tit. xxxix, c. 9: "We forbid any levy (*exactio*) to be made on Churches which bishops newly recover from lay hands beyond a see-due (*cathedraticum*)."¹⁷ For abuses connected herewith see Trans., XXXVII, 97, u. 2. In 1105 Robert de Hay gave to the abbey of Lessay from all his manors that measure of corn which is called *chorchel*, i.e. church-shot (Cal. of Docts. in France, 329). A document quoted by Kemble, II, 560, runs: "As to church-shot (*circisceat*) the county states that from every hide of land whether free or village land belonging to Wirecestre church, the bishop ought to have on St. Martin's feast one horseload of corn (*summa annonae* = 240 lb. or 4 bushels) of the best there growing." "As to the church-shot of Perscra the county states that the church of Perscra ought to have the church-shot (*circisceat*) from all the 300 hides, viz. from each hide where a freeman dwells one horseload of corn; if he have several hides they are free" (Cart. Heming, I, 50; *ibid.*, 560). The customs of Tidenham (Dyddanham) in Gloucestershire require the villager (*gebur*) to bring the church-shot to the lord's barn. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the years 1095 and 1123 calls the Rome-fee the Romescot. The origin of synodals was as a voluntary payment. Leo IV in 850 writes to the bishops of Britain (ap. Gratian, 1 Dist., XVIII, c. 8): "As to bringing presents (*eulogia*) to sacred councils we find nothing laid down by men of old; it must be left to every presbyter to please himself. For were a rule made that gifts (*benefactiones*) should be brought on such occasions, probably they would attend synods less cheerfully, and would be more reluctant to come. In my opinion there is no good cause for calling on them for presents nor for refusing them if offered."

"We enjoin upon all Christian men the paying of tithes as also their Church-scot and alms-fee." King Edgar's law of 958 orders "every church-scot to be paid to the ancient minster from every freeman's hearth" (Kemble, II, 560). Another law of the same king of the year 960 (Law 54) ordains: "That priests remind the people of their duty to God, to be just in tithing and other matters, first the plough-alms 15 nights after Easter and the tithe of young animals by Pentecost and the fruits of the earth by All Hallows (1 Nov.), and the Rome-fee at Peter-mass (*St. Peter ad vincula*, 1 August), and Church-scot at Martin-mass (11 Nov.)." The canons passed at Ensham in 1009 repeat the same (10, 11, 12): "Let God's rights be paid every year duly and carefully, i.e. plough-alms 15 nights after Easter, tithe of young by Pentecost, and of all fruits of the earth by All Hallows' mass (1 Nov.). And the Rome-fee by Peter's mass (1 August). And the Church-scot at Martin's mass (11 Nov.). And the light-scot thrice a year; and it is most just that men pay the soul-scot at the open grave." King Ethelred's Law 4 in 1014 charges every man "for the love of God to pay the Church-scot and let every custom be paid for the love of God to the mother-church." Clearly, therefore, the payment of church-shot and plough-alms was confined to ancient collegiate or mother-churches.

2. Similarly burial-dues, i.e. fees for breaking ground, for wakes, for tolling the bell, and all dues for the dead seem to have been confined to greater churches and to a few others entitled by grant from their founders to the privilege of burial (Trans., XXX, 270). For in the year 1086 we read: "a plea was held at Ala Chocha, a manor of William de Eu's, concerning William de Braose and the property of the abbey of the Holy Trinity [of Fécamp], King William holding the plea on a Sunday and sitting from morning till eve. It was then settled and agreed as to the wood of Hamode [one of the points in dispute] that it should be divided through the middle . . . and by the king's command a hedge (*hagia*) was made through the middle, and the abbey and William had their respective shares. As to St. Cuthman's burial rights (*sepultura*), it was decreed that they should remain unimpaired, and by the king's command the bodies which had been buried at William [de Braose's] church were dug up by William's own men and transferred to St. Cuthman's Church for lawful burial, and Herbert the dean restored the money (*denarios*) he had received for burial, for wakes (*wacis*), for tolling the bell

(*signis sonatis*), and all dues for the dead, swearing by a relative on his behalf that he had not received any more" (Cal. Doc. in France, 37). In 1080 King William addressed to Bishop Remigius and Robert de Oili a charter securing to the abbey of Præaux [de Pratellis in the diocese of Lisieux] the land of Aelfhelm and Wulfric at Watlington, and giving also "5 hides at Aston (*Extona*) with the Church and the burial dues from the whole township" (*ibid.*, 108). These dues must therefore have belonged previously to the king. Similarly in 1100 William count of Mortain "granted and confirmed to St. Martin of Marmoutier and the monks there serving God all that his father gave them, viz. the church of St. Mary of Mortain which Norgod held as a prebend, and the burial-dues (*sepulturam*) from the whole township of St. Evroul" (Cal. Doc. in France, 436). Again, in 1130 Jordan, son of Alan, "a brave and distinguished man," entered into an agreement with Geoffrey, archbishop-elect of Dol, by which he covenanted "to grant the churchyard of the church of la Fresnais (*Fraxinaria*), which he possessed as though his own by hereditary right, to the abbey of Marmoutier and the brethren there" (*ibid.*, 440). It seems therefore a legitimate inference that if we except ancient minsters, i.e. collegiate churches whether secular or monastic, the emoluments included in the term church did not comprise burial-dues.

3. Still less were tithes included in the term church in the twelfth century, using tithes in the sense in which they were generally used at this date to express the tithe of corn and grain and of the farm produce raised in the open field. One of the earlier Saxon laws enjoins, it is true, the payment of tithes from the open field, "wherever the plough goes";¹⁷ but this obligation, confined to ancient minsters, had either fallen into disuse, as the law referred to as King Edward's seems to suggest,¹⁸ or had been discharged in this

¹⁷ Edgar's Law 1, A.D. 958.

¹⁸ Law 9, A.D. 1064: "The blessed Augustin preached and taught [the payment of tithes] and it was granted by the king and barons and people. But afterwards many detained them by instinct of the devil, and priests being rich and negligent did not care to be at the pains to get them because they had sufficient maintenance." In the endowment of Padstow vicarage in 1269 Bishop Bronescombe (p. 161) excepts "the tithe of fish and mills and the tithe of all farm produce raised in the open field (*agricultura in campis exculata*)." On 3 Dec., 1269, the same bishop (*ibid.*, 151) assigned to the vicar of Littleham Abbot, all the altalage excepting the tithe of fish, beans, peas "growing in the field," and in addition one sufficient house of residence and two acres of land. On the other hand, on 5 June, 1270, he assigned to the vicar of St. Goran (*ibid.*, 172) all manner of small tithes, to wit, of fishes, apples, beans, and peas "growing in gardens." At St. Sithney

county at least by the grant of a tenth part of the land to God (Trans., XXX, 296), or was fulfilled by the tithe-payer himself dispensing them; or else the tithes had been granted to lay persons for good consideration, as the 10th canon of the second Lateran Council in 1139 A.D. asserts (Mansi, XXI, 528). At any rate, tithes were in most places in the hands of laymen at the time of the Conquest, otherwise the Normans would not have been able to make grants of them in the way they did. Besides, it will be noticed that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries tithes are always mentioned distinct from, and not as included in, the term church. The Chronicle of the Abbey of Abingdon, for instance, tells us¹⁹ that before the Conquest the abbey held two-thirds of the tithes of Sutton with a hide of land of which the priest of Sutton was undertenant, and that it then received from William Rufus a gift of the reversion to Sutton Church; for Aelfwi the priest was then in possession, and it was stipulated by the king that he should continue as life-tenant of the church. Again, in 1105 Henry I grants to the abbey of Bec "all the lands, churches, and tithes, confirmed to them by my father" (Cal. of Docts. in France, 124). By two charters of 1093 and 1096 William de Poillei gives to God and St. Martin of Séez the third part of the corn-tithe of all his manors in Devon (Cal. of Docts. in France, 235; Trans., XXXVI, 363). King Stephen about 1145 for his weal and that of his predecessor confirms whatever "his barons and other subjects, French and English, have given to the monastery of St. Pancras, viz. in Devon the church of Berry Narbor (*Birra*) . . . with the lands and tithes belonging to it, and the land of Brunescota . . . at High Bray a virgate of land and the church which Mauger de Brai gave; and the land which William gave at Ashbury (*Asebiria*)" with a long list of churches, tithes, and lands in other counties occupying three pages of print (Cal. Docts. in France, 510). Similarly in 1073 William de Braose "gave to St. Nicholas [of Bramber] six hides of land and the whole tithe of his money (*denariorum*) and of his demesne in his possession when he crossed the sea and went to Maine in the army with William king of the English; viz. the tithe and church of Bedinges

also the vicar was endowed with the tithe of peas "growing in gardens" (*ibid.*, 178). The broad distinction between small and great tithes was that small tithes were tithes arising from the home steed and curtilage, great tithes were tithes from the open field.

¹⁹ Chronicles of Abbingdon Abbey, II, 26-9.

[and nineteen other places], and the granges of Wicam and Cumba and Ablesborna. Of all these manors he gave the whole rightful tithe to St. Nicholas, his son Philip and Bishop Stigand confirming the [gift], of grain and salt and cheese and calves and porkers and bacon-pigs, of tenement-rent (*gabllum*) and pannage and lambs and wool and all that ought to be tithed" (Cal. Docts. in France, 405).

4. What the emoluments called a church in the eleventh and twelfth centuries really consisted of were the offerings made at the altar together with gifts of produce from the homestead, such as bread, eggs, and fish (Cal. of Docts. in France, 276), and the first-fruits of all that was grown or staled in the homehay and curtilage. These in the thirteenth century went by the name of *altalage*,²⁰ and are now called small tithes. As to offerings it is clear that although all the offerings made at the high altar in a collegiate and monastic church formed part of the emoluments of that church, it was otherwise with the offerings made at subsidiary altars. These, rightly or wrongly, often belonged to private individuals and even to laymen, and it must be remembered that the altars of all the smaller or non-collegiate village churches counted as subsidiary altars of the minster or mother-church. Hence we find a charter of Henry I in 1130 setting forth that "for the weal of his own and his predecessors' souls he grants together with the tithe all the churches which shall be built in his forest of Fécamp and their offerings should any churches be built there" (Cal. Doc. in France, 41). In another charter before the year 1144 "Bernard de Baiollio with the concurrence of his wife Matilda, his 4 sons and 1 daughter, grants to the abbey of Cluny . . . for the redemption of their souls and the souls of his predecessors the altars which he held by inheritance at Domprière . . . [and 5 other villages] upon condition that the monks dwelling at Domprière shall every year pay a mark of silver by way of chief-rent (*pro censu*) to the abbot of Cluny" (Cal. Doc. in France, 513). Again,

²⁰ In the customary rights of Otterton Priory reduced to writing about 1260 (Oliver, Mon., 256) describing the earlier usages it is stated: "And be it noted that the small offerings, all the altar gifts, the tithe of hay, flax and hemp (cf. *ibid.* 110), of goslings, butter and cheese, of poultry, horses, and calves, and of all trade profits (*negociatio*) ought to go to the prior in right of the cure of souls, also confession-monies, espousals, mortuaries and churchings (*purificationes*)." Ayliffe (61) says that in Queen Elizabeth's time it was held by the Court of Exchequer upon a conference had with the canon-lawyers that *altalage* included tithes of lamb, wool, colts, goslings and chickens, butter, cheese, hemp, flax, honey, fruit, herbs, and such like together with the accustomed offerings.

about 1100 "William abbot of St. Florent grants to William abbot of Fécamp the church of St. Nicholas of Brambercastle with its burial-dues and offerings" (*ibid.*, 405). Hence we can understand the objection of the church authorities to the multiplication of such altars; and what appear at first sight to be unreasonable charters become intelligible as vindicating the right of the older churches to their emoluments in offerings.

Two such charters may be specially named. By one of them dated in 1100 William Rufus "gave to God and to [the abbey of] St. Florent (at Saumur) the church of Andover with its tithes and all its appurtenances as it was in King Edward's time, and directed that all churches (i.e. chapels or village churches with subsidiary altars) built under the mother-church of Andover should be utterly destroyed, or else should be held by the monks of St. Florent" (Cal. Doc. in France, 415). The other is a charter of Thurstan archbishop of York about the year 1125 addressed to all his parishioners of St. Peter's, York, clerk and lay, in which "he confirms all the gifts made by Ralf Paynel and William and Jordan his sons and their liegemen to the monastery of the Holy Trinity, York, both in tithes and in other possessions, especially the church of Leeds (Leddes) with its appurtenances, and orders that no hermit or any one else presume to construct a chapel or oratory of any kind within the territory of that parish church without the permission and free consent of the prior and chapter of the said monastery or to receive the parishioners of that church or their endowments (*beneficia*)" (Cal. Doc. in France, 443).

As illustrating the fact that the offerings at a newly erected altar were understood to be at the disposal of him who offered at the altar, and not at the disposal of the bishop or mother-church, the story may be appealed to which is officially notified in a document of about the year 1075 (Cal. Docts. in France, 429): "On a certain St. Leonard's Day," it is recorded, "earl Roger [de Montgomery] was present [at the priory of Belesme] and with him several men of consequence, whom he had invited for his own honour and for the glory of the priory. Among them was Robert bishop of Séz who, at the request of the earl and the brethren, sang mass that day, and who tried from greed to retain the offerings at the mass for himself. The brethren regarding with horror a deed so monstrous took them by force, and not without brawling, from the clerk, to whose keeping the bishop had committed

them. In his wrath at this the bishop declared that he would excommunicate the priory and them. Thereupon earl Roger made complaint of the bishop of Séez to John archbishop of Rouen, and on the appointed day the brethren came to Rouen to plead thereto. There at the palace, in the presence of the king and queen of the English, earl Roger made complaint that the bishop of Séez had presumed to excommunicate St. Leonard's priory without cause. The bishop, on the other hand, charged the brethren with depriving him of his right to the offertories throughout his diocese. On this the king and queen inquired of earl Roger concerning the position (*status*) of that church. The earl and brethren clearly explained that William de Belesme had built it for the remission of his sins, and by direction of Pope Leo [IX, 1049-54] had made it free, so that from the day of its dedication no archbishop or bishop had possessed any customary claim (*consuetudinem*) on it nor any power to excommunicate it. There were also present men of great age who had seen and heard that this was so, prepared to prove what had been stated according as the king might rule. Having heard this the king and queen bade John the archbishop and Roger de Bellomonte and many other barons to deal judicially therewith (*facerent inde iudicium*) according to what they had heard. And they having withdrawn to consider (*abito consilio*) decided that this church, which, enjoyed freedom by such authority and such repeated confirmations and had continued free so long, should remain so thenceforth for ever; [and] that the bishop had wronged not only Earl Roger but also the king of whom he (Roger) held the church. The archbishop also said that there were churches in his [own] diocese on which he had no customary claim (*consuetudinem*)."

III. THE MANNER IN WHICH ENDOWMENTS WERE MADE.

1. What strikes one most about these early gifts to ecclesiastical communities or individuals is the wholesale manner in which they were made. We have already seen that William de Poillei gave a third of the tithe, not on one or two of his estates but on all his lands in Devon, to St. Martin of Séez. Similarly we learn from a charter of Hugh de Coterva or Coterna (Courtenay?) in 1186 that "William de Traci before his crime against St. Thomas made a grant of all the churches on his land to his brother, Alan de

Traci, clerk," and that Alan had subgranted them to one Thomas, a clerk, receiving from him an annual rent-charge (*pensio*). On William de Traci's death, which took place in 1174, "Hugh, confirming his uncle's gift, presented the said Alan to John bishop of Exeter, and ratifying what his lord William de Traci had done, granted to Alan all the churches of his land to be possessed by him after the death of the said Thomas his vicar" (Cal. Doc. in France, 194). We find a similar wholesale gift by Henry II in 1156 to St. Stephen's, Caen (Cal. Doc. in France, 156), of lands and churches, the list extending over four pages including "Northam in Devenessira, given by Queen Matilda in her last illness, which he confirms and restores as free as she held it herself with its appurtenances and dues"; another by Joslin de Pomeray, about 1125, giving "to St. Mary du Val and the canons there serving God according to the rule of St. Augustine 60 acres in the parish of St. Omer . . . and half his bacon pigs and those of his heirs in Normandy and the tithe of his mares in Normandy and England and 40 shillings sterling from the tenement-rent (*gablo*) of Berry Pomeroy [Trans., XXVIII, 369] every year on 1 August and the church and tithe of Berry [apparently also the church of Clyst St. George (Bronescombe, 125)] . . . and in England the tithe of his bacon pigs and of his mills at Berry [Trans., XXVIII, 368] . . . and in England a manor called [Canon] Teign (*Tigneam*) and his chapel rights (*capellana*, *capellaria*) in England, viz. the tithe of wool, cheese, porkers and lambs at [Up]ottery (*Otrevum*), and all belonging to his chapel rights in England . . ." (Cal. Doc. in France, 536).

2. Another feature about these early gifts is that although they were mostly intended to be permanent, they were first made as personal gifts. That they were intended to be permanent appears from the care with which the donors associated their wives and children in the gift; but that the heir or successor was not necessarily bound by his predecessor's charter is clear from the heir or successor repeating the gift by his own charter. When Robert Abbadon made a gift to Préaux Abbey in 1130 he gave his son 6 marks for his consent, and the youth confirmed it by his own oath and by a kiss (Cal. Doc. in France, 113). "When an estate is bought the right of patronage is acquired also" is a statement contained in a decretal of Pope Lucius III (1181-5). From this maxim the inference seems to have been commonly drawn that the acquirer of patronage could

dispossess the old tenant of a church and put in a new one; and no doubt he could do so until the Council of London (Can. 9) in 1126 laid it down "that no abbot, clerk, or layman should eject any one from a church to which he was ordained by the bishop without the bishop's sentence under pain of excommunication." Hence when an estate changed hands we constantly find the new owner regranteeing the church to the old incumbent. When Juhel gave St. Mary's Church, Totnes, to God and SS. Sergius and Bacchus, the presbyters Hubert and Anschetil "humbly prayed from the abbot and brethren the fee which aforetime they held from Juhel . . . which prayer was granted upon the intercession of Juhel, and Sir Tedbald the monk re-invested them with his own hand" (Trans., XXIX, 234, n. 17). When the king gave Sutton to Abingdon, the presbyter Aelfwi, to whom the king had given the church, "appeared before the abbot Rainald and asked to have his church (*monasterium*) as the king had granted it to him," whereupon he was reinvested by the abbot (Chron. Monast. de Abendon, II, 27). In another case, however, which has been already referred to (p. 366), when Sturminster Church was given to the leper-house of Pontaudemer, the donors gave notice to the clerk of Sturminster that they had no power to warrant him any right therein. Pope Alexander III found it necessary to protest against this practice of ejectment. To Henry II he writes about 1170 (Mansi, XXII, 440): "We have received the letters of your majesty addressed to us on behalf of R. a knight, as to the patronage of the church of Ligurgis (*alias* Bligurd). . . . But seeing that it is contrary to the regulations of the holy Fathers were we to allow clergy to be removed from churches which they have canonically acquired under cover of patronage, we cannot with a good conscience oblige the said knight as desired." Again, in a decretal addressed to the bishop of Winchester (Decret. Greg. IX, Lib. III, Tit. xxxviii, c. 9) the same pope writes: "We have received a complaint addressed to us by the prior and brethren of Lanth[ony] setting forth that R[oger] sometime earl of Hereford [1144-54] acknowledged before J[ohn de Pagham] of happy memory sometime bishop of Worcester [1151-8] the right which the said prior and brethren ought to have in the church of Wick by grant of H[ugh de Lacy], the founder of the said church [in 1108] and father-in-law of the said R[oger]; in execution of which the bishop invested the said prior and brethren therein without any

opposition from any one and they stood peaceably and quietly seized of it. But after a divorce had been effected between the aforesaid earl and C[ecilie, daughter of Payne, son of John] his wife, the same C[ecilie] married W[illiam] of Poitiers, who withdrew all the fruits of the benefice from the said prior and brethren and bestowed them on R. the priest of the same place without episcopal authority. When afterwards on the death of W[illiam] the said C[ecilie] married for the third time W[illiam] de Mayne, this William persisted in the same conduct, on the ground that . . . what the bishop had done in the church which was his wife's advowson while she was under coverture of a husband from whom she was afterwards divorced could not affect him, and that unless he could do what he liked with the church, his wife's patrimony would not come to him in its entirety. Now seeing that it were monstrous and unreasonable, and a thing to be altogether put away from God's church, that appointments to churches should be made to depend on changes of patrons in the ordinary course of events, and that no successor can undo what was done by the aforesaid H[ugh], we enjoin upon you, good brother, to make careful inquiry into the facts of the case, etc."

3. In making these gifts to churches, various symbolic actions were employed by which the actual possession was given, such as a book or deed, a branch of a tree, a ring or stick, and most frequently a knife.

In 1176 Philippa, daughter of Hugh de Rosello, "gave to God and the abbey of St. Mary of Ardennes and the canons there serving God, for the weal of her soul and the souls of her father and mother and predecessors, 10½ acres of her demesne at Grouchy . . . which gift she offered *by a book* on the altar of St. Mary in the presence of the convent and of many others" (Cal. of Doc. in France, 182). Ten years earlier, in 1166, William Pantulf of Samella, his wife and his three sons concurring, "granted to the abbey of St. Andrew the land of Samella . . . William made this gift in chapter of the monks and placed it upon the altar *by a book*" (*ibid.*, 209). About 1088, "the year in which Robert de Roelent died, his son William came into the chapter-house of the abbey of St. Evroul one day, granted all that his father had given to St. Evroul and made the grant *by a book* on the altar" (*ibid.*, 222). In these three cases the book or deed of gift was laid on the altar.

In 1087 "when Robert son of Tedbald [Tedbald is called, in Domesday, son of Berner, and is stated to be father-in-

law to Odo, son of Gamelin (Exeter Domesday, fol. 497)] felt himself in great bodily weakness, and in his extremity had lost all hope of life and was dreading more and more the pains of hell, he received good counsel from his faithful friends; and for the succour (*pro remedio*) of his own soul and the weal of the souls of his successors and predecessors he arranged as a prudent man to distribute some of his substance. Accordingly he gave to St. Martin at Séez and to the brethren there serving God a certain manor in England near Arundel, Totintona by name, with all its appurtenances, Hugh his son who was present concurring. He begged also that he might be buried near the said saint where lay his wife Emma, because he knew for certain that the prayers of the brethren there dwelling would avail him with God. And he was honourably buried in the cloister of the said monastery where Emma his wife had been already placed in another part of it. When the above manor was given, William the monk received it *by a branch [cut] from a cherry tree*, which he placed at Robert's bidding on the altar of St. Mary of Wath" (Cal. of Doc. in France, 233).

About the same date "a certain youth, Richard by name, having recovered the inheritance of William Roher his uncle, mortgaged all that land to St. Peter of Préaux and his monks for 10 years for 8 shillings sterling, which Warin, the monk from England, delivered to him [probably because he was about to set out on the first Crusade]. Richard having received a small *branch of a rose tree and a knife* placed it on St. Peter's altar saying: By this branch and knife I give all this land to St. Peter and his monks in alms for the souls of my relatives from whom this inheritance came to me and for my soul, free from any claim by my relatives if I die within the term of 10 years. If at the end of the term I am still alive and have not returned [from the Crusade], the land shall remain mortgaged to St. Peter till I do return. And when I return I will repay to the monks on their forgiving me those 8 shillings sterling, 20 shillings of Roumois money (*de Romeisnīs*) which were charged on that land (*qui super eam jacebant*) when I received it" (Cal. Doc. in France, 111).

Again, about 1086 William son of Hugh de Silliaco "for forgiveness of all the misdeeds of himself, his predecessors and successors, in the time of William king of the English, of Hoel bishop of Le Mans, of Ubert the vicomte and of Geoffrey de Mayne, granted to the monks of St. Michel for

the brotherhood, to secure the prayers of St. Michel and the monks his servants, all the dues from his land of the monks' demesne [to be enjoyed] as their own in peace, Ralf the monk and Andrew receiving them on behalf of the house *by a green bough of thorn*, Oldeburga allowing the gift on behalf of her other sons²¹ and accepting the benefits of brotherhood for them" (Cal. Doc. in France, 257). In these cases the bough of a cherry tree, rose, or thorn appears to have been handed over as a symbol of gift, and not placed on the altar.

Between 1149 and 1179 Robert de Montfort "gave to St. Mary of Bec and St. Omer (Ymerius) and his monks at St. Omer for his weal and that of his boys the chapel of St. Nicholas constructed in his castle of Montfort with a view to the prior and monks of St. Omer instituting a priest at their will in that chapel to minister there when he or his wife should stay there or his heirs after him. And he offered a *gilt candlestick* on the altar before these witnesses . . ." (Cal. of Doc. in France, 122). Again, between 1148 and 1155, when Roger earl of Hereford "gave to St. Mary of Monmouth the church of St. Andrew of Awre (*Aura*) and the land which in English is called Haiward for the soul of his father Miles, for the weal of himself and his friends, and for the soul of Robert son of Hugh, who gave that church to the monks with his consent and held the manor of his father and himself by knight service. . . . He placed this gift in the hand of Gilbert bishop of Hereford *by means of a gold ring*, begging him to confirm it" (*ibid.*, 411). Once more, in 1088, Robert de Mortain, son of William de Bec, raised a castle in the land he held of the abbey of Fécamp and withheld the services due from that land. Thereupon Robert duke of Normandy "with the help of God and his lieges not only conquered him but destroyed and burnt his castle and gave the land to Goher. The abbot to whose fee the land belonged, hearing this, besought the duke, saying that the land was ancient demesne of the saint, and that the duke had restored it when he was under obligation to cross to England. Finding this to be true, the duke came to Fécamp and restored that land and made the gift by [placing] a *piece of wood [lignum]* in the abbot's hands" (Cal. of Doc. in France, 39). In the three last-named cases a candlestick, a ring, a piece of wood was the symbol. Only in

²¹ One of the two monks, Ralf or Andrew, was apparently his eldest son and heir.

the case of the candlestick was it placed on the altar. The two others were delivered as symbols.

By far the most frequent symbol in use, however, was a knife, and this symbol seems to have been used in two different ways. Sometimes the knife itself was placed on the altar. Thus in Juhel's gift of Totnes Church to the monastery of SS. Sergius and Bacchus it is said "the church he gave by the key of the churchbuilding and the rope of the bell (*per cordam signi*), and he placed the gift *with his own knife upon the altar*" (Trans., XXIX, 234, n. 17). So too the gift of 10½ acres at Edginswell was effected by William lord of [Edgins] Willa, by solemnly *laying his knife on the altar* of the said church (Trans., XVIII, 157). When Robert duke of Normandy in 1090 gave to the church of Rouen his right to bran for his dogs (*bernagium*) from its land of Pierreval "he made this gift on the day of the Assumption [15 August] in the church itself and *placed it on the altar by a knife*" (Cal. Doc. in France, 1). When Geoffrey and Roger sons of Gilbert "came into the chapter of the monks of Préaux and for the soul of their brother Robert Beleth recently slain at Evreux and for those of all their relatives gave to St. Peter and his monks for ever an acre of their demesne at Campigni" besides the equity of redemption of seven other acres of which the monks were already mortgagees, they made the grant "*by a knife*, which they brought and *placed on St. Peter's altar* in the presence of the whole convent" (*ibid.*, 110). When in 1141 Robert the younger, earl of Nottingham, gave to St. Mary of Totesberie the tithe of "the whole parish of the new borough as of the old," he *offered it on St. Mary's altar by a knife*" (*ibid.*, 204). Again, in 1093 William de Braose "caused to be read anew and recorded in his sight and that of Philip his son and other his barons the gifts which at sundry times he had made to St. Florent and his monks. . . . And because his son Philip seemed to have grudgingly allowed them, he and his son and William de Crenella his nephew (*nepos*) renewed them that day, when the bishop in full pontificals was standing at the altar about to celebrate mass . . . *with the knife* of Armellus the monk which they three with their own hands *placed on the altar*" (*ibid.*, 401).

At other times the knife was simply handed over to the donee, or broken, and then laid on the altar. Thus we read that in 1069 "Duke William becoming king of the English gave to the abbey of the Holy Trinity [at Rouen] the land which in English is called Hermodesodes with the church

and all its appurtenances in the presence of abbot Rainer and the monks Nicholas and Robert. This gift was made by a knife, which the king playfully gave to the abbot as if about to stab his hand. Thus said he should land be given" (Cal. Doc. in France, 21). Lastly, in 1101, when William son of Baderon with the concurrence of Hadwise his wife and their two daughters Iveta and Advenia gave to St. Florent the land of William called the wise, "they made this gift by a knife which Bernard the king's chaplain broke beneath his foot because he could not break it with his hands, by which knife placed upon the altar William son of Baderon with his wife and daughters made this gift sure as a testimony for the future" (*ibid.*, 409).

One other remark I may perhaps be permitted to add. It will have been noticed that all these gifts to religious houses are stated to be made for the weal of the soul of some deceased relative of the donor, for his own soul and for that of his predecessors, and occasionally also of his successors; and likewise that the confirmation charters of the king and other overlords usually confirm all that has been given for good consideration (*rationabiliter*) (Cal. of Docts. in France, 155, 156). The two things, it would seem, explain one another. A gift is void in law and can be revoked unless given for good consideration. In every gift to the Church, therefore, it was necessary to set forth the consideration, which almost always consisted in prayers for the souls of those in whom the giver was interested. And as there might be an escheat and a regrant of the fee to some new lord not connected with the donor, the new lord of the fee might resume the gift, unless he too derived some benefit therefrom. Hence the consideration is set forth as prayers for the donor and his kinsmen living or dead, and also for his successors, so that they too might be shown to have received good consideration. Thus in the fictitious suit whereby in 1239 the advowson of the church of "St. Cleer of Recradock" in Cornwall was made over by Ingelram de Bray and Beatrice his wife to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, the final agreement recites: "And the Prior received Ingelram and Beatrice and the heirs of Beatrice into all benefits and prayers which henceforth should be made in the house of the said hospital for ever" (Feet of Fines, 23 Hen. III, No. 30).

IV. THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH ENDOWMENTS WERE GIVEN.

The important question here arises as to the purposes for which these gifts to God and the saints were made. By those brought up in the traditions of the Reformation and accustomed to a married clergy, it seems to be assumed as a matter of course that the endowment was intended to be for the benefit of the clergy; but this is a very selfish and quite an erroneous notion. To those familiar with the early history of the Church and observers of the use of terms—*δοίκτης*, for example, means a house-keeping or administration—it soon becomes apparent that the support of the clergy held the smallest place in the uses for which they were intended. The gift was made to God and some saint, the objects of the bounty being those beloved of God or in the service of the saint, i.e. the poor, the sick, lepers, orphans, widows, captives, the aged and strangers.²² The parson was the person, layman or religious house who dispensed the bounty, and was only a beneficiary himself in so far as he was entitled to be paid for his services. Bishop Bronescombe in his manifesto to Plymton Priory in 1259 (Reg., p. 224) says: "The bishop is the administrator (*procurator*) not the lord of the property of his church, and cannot dispose of that property without the lawful consent of the chapter." The Church's duty to the poor as those beloved of God had been admittedly paramount from the earliest times; but the particular manner of meeting this duty by devoting tithes or a share of land-revenues to that purpose was first enforced in the West by the Second Council of Macon in 585 A.D. (Can. 5 ap. Gratian Caus. XVI, Qu. VII, c. 5). In the twelfth century tithes are spoken of by English councils and other authorities as "God's portion" (Concil. Westminster, A.D. 1127, Cau. 9), "God's consecrated property" (*sanctuarium Dei*, by Alexander III in Decret., Lib. III, Tit. xxx, c. 15), "the

²² Apost. Const., VIII, 80: "Let all the tithe be for the maintenance of virgins and widows and those under the trial of poverty." Concil. Macon, II, A.D. 585, Cau. 5: "Let the presbyters expend tithes for the use of the poor or the redemption of captives." Concil. Eborac., A.D. 1195, Can. 13: "Tithes are tributes which ought by the law of God to be paid to needy souls." Alexander III in Decret. Greg. IX, Lib. III, Tit. xxiv, c. 2: "A bishop and every other ecclesiastical prelate is not the lord but the administrator (*procurator*) of ecclesiastical property." In 1261 Bishop Bronescombe (p. 61) gave the church of Dean together with the fruits and oblations to Plymton priory "to relieve the needs of the poor and strangers flocking to the same." Concil. Lat. II, A.D. 1139, Can. 10 in Mansi, XXI, 528: "Canonical authority shows that tithes were given for pious uses."

Lord's bread" (Lyndwood Provinc., p. 132), "the patrimony of Christ or the Crucified" (Innocent III in Decret., Lib. III, Tit. v, c. 16; Bronescombe Reg., 19; Const., 22, Peckham, A.D. 1281), or "the tribute of needy souls" (Innocent III in Decret., Lib. III, Tit. xxx, c. 26; Council of York, A.D. 1195, Cau. 13); and although the purposes for which they were paid, excepting the so-called small tithes for clerical maintenance, still continued to be the general needs of the church and the relief of the poor (Bronescombe Reg., 19; Trans., XXVI, 135), yet the administration was sought after, and the right to receive them was bought and sold like the guardianship of a minor, because the administration entitled the administrator to remuneration for his services.

1. This work of administration naturally resolved itself into three branches, called respectively alms-work (*elemosina*) or philanthropy, song-work (*cantaria*) or worship, and discipline (*mores*). Of discipline we hear little in connection with Church revenues, because that duty was discharged by the superior authority at a distance—the bishop, archdeacon, or abbot—and because the contributions made for that purpose were made by occasional demands only, in the form of the see-due (*cathedraticum*), synodals (*synodalia* or *sinodaticum*), and the bishop's aid, the last-named being better known as procurations or bishop's and archdeacon's visitation-dues (see note 16). Definite shares were, however, assigned to alms-work, which was the parson's business (Bronescombe, 185), and to song-work, which was the chaplain's or incumbent's office. Song-work included not only the public worship of God in the sung mass, but also the singing of private masses for the departed; whilst alms-work embraced the relief of distress, the care of the sick, the maintenance of widows, orphans, and the aged, the exercise of hospitality to wayfarers, and the redemption of captives. Indeed, before Queen Elizabeth's time Church endowments were the only funds available for these services.

In this connection it may be interesting to refer to an official letter of Bishop Bronescombe dated 20 February, 1277–8 (Reg., 18) addressed to the archdeacon of Totnes, issued, no doubt, in execution of one of Archbishop Langton's constitutions (Const. 34 in Lyndwood, p. 165). In this letter after complaining that many beneficed clergy evaded taking the order required by their position, he directs him to make inquiry throughout the archdeaconry of Cornwall as to

"what beneficed clergy having a cure of souls are not in priest's orders,²⁴ or being in priest's orders deny their Redeemer and are false to their order by not discharging its duties; who are non-resident; and who being present in body are absent in spirit, savouring of earthly and carnal rather than of heavenly things, receiving the Lord's money but not cultivating the Lord's vineyard." The letter continues: "Moreover forasmuch as we suspect that some expend the patrimony of the Crucified which they have received from our or our predecessors' hands, and the goods of their churches over and above providing necessary victuals for themselves, not in improving their churches and for other purposes as required by the sacred canons, but either waste the same in luxuries or in trading in their own or in some fictitious name, or spend it on carnal things or in acquiring possessions, in fraud of their churches, do you hold a strict inquiry as far as possible into the premises, etc."

The above letter indicates that the interest of the clergy in Church endowments was in Bishop Bronescombe's time understood to be limited to "necessary victuals" for themselves. The same fact comes out by a reference to the pages of Domesday. According to that volume, the church of Exeter held in 1086 A.D. twenty-three manors in Devon, bringing in an income of £292 12s. 6d. a year; but only four of these manors of the value of £17 15s. a year, or not $\frac{1}{16}$ of the whole, were assigned for the support of the canons. Or take, again, the case of Otterton Priory. When King John refounded this priory, which had previously belonged to Mont St. Michel, he endowed it with estates worth £100 a year, for the purpose, as the foundation deed recites, of having there four monks "(1) for the discharge of song-work (*cantaria*), and (2) to dispense to the poor for ever 16s. worth of bread every week" (*elemosina*, Oliver, Mon., 249). This gift of bread would require £41 12s., or nearly half of the £100 a year. Out of the rest the services of the church had to be kept up, the bishop's dues to be paid, the calls of hospitality and occasional calamity met. Only a very scanty maintenance can have been left for the monks. An English constitution of Archbishop Islep in 1362 ordains "that chaplains and they who celebrate annals and all who do not attend the cure of souls be content with 5 marks; but such as officiate in parish churches and chapels and the cure of souls

²⁴ See also Bronescombe's mandate for the ordination of beneficed clergy 20 April, 1258, p. 212.

thereto belonging with 6 marks for their annual stipend.”²⁵ At this rate the four monks would have had for their maintenance 6 marks each. In settling the vicarage endowment of Tywardreath on 28 August, 1261, Bishop Bronescombe (p. 188) assigned to the vicar one monk’s commons (*liberatio unius monachi*), together with 4 marks, one chamber, and provender for one horse. So universal was the idea in the eleventh century that all endowment beyond necessary victuals for the clergy constituted a charitable fund of which the parson was only administrator with a normal salary of 2 to 5 marks²⁶ for his services, that when a piece of land was purchased by a collegiate church the canons are described as having paid for it by giving to the vendor “27 shillings in money of Tours out of the charitable funds (*ex caritate*) of their house” (Cal. of Docts. in France, 178).

2. It was the rule of the Roman Church that all property given to the Church should be divided into four portions—one for the bishop, one for the clergy, one for the fabric, and one for the poor.²⁷ A fourfold division was also prescribed for the German Church by Gregory II in 723 A.D.,²⁸ and existed in the French dioceses of Rheims, Paris, and Soissons.²⁹ But the bishops of the English archdiocese being originally monks, and as such being forbidden to live separate from their clergy, the rule prescribed for this country was a threefold division,³⁰ one-third, known

²⁵ In 1222 Archbishop Langton had ordained (Const. 15, Lyndwood, p. 131) that churches not worth above 5 marks a year be given to none but such as will personally reside. In 1347 Archbishop Zouche issued a constitution for the northern province ordaining “that no chaplain, although he have a cure of souls, take of any man in any wise for his annual stipend above the sum of 6 marks, either in money down (*pre manibus*), or in other things.”

²⁶ See Bronescombe’s Registers under Offwell, p. 159, St. Newlyn, p. 176, Meshaw, p. 135.

²⁷ The letter of Gelasius, A.D. 496, which reproduces “the standard charge (*formatæ*) to be delivered to a bishop” in the *Ordo Romanus* (Gratian, Caus. XII, Qu. II, c. 27) runs: “Let him (the bishop) divide the revenues and offerings of the faithful into four parts, keeping one for himself, distributing a second among the clergy, a third to the buildings, and retaining a fourth for faithful spending on the poor and strangers.” Gregory, A.D. 601, writing to Augustine (*ibid.*, c. 30, and Baeda, I, 27): “It is the custom of the apostolic see to charge bishops when they are appointed (*ordinati*) that the whole income (*stipendium quod accedit*) be divided into four parts—the first for the bishop and his household that he may be able to keep hospitality, the second for the clergy, the third for the poor, the fourth for the repair of churches.”

²⁸ Concil. Mogunt., A.D. 841, orders it both of the revenues and of the offerings of the faithful (Lingard, Anglo-Saxon Church, II, 340).

²⁹ Selborne’s Ancient Facts and Fictions, 30.

³⁰ Gregory to Augustine, A.D. 601, in Baeda, I, 27: “Because you, my brother, have been trained up in the monastic rules, you ought not to live

at a later time as *altalage* or small tithes,³¹ being assigned for the maintenance of the clergy, whilst the other two-thirds, commonly called the great tithes, were assigned to the parson to be expended on works of charity. The bishop's right to a share was, however, acknowledged by the payment to him of a *see-due*, besides synodals and a *procuracion* at visitation. When the Second Lateran Council in 1139 and the Third Lateran Council in 1179, in order to secure a better administration, forbade laymen to continue to hold tithes,³² lay administrators who did not wish to incur the censures of the Church were constrained to hand them over to clerical administrators. This they did in some cases by giving them to a monastery or collegiate church, in other cases by granting them to their

apart from your clergy in the English Church lately converted to the faith, but as our fathers did in the infancy of the Church when they had all things in common." Egbert's Excerpt, 5, A.D. 740: "That bishops themselves receive the tithes from the people . . . and divide them in the presence of such as fear God according to canonical authority, and choose the first part for the ornament of the church, and distribute the second part to the use of the poor and strangers . . . and let the priests reserve the third part for themselves." Ælfric, Can. 24, A.D. 957: "That tithes be paid unto God's church, and that the priest divide them into three parts—one for the repairs of the church, a second to the poor, a third to God's servants who attend the church."

³¹ Edgar's Law 2, A.D. 958: If any thane hath on land which he holds by charter a church with a burying place belonging to it, let him pay the third part of his tithe to his own church, but let every church-scot go to the ancient minster. On 28 November, 1259, Richard de Motbiri, presbyter, was admitted to the vicarage of Birie (Berry Pomeroy), endowed (*taxatam*) with *altalage* (see note 20), and the houses next the church, power to increase or diminish it being reserved up to Michaelmas (Bronescombe Reg., 114). At Rattery Bishop Quivil on 23 September, 1284, made a settlement in which, after reciting that "disputes had arisen as to the portions of the vicarage of the church of Rattery between the abbot and convent of St. Donmel of the one part and Walter vicar of the said church of the other," he declared his predecessor's settlement at an end, and ordained that "the vicar and his successors should from henceforth have and enjoy on account of the vicarage all the *altalage* of the said church with all oblations, obventions and other profits by whatever name called, together with the buildings and their appurtenances enjoyed by previous vicars; and also the third part of the whole glebe (*sanctuarium*) of the aforesaid church, and a third part of the tithe of the sheep of the whole parish, upon condition, however, that the said vicar and his successors for the time being every year do pay to the said religious men 5 marks of silver 2 shillings and 10 pence . . . saving, however, to the said religious their demesne (*dominicium*) with its appurtenances, from which the vicar for the time being shall have and receive nothing. Furthermore we will and enjoin . . . that as to two parts the said religious, and as to one part the said vicar and his successors shall bear and defray all burdens of the church as well ordinary as extraordinary, accustomed or unaccustomed, which do not belong to the parishioners" (Bronescombe, p. 369).

³² Concil. Lat. II, A.D. 1139, Can. 10 in Mansi, XXI, 528: "By apostolical authority we forbid churches or tithes to be held by laymen."

stewards or some other layman who was tonsured to bring him under the designation of an "ecclesiastical person,"³³ and supposed to become a candidate for minor orders. The "ecclesiastical person" shortened into "the parson" was, however, deemed to hold them as trustee for Church purposes subject to the control of the bishop. Hence we find Archbishop Peckham ordaining at Lambeth in the year 1281 (Const. 11) that "rectors who do not corporally reside do by their stewards keep hospitality . . . so as to relieve the necessities of the poor, and that they who travel there may receive necessary food," and (Const. 16, Lyndwood, 153) that "churches be not farmed out but for necessary causes . . . and only to holy and reputable ecclesiastical persons whom the bishops may freely coerce; and on condition also that a fat portion out of such farm-rents be assigned to the poor parishioners agreeable to the law at the bishop's discretion, which is faithfully to be distributed among them under the testimony of four credible witnesses of the same parish." Hence, when a licence for non-residence for a year was given to Stephen de Herditone, rector of Clayhanger, on 20 January, 1282-3, we find Bishop Quivil stipulating that he should pay 1 mark to the Friars Preachers, 1 mark to the Franciscan Friars, and 1 mark to the poor of his parish (Bronescombe, 321), i.e. £2 out of a total value of £4 2s. (*ibid.*, 454); and a similar charge was imposed on the parson of Clithidon, Geoffrey de Wetemstede (*ibid.*, 321, 340), whose benefice was worth 106s. 8d. a year (*ibid.*, 454), on 28 February, 1285-6, when licence was given to him to study at Oxford in theology or canon law till the end of the year.

3. Before leaving this subject attention should be drawn to three terms met with in connection with ecclesiastical benefices—*census* or head-rent, *portio* or share, and *pensio* or fixed rent-charge.

When lay lords built a local church, or when lay administrators made over land or tithes to clerical administrators,

³³ On 12 March, 1281, John de Clattecombe, clerk, was presented to East Buckland and put in charge of the parish until the next ordination (*ad proximos ordines*) because he was not in holy orders (Bronescombe, p. 342). On 22 April, 1283, Geoffrey de Rofa was presented to High Bickington and put in charge of the parish until next ordination (*ibid.*, 346). On 22 May, 1283, the sequestration and custody of the church of St. Erme was committed to Bartholomew le Seneschal, presented thereto but not old enough to be ordained (*ibid.*, 353). On 30 June, 1283, Thomas de Almundesworthy, clerk, was presented and admitted to the custody of West Anatey Rectory, to be ordained subdean at the next ordination. Const. 49, Langton, A.D. 1222, in Lynd., 151: "We ordain that no churches belonging to responsible persons (*certain personæ*) be let to farm."

the law of this country up to the eighteenth year of Edward I, when the statute of *Quia Emptores* was passed, required the grantee to hold the estate granted of the grantor. In other words the grantor continued to be responsible to the Crown for the services charged on the estate, whilst the grantee in turn became responsible to him. As the owner did not escape responsibility by parting with the estate, he usually retained some interest in it, a claim for suit and service from the purchaser or the payment to himself of one-fourth or more of the estimated value.³⁴ From the amounts still paid on many lay estates it would appear that in this county, where good arable land was valued at 3d. an acre, and meadowland at 1s. an acre,³⁵ the fee-farm rent came to about 1d. an acre. When payable by an ecclesiastical benefice this head or fee-farm rent was called *census*.³⁶ In very many cases it

³⁴ Stat. 13, Ed. I, Sl. I, c. 41, enacts: "Our Lord the King hath ordained that if abbots, priors, keepers of hospitals and other religious houses founded by him or his progenitors do from henceforth aliene the lands . . . the land shall be taken into the king's hand. And if the house were founded by an earl, baron, or other person for the lands so aliened, he by whom the land was given shall have a writ to recover the same. In like manner for lands given for the maintenance of a chantry, or of a light in a church or chapel or other alms to be maintained, if the land be aliened. But if the land be not aliened but such alms be withdrawn by the space of two years, an action shall lie for the donor to demand the land, as it is ordained in the statute of Gloucester [6 Ed. I, c. 4] for lands leased to do or to render the fourth part of the value of the land or more. . . ."

³⁵ See Trans., XXVIII, 367, 386. In 1269 20 acres of land at Netherex were valued at 2s. a year (Bronescombe, p. 35).

³⁶ It is called *census* in the case quoted (p. 372), and in Decret. Greg. IX, Lib. III, Tit. xxxix, c. 5, 7, 15, 20. (See also note 13.) In the case of monastic properties it is often called chief-rent (*capitis redditus*). At the dissolution the abbot of Tavistock (Oliver, Mon., 108) paid to the lord of Blacktorington 8s. 4d. a year for a "Trymnyng rent" for the manor of Hatherleigh; 4s. to the lord of North Tawton for a chief-rent for Burrington (Oliver, 109); to Walter Michel, rector of Denbury, and his successors 1s. a year for a chief-rent for Denbury (*ibid.*, 109); to Henry marquis of Exeter, lord of Plymton Castle, 2s. 4d. for chief-rent for Plymstock. Polsloe Priory paid 1s. 1d. to Henry marquis of Exeter for chief-rent for Slade (Oliver, 167). Barnstaple Priory paid 3s. to Henry duke of Richmond for chief-rent for Barnstaple Manor (Oliver, 202); 2s. to William Hutesfylde, lord of Witheridge Hundred, for chief-rent for Stretthtown (Oliver, 204). Frithelstock Priory paid to the earl of Westmorland, lord of Lifton, 2s. for chief-rent for Bradwood Widger (*ibid.*, 222), and Pilton Priory paid 3s. to Henry duke of Richmond for chief-rent for Pilton (*ibid.*, 247). Bronescombe (454) shows that the rector of the castle-chapel of Torington had 8s. a year from Huntsham Church. This, apparently, was a *census* or chief-rent reserved by the baron of Torington, to whom Huntsham belonged, when he endowed Huntsham Church, and afterwards assigned to the chapel of his castle. Can. 7 of Third Lateran Council, A.D. 1179 (Mansi, XXII, 222; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. iii, c. 19): We forbid new chief-rents (*census*) being imposed on churches by bishops, abbots, or other prelates.

was remitted,³⁷ but in all cases where such a payment exists it must be traced back to a time previous to 1290 A.D., when the statute of *Quia Emptores* was passed abolishing subinfeudation.

Quite distinct from head or fee-farm rent (*census*), payable to the fee-farm giver of the land, were the payments made to other clergy or laymen out of the revenues of the Church under the names of shares (*portiones*) or rent-charges (*pensiones*).

Prior to the decree of the Lateran Council Church revenues appear to have been usually held in shares by two or more persons—one the parson, the other the vicar³⁸—and each of these offices, again, might be subdivided, so that there might be several parsons or several vicars in one and the same church. The 17th Canon of the Third Lateran Council in 1179, while leaving the parsonship distinct from

³⁷ Thus on 6 June, 1264, when Michael de Lodeford, chaplain, was admitted to the vicarage of Bishop's Nympton, the endowment of which had been assigned (*taxatio*) by authority of the archbishop of Canterbury out of the tithes of the manor, he was relieved from his fee-farm rent, the payment of 20s. to the bishop (Bronescombe, 114). In 1147 Hugh de Montfort gave the church of St. Omer (Himer) to St. Mary's Abbey at Bec free and quit of all dues (Cal. of Docs. in France, 121), i.e. with no reservation of a chief-rent. In 1269 the vicar of Davidstow was endowed with all the altalage and glebe and discharged from the payment of 2s. a year, which he had previously been wont to pay (Bronescombe, 64).

³⁸ At Bere Ferrers in 1258 Reginald de Ferrers was rector and Roger de Valletorta vicar (Bronescombe, p. 26). On 22 February, 1259–60, Bishop Bronescombe (Reg., 186) instituted Humfrey to be vicar of Torington, assigning to him all the proceeds of altalage and 12 marks of silver with power reserved to increase or diminish the assigned endowment (*taxatio*), or to assign to the said vicar the remaining shares on account of the said vicarage. On 18 November, 1272, the same bishop (*ibid.*, 171) gave the vacant share in the church of St. Endellion, aforetime "John de Wyntonias without the cure of souls . . . to master William de Tregev." This share was one of four, to one of which was attached the cure of souls. In 1288 the church or parsonship of Okehampton was returned as worth £10 13s. 4d. (Bronescombe, p. 460), but the vicarage was held in two portions, the resident vicar's share being worth 26s. 8d., the prior of Cowick's share in the same worth 13s. 4d. Similarly at Coleridge (*ibid.*, 125) a share of £10 was reserved in the vicarage for the vicars of the conventual church of Crediton, and all the rest together with the house and glebe was assigned as "the share" of the resident vicar. On 20 December, 1270 (*ibid.*, 154), Bishop Bronescombe ordained Henry de Valletorta subdeacon, and admitted him to a "share" in the church of Mary Tavy, which had been master Roger de Okston's. In 1264 (*ibid.*, p. 167) master William de Capella is mentioned as holding a share in the church of Newton St. Cyres by papal provision. On 15 March, 1264 (*ibid.*, p. 167), master Richard de Pantone resigned his "share" in the church of St. Budock in Cornwall. Shares held by John de Hanocke, subdeacon, in 1275, and by Sir Richard de Teigntone, priest, in 1280 in the church of St. Gerrans (*ibid.*, 172); and "shares" held by master Henry de Bolleghe (*ibid.*, p. 143), now constituting the vicarage of St. Gulval, are also mentioned. See note 3.

the vicarage, forbade the division of either of these offices between a plurality of rectors or a plurality of vicars. "Seeing," it runs, "that in some places the founders of churches or their heirs abuse the position in which the Church has hitherto maintained them, and notwithstanding that one church ought to have one rector, from inability to agree present many [to the office], we therefore ordain that should the founders distribute their votes among several, that one of them shall be set over the church who has the greatest merit" (Decret., Lib. III, Tit. xxxviii, c. 3). In execution of the above canon Archbishop Langton (Const. 13 in Lyndwood, p. 134) in 1222 promulgated a constitution ordaining that "To prevent spiritual bigamy we, with consent of the Council, strictly forbid that any church be committed to two rectors or parsons. And in churches where there are several parsons, let the portion of those that die accrue to the survivors till the whole come to one man. Nor let two vicarages be in the same church, except where the division is ancient." It thus comes about that in a few places on the ground of antiquity a plurality of rectors or vicars has survived until quite recent times; at Tiverton,³⁹ for instance, and Chulmleigh⁴⁰ in this county; at Burford and Westbury in Shropshire; at Ulph and Burnham in Norfolk; at Leverton in Lincolnshire; at Darley Dale in Derbyshire; at Claypole, Ruskington, and Westborough in Lincolnshire; at Darfield, Burnsal, High Hoyland, and Linton near Skipton in Yorkshire; at Lymm and Malpas in Cheshire; at Waddesdon in Buckinghamshire; at Pontesbury in Herefordshire; at Bampton in Oxfordshire; not to mention collegiate churches, such as St. Endellion's in Cornwall. In fact, every collegiate church was originally one in which the parsonship was held in shares, the cure of souls not belonging to any one in particular until deans were introduced in the thirteenth century. In 1164 the Constitutions of Clarendon still speak of the chapter members as parsons or chief parsons.⁴¹

A rent-charge or pension differs from a share or portion in that a rent-charge is a definite and certain sum, whereas a share is of indefinite value. When the share became defined by the process termed *taxatio* or assignment of

³⁹ Brnescombe Register, 186, 454.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 123, 464.

⁴¹ Const. 4: "Archbishops, bishops, and parsons may not depart the kingdom without the king's licence." Const. 12: "When an archbishopric, bishopric, abbacy, or priory is vacant it ought to be in the king's hand . . . And when the church is to be provided for the king shall send his mandate to the chief parsons of that church."

endowment or was commuted into a definite sum, the commuted share was henceforth termed a rent-charge (*pensio*). At Offwell, for instance, where there were two shares, a rector's and a vicar's (Bronescombe, 159), the rector's share is called "a rent-charge of 2 marks," and on 1 September, 1270, it was settled that the vicar should receive all the income and pay to the rector an increased sum of 100 shillings. At St. Newlyn (*ibid.*, 176), "the share of 2 marks" held by Alan de Nemeth and forfeited by him as a pluralist on 1 March, 1263, is called "a rent-charge" when conferred upon Roger de St. Constantine. At Rackenford (*ibid.*, 164) "a rent-charge" of 5 marks a year was created in favour of Michael de la Stane, who had been presented to the rectory and rejected for want of age and learning. At Cheriton Bishop,⁴⁴ Cowick,⁴⁵ Trentishoe,⁴⁶ and many other churches, we hear of rent-charges or of payments which were in effect rent-charges.⁴⁷ An instance may be quoted from the Feet of Fines for Cornwall, (14 Hen. III, No. 5) in 1229, showing how such rent-charges came into existence.

Roger de Antrenon and Nicola his wife were plaintiffs in a suit against Godfrey prior of St. Germans, the subject of dispute being the advowson of the church of Sithney. "The Prior acknowledged the advowson to be the right of Nicola and remitted and quit-claimed the same . . . to the said Roger and Nicola and the heirs of Nicola for ever.

⁴⁴ Bronescombe Reg., 123: "On 4 Oct., 1270, Gilbert de Tytinge resigned the church of Cheriton, and the bishop settled that three chaplains should receive 20 marks of silver a year for ever [on account of the rent-charge held] by Canon Thomas in the aforesaid church, and that the resident vicar should receive all the rest subject to the proviso that the said chaplains should celebrate in the cathedral church of Exeter at the altar constructed by the aforesaid Canon Thomas."

⁴⁵ Bronescombe (127) on 15 Oct., 1261, assigned to the prior and monks all the fruits and offerings of Cowick Church and the chapels thereto belonging, requiring them to pay 5 marks of silver annually to Henry the vicar and his successors in office. On 20 Oct., 1261 (*ibid.*, 133), he made a similar assignment to the abbot and convent of Dunkswell, requiring them to pay 5½ marks a year to the vicar, the vicar to have also all special legacies corn-dues, and offerings on the greater festivals.

⁴⁶ Bronescombe (p. 188), on 28 Aug., 1260, admitted presbyter Henry, for a long time vicar of Trentishoe, to a rent-charge (*pensio*) of 2½ marks in the same church of Trentishoe; and considering that the church revenues there are insufficient for two, he instituted him to the entirety of the church.

⁴⁷ At Michaelstow Bishop Bronescombe on 13 May, 1260 (*ibid.*, p. 155), admitted Milo de Quokham to the vicarage of Helston-in-Trigg consisting of the whole altalage, provided that he pay the rector 7 marks yearly; and on 22 June, 1258 (*ibid.*, 176), collated Sir Walter de Fermesham to St. Mylor rectory with the burden of paying 20 marks a year to John de Agnavia for life.

And Roger and Nicola granted to God for the said Prior and his successors and his church of St. Germans 4s. to be received by name of alms for ever from the parson of the said church of St. Sythyn, from whomsoever shall be parson thereof. This agreement was made, there being present the lord William Briwerr, then bishop of Exeter, who agreed thereto."

The Taxation of Pope Nicolas in 1288 shows the existence of a considerable number of rent-charges in Devon, the origin of which it would be most interesting to trace, and with a list of these I conclude.

The prior of Plymton had a rent-charge of £6 13s. 4d. from Blackawton Church (Bronescombe, 457), one of 13s. 4d. from Meavy (*ibid.*, 458), one of 100s. from Ilsington (*ibid.*, 459), one of 106s. 8d. from Bratton Clovelly (*ibid.*, 460); from Newton St. Cyres 40s. (*ibid.*, 455), from Ugborough £8 (*ibid.*, 458), from St. John's, Exeter, 20s. (*ibid.*, 452), from Bridestowe £6 13s. 4d. (*ibid.*, 458), from Exminster £6 13s. 4d., and from Stoke in Teignhead 40s. (*ibid.*, 453; Oliver, Mon., 145). The prior of Bath had a rent-charge of 50s. from Bampton (*ibid.*, 454). The prior of Totnes had rent-charges of 6s. 8d. from Ashprington; of 13s. 4d. from Cornworthy; of 5s. from Hurberton (*ibid.*, 457); of 2s. from Hennock (*ibid.*, 459); of 10s. from Pyworthy (*ibid.*, 460); of 20s. from Stokenham; of 26s. 8d. from West Alvington; of 15s. from South Pool; and 6s. 8d. from Loddeswell (*ibid.*, 461; Oliver, Mon., 243). The abbot of Bucfast had rent-charges of 40s. from Down St. Mary (*ibid.*, 455); of 13s. 4d. from Churchstow (*ibid.*, 461); of 53s. 4d., from Zeal Monachorum (*ibid.*, 462); and of 26s. 8d. from Petrockstow (*ibid.*, 463; Oliver, Mon., 377). The prioress of Polsloe had 15s. from Ashton (*ibid.*, 455) and 13s. 4d. from Ashwater (*ibid.*, 460). The prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter, had 26s. 8d. from [North] Tawton (*ibid.*, 462; Oliver, Mon., 128) and 5s. from Broad Clyst (*ibid.*, 456; Oliver, 128). The prior of Barnstaple had rent-charges of 3s. from Sowton (Clist Sachvil, *ibid.*, 456); of 30s. from Barnstaple; 8s. from Fremington; 46s. from Tawstock (*ibid.*, 461), and of 40s. from Georgeham (*ibid.*, 464; Oliver, Mon., 202). The prior of Otterton had 6s. 8d. from Broad Clyst (*ibid.*, 456). The prior of Bridgewater had 40s. from Bovey Tracy vicarage (*ibid.*, 459). The prior of Launceston had 6s. 8d. from Beaworthy (*ibid.*, 460). The prior of Cowick had 13s. 4d. "from Okehampton vicarage portion" (*ibid.*, 460) and 2s. from Meeth (*ibid.*, 463). The prior of Bodmin 7s. from Newton St. Petrock (*ibid.*, 463). The prior of Pilton 8s. from Morthoe and 5s. from Marwood

(*ibid.*, 464). The prior of Lewes 40s. from Berry Narbor (*ibid.*, 464). The abbot of Hartland had 66s. 8d. from Molland and 66s. 8d. from Knowstone (*ibid.*, 462). The abbot of Tewkesbury 26s. 8d. from Iddesleigh (*ibid.*, 463). The abbess of Canonsleigh 12 pence from Huntsham (*ibid.*, 454). The rector of Kenton had 53s. 4d. "from certain tithes in the parish of Manaton" (*ibid.*, 459). The prebendary of Hayes had 40s. from Okehampton (*ibid.*, 460). Thomas rector of Poughill had 6s. 8d. from West Alvington (*ibid.*, 461). The rector of Marwood had 12 pence from Heanton Punchardon. The chaplain of Torington Castle had 13s. 4d., a commuted pension for one-third of the tithes of Broadhembury (Devon Notes and Queries), and the dean of Exeter had 20s. from Georgeham (*ibid.*, 464). In addition the dean and chapter of Exeter had rent-charges from the Exeter chapels amounting to 33s. 4d. a year (*ibid.*, 452). Many of these rent-charges, however, must have been originally "shares" in the benefices commuted into rent-charges, as is shown by the fact that the amount paid at the dissolution differs from the amount paid in the time of Pope Nicholas.

ON FOSSIL FISH.

BY INKERMANN ROGERS.

Communicated by G. M. DOE.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

IN the course of five years' geological research, which was instituted primarily for the purpose of obtaining fossil plants from the Upper Carboniferous (Upper Culm measure) rocks of North Devon, of which the results have been embodied in a valuable paper by Mr. Newell Arber, F.G.S., entitled "The Fossil Flora of the Culm Measures of North-West Devon,"¹ some discoveries were made incidentally that seem worthy of special notice, in particular the discovery of fossiliferous calcareous nodules containing fish remains.

It is well known that the lowest beds of the Upper Carboniferous have their western termination at Instow. As to this, the recent observations of Mr. Arber agree with those of Sedgwick and Murchison, De la Beche, T. M. Hall, and W. A. E. Ussher.

So far no fish remains have been known to occur in the higher beds of the Culm measures, but recent careful investigation in the neighbourhood of Hartland has resulted in the discovery of a calcareous nodule containing a number of fish scales. The only other locality from which fossil fish have been obtained is the calcareous shale bed at Instow. These remains were described by the late Townshend Hall² in the "Geological Magazine" in 1876. His specimens, which include *Gastrioceras*, as well as two fish remains *Cœlacanthus elegans* (Newb.) and *Elonichthys Aitkeni* (Traquair), are now in the Geological Department of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

More than thirty years have elapsed since Goniatite and

¹ Arber, "Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.," Vol. CXCVII, B., 2291, 1904; and "Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.," Vol. LXII, pp. 1-27, 1907.

² Hall, "Geol. Mag.," December 2, Vol. III, p. 410, 1876.

fish remains were first obtained and recorded from Instow, and the record not being as minute in its details as one could have wished, special efforts were made during the progress of the research referred to above to obtain fresh corroborative evidence from these beds.

The precise locality of the Instow fish-bed is on the beach near the junction of the rivers Taw and Torridge, one mile north of the railway station. The bed lies east and west along the general strike of the Upper Carboniferous rocks, and is exposed for a distance of 120 yards, being bounded on the north and south by vertical beds of sandstone, the fragments of which strew the beach on either side.

To make a thorough investigation I visited the bed several times during the year 1904 without success, but on December 26 of that year I was so fortunate as to find the additional evidence required by the discovery of a nodule containing a fine specimen of *Calacanthus elegans* (Newb.).

On previous occasions I had closely searched one thin bed of calcareous shale dipping to the north in which nodules varying in size from one to six inches in diameter were fairly abundant. These on being split were found to be full of casts of *Goniatites* and other mollusca, besides plant remains, e.g. *Calamites* sp. These nodules have since proved to range throughout the Upper Carboniferous of Devon and Cornwall. A number of specimens were submitted to Mr. Arber, who has kindly identified for me the following :—

Gastrioceras carbonarium (Von Buch.).

Gastrioceras Listeri (Martin).

Dimorphoceras Gilbertsoni (Phill.).

Pterinopecten (*Aviculopecten*) *papyraceus* (Sow.).

On the day already mentioned, however, viz. December 26, 1904, I carefully searched another but exactly similar bed of shale, discovered about ninety feet to the south and parallel to the first-mentioned bed, and dipping slightly to the south. I was rewarded by finding a number of large nodules, one of which measured twelve inches along its greater axis. These were also crowded with casts of *Goniatites*. At the extreme western end of this bed, where it disappears under the mud and sand of the shore, are two shallow pools. Under the water in these lay a row of nodules fixed so loosely in the shale that they could easily be taken out by hand. One of these nodules, on being split, disclosed an almost complete skeleton of *Calacanthus elegans*

(Newb.). The specimen was sent to Dr. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., who has kindly supplied the following description of it: "It is a typical specimen of *C. elegans*. The characteristic ornament of the back of the cranial roof, cheek-plates, operculum, and gular plates is shown in impression. The gill-arches with their appendages, and part of the copular piece below, are also seen in impression. The body is distorted, so that the scales and remains of the pectoral, pelvic, and anterior dorsal fins are partly displaced. Most of the scales, however, are in regular order and display their characteristic ornament in impression."

At a later date I discovered two other nodular shale beds, with sandstones intervening, making altogether four beds running parallel with one another, and all containing fossiliferous calcareous nodules. The most northerly bed, No. 1, is distant fifty feet from No. 2; No. 2 is distant forty-four feet from No. 3; and No. 3 (the first bed described here) is distant ninety feet from No. 4, the most southerly bed. Such were the observations I had the good fortune to make at Instow.

I now come to those made while acting in conjunction with Mr. Arber and searching for plant remains in the higher beds of the Culm measures in the neighbourhood of Hartland. On December 26, 1905, I visited Coalpit Lane, two miles east of Hartland, for the purpose of collecting plant remains from some pits which I understand were worked many years ago in the hope of getting culm. Of culm I could find no traces, but I observed much decayed black shale on either side of the lane, some fifty yards from the main road. Embedded in it were a number of calcareous nodules. Some of these showed *Goniatites*. One rather larger than the rest contained what I at first took to be a cluster of flattened shells; but the specimen having been submitted to Dr. Wheelton Hind, F.G.S., he pronounced them to be fish scales. Unfortunately it is not sufficiently well preserved to render it possible for him to determine the species of fish to which these scales belonged, nor did success attend a special effort made to secure a similar but better specimen. In the same neighbourhood, at Hescott quarry, calcareous nodules were found in abundance, containing (in addition to plant remains, *Calamites* sp. and a marine fauna of various species similar to those found at Instow and elsewhere), *Myalina compressa*, which forms a new record. Mr. Arber has also kindly determined the specimens from this place. They are:—



COELACANTHUS ELEGANS (Nat. Size).
INSTOW, NORTH DEVON, DECEMBER 26TH, 1904.]

Fossil Fish.—To face page 303.

Gastrioceras carbonarium (Von Buch.).

Gastrioceras Listeri (Martin).

Dimorphoceras Gilbertsoni (Phill.).

Orthoceras sp.

Myalina compressa.

More recently investigations have been made in the neighbourhood of Fremington for the purpose of tracing inland the most easterly extent of the Instow fish-bed. It occurred to me that the best plan would be to search the roads crossing the line of strike and junction of the Lower and Upper Culm rocks. I found, however, that no evidence could be gathered from these sections. I then went to Bickleton Wood, through which a narrow road runs due north and south, leading to a quarry situated in the hill-side about one hundred yards from the Bickleton road. The strata in the quarry consist of alternate beds of nearly vertical sandstone and shale, one bed of sandstone being six feet thick. On the left, or south side, of the quarry there is exposed a bed of decayed black shale, about two feet thick, agreeing in every particular with the beds on the beach at Instow. Several small nodules were obtained, but these were unfossiliferous. Eventually two larger nodules were discovered, one of which measured twenty-one inches along its greater axis. These, besides plant remains *Calamites* sp., were full of casts of *Goniatites*, *Pecten*, and other mollusca identical with those found in the beds at Instow.

No doubt the foregoing records could be further extended by research beyond that which the limited time at my disposal has rendered it possible for me to undertake.

In concluding this paper, I have to thank various gentlemen for their kind assistance, but my thanks are especially due to Mr. E. A. Newell Arber, F.G.S., of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his kindness in many ways, and for his guidance in the prosecution of the work; to Mr. J. G. Hamling, F.G.S., for his valuable advice and continued interest; to Mr. D. G. Lillie, of St. John's College, Cambridge, for assistance in the field; and to Mr. E. B. L. Brayley for encouragement.

Since the above was written, I have further investigated the nodular shale beds at Instow, and have been successful in finding a good specimen of the fish *Etmachthys Aitkeni* (Traquair), in addition to obtaining fresh nodules showing

fragmentary fish remains; also two species of *Orthoceras*, as well as plant remains sufficiently well preserved to permit of identification. The following is a complete list of the fossil fauna and flora collected from these beds:—

- Fauna . *Cœlacanthus elegans* (Newb.).
Elonichthys Aitkeni (Traq.).
Dimorphoceras Gilbertsoni (Phill.).
Gastrioceras carbonarium (Von Buch.).
Gastrioceras Listeri (Martin).
Orthoceras morriscanum.
Posidoniella lævis.
Pterinopecten (*Aviculopecten*) *papyraceus*
(Sow.).
- Flora . *Calamites* sp.
Calamites suckowi.
Cordaites.
Lepidodendron sp.

Most of these are now in the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History).

A LIST OF THE TYPE-FOSSILS AND FIGURED SPECIMENS IN THE MUSEUM OF THE TORQUAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

BY A. J. JUKES-BROWNE AND W. J. ELSE.

Communicated by R. HANSFORD WORTH.

(Read at Axminster, 25th July, 1907.)

PREFACE.

A FEW introductory remarks seem necessary to explain the reason for printing this list of fossils.

A type-specimen is the actual specimen which was figured when the particular species was originally described and named; consequently it is the specimen on which the species was based by the author who first gave it a name, and it is the type with which all other specimens must be compared if their identity cannot be settled by reference to the original description and figure.

Thus it may happen that the original figure was not very good, or that only one aspect of it was given, or that the original was imperfect, so that the figure does not convey a complete portrait of the shell or other organic structure. In all such cases, when other specimens of a similar fossil are found, doubt may arise as to their identity with the species in question, and this doubt can only be settled by comparison with the type.

The importance of carefully preserving and specially marking such type-specimens has become more and more apparent as years have passed since the forms were first named and figured. A Committee of the British Association reported on the matter in 1890,¹ and most curators of museums are now aware that all such specimens should either bear a distinctive mark or be mounted on tablets of one particular colour.

¹ See "Rep. Brit. Assoc." (Leeds), 1890, p. 339.

Further, it is evident that the present resting-places of such type-specimens should be made known as widely as possible for the benefit of those who may have need to refer to them, and with this object most of our principal museums have published catalogues in which the type-specimens are indicated, or have issued special lists of all figured specimens.

If two or more specimens were figured when the species was originally described they are all regarded as type-fossils, for in many cases one specimen shows some particular part of the fossil better than the others. It is also useful to record other specimens of any species that may have been figured in subsequent publications, because such specimens may ultimately become new types. The writer who figures and describes British specimens as belonging to a foreign type may in some cases be wrong in ascribing them to that species the type of which he may not have seen, and if they are subsequently proved to be different from any previously described species they receive a new name and become types of a new species.

The museum of the Torquay Natural History Society contains a fine collection of Devonian fossils, which includes the greater number of those collected by Dr. Battersby near Torquay, as well as many presented by Dr. R. Stewart. Quite recently also Mr. J. G. Hamling, of Barnstaple, has presented his collection of fossils from the Upper Devonian of North Devon to the museum. Many of these fossils have been figured by Mr. G. F. Whidborne in his monograph of the Devonian fauna published by the Palæontographical Society; some of the corals were figured by Messrs. Edwards and Haime, and a few Brachiopoda by Mr. Davidson in their respective monographs.

The following list has been compiled by Mr. W. J. Else, the curator of the museum, and has been checked and rewritten by me, with the addition of dates and localities. The names given are those under which the fossils were originally described, but in the case of the corals their modern name (where different) has been added.

The monographs of the Palæontographical Society referred to in this list under abbreviated titles are the following:—

“A Monograph of the British Fossil Corals,” by H. M. Edwards and J. Haime (Part IV, 1853).

“A Monograph of the British Fossil Brachiopoda,” by T. Davidson (Vol. V, 1882).

"A Monograph of the Devonian Fauna of the South of England," by G. F. Whidborne (1889 to 1899).

The dates given are those of actual publication.

LIST OF SPECIES.

Class: *Crustacea*. Order: *Trilobita*.

Bronteus tigrinus, Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 34; Pl. III, Fig. 12. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Bronteus pardalios, Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 35; Pl. III, Fig. 7. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Cheirurus Pengellii, Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 8; Pl. I, Fig. 10. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Phacops latifrons (Bronn), Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 6; Pl. I, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., no locality.

Proetus batillus, Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 20; Pl. II, Fig. 3. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Proetus subfrontalis, Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 22; Pl. II, Fig. 11. Mid. Dev., Wolborough (?).

Order: *Phyllocarida*.

Bactropus decoratus, Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 43; Pl. IV, Fig. 21. Mid. Dev., Lummaton or Barton.

Ceratiocaris (?) sp., Whidborne, 1889. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 8; Pl. II, Fig. 12. Upper Dev., Croyde (Hamling Collection).

Class: *Cephalopoda*.

Cyrtoceras quindecimale (Phillips), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 102; Pl. X, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Wolborough (?).

Cyrtoceras fimbriatum (Phillips), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 97; Pl. X, Fig. 4. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Goniatites molaris, Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 64; Pl. V, Fig. 11. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Goniatites globosus (Munster?), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 67; Pl. VI, Fig. 5. Mid. Dev., Wolborough. [We cannot recognize this type in the Torquay Museum, though there is a specimen of about the same size.]

Gyroceras tredecimale (Phillips), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 96; Pl. X, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Gyroceras eifelse (d'Arch. et de Vern.), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 97; Pl. X, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Orthoceras rapiforme (Sandberger), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 121; Pl. XIII, Fig. 14. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Orthoceras tenuistriatum (Munster), Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 125; Pl. XIII, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Wolborough (?).

Orthoceras Robertsi, Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 126; Pl. XIII, Fig. 10. Mid. Dev., Wolborough (?).

Orthoceras dolatum, Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 132; Pl. XIV, Fig. 2; Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Orthoceras subtubicinella, Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 137; Pl. XIV, Fig. 6. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Poterioceras vasiforme, Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 113; Pl. VII, Fig. 5. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Trochoceras pulcherrimum, Whidborne, 1890. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 86; Pl. IX, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Class: *Gasteropoda*.

Bellerophon lineatus (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 321; Pl. XXXI, Figs. 4 and 5. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Capulus uncinatus (Romer), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 213; Pl. XXI, Fig. 3. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Capulus priscus (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 535; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Euomphalus fenestralis, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 254; Pl. XXV, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Holopella Hennahiana (Sowerby), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 228; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 16. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Liottia brevis (Sowerby), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 271; Pl. XXVI, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., Chudleigh.

Loxonema conicum, Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 180; Pl. XVIII, Figs. 7 and 8. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Loxonema priscum (Munster), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 181; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 19. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Macrochilina imbricata (Sowerby), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 164; Pl. XVII, Fig. 3. Mid. Dev., Barton (?).

Macrochilina subcostata (Schlotheim), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 159; Pl. XVI, Figs. 4 and 6. Mid. Dev., Lummaton and Wolborough.

Macrochilina cyclostoma, Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 171. Mid. Dev., Lummaton. (This does not seem to have been actually figured, as it does not appear on the plate referred to in the text.)

Murchisonia turbinata (Schlotheim), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 307; Pl. XXX, Figs. 7 and 10. Mid. Dev., Wolborough and Lummaton.

Murchisonia loxonemoides, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 317; Pl. XXX, Figs. 17 and 18. Mid. Dev., Wolborough and Lummaton.

Natica nexicosta (Phillips), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 192; Pl. XIX, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Natica antiqua (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 193; Pl. XIX, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Naticopsis Hallii, Whidborne, 1896. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 44; Pl. V, Fig. 13. Upper Dev., Baggy Point (Hamling Collection).

Odontomaria semiplicata (Sandberger), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 320; Pl. XXXI, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Orthonychia quadrangularis, Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 223; Pl. XXI, Fig. 8. Mid. Dev., Wolborough (?).

Phanerotinus mundus, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 261; Pl. XXV, Fig. 13. Mid. Dev., Lummaton or Barton.

Philoxene serpens (Phillips), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 241; Pl. XXIV, Figs. 1 and 5. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Plagiothyra purpura (d'Arch. and de Vern.), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 265; Pl. XXV, Fig. 14. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Platyostoma sigmoidale (Phillips), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 198; Pl. XIX, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Platyostoma (?) deforme (Sowerby), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 200; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Platyostoma speciosum (Sowerby), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 202; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 6. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Pleurotomaria Champernowni, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 277; Pl. XXVI, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Pleurotomaria Orbigniana (d'Arch. and de Vern.), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 283; Pl. XXVII, Fig. 14. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Pleurotomaria neapolitana, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 286; Pl. XXVII, Fig. 15. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Pleurotomaria trochoides, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 287; Pl. XXVII, Fig. 17. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Pleurotomaria seminuda, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 289; Pl. XXVIII, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Pleurotomaria subimbricata, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 293; Pl. XXVIII, Fig. 5. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Pleurotomaria Shaleri, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 296; Pl. XXVIII, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Pleurotomaria delphinuloides (Schlotheim), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 297; Pl. XXVIII, Fig. 12. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Pleurotomaria gracilis (Phillips), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 303; Pl. XXVIII, Fig. 18. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Porcellia bifida (Sandberger), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 330; Pl. XXXI, Figs. 13 and 14. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Rotellina helicina (Munster), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 269; Pl. XXVI, Fig. 11. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Scoliostruma textatum (Munster), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 231; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 9. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Scoliostruma gracile (Sandberger), Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 233; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 10. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Spanionema scalaroides, Whidborne, 1891. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 185; Pl. XVII, Fig. 16. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Turbo inamictus, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 274; Pl. XXVII, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Turbo Pengellii, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 274; Pl. XVII, Fig. 14. Mid. Dev., Lummaton or Barton.

Turbo neglectus (Phillips), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. I, p. 276; Pl. XXVII, Fig. 8. Mid. Dev., Lummaton or Barton.

Class : *Lamellibranchiata*.

Actinopteria placida, Whidborne, 1893. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 67; Pl. VII, Figs. 6, 7, 8. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Actinopteria texturata (Phillips), Whidborne, 1893. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 75; Pl. IX, Figs. 2, 3, 5. Mid. Dev., Barton and Wolborough (?).

Actinopteria texturata (Phillips), var. *subfenestrata*, Whidborne, 1893. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 76; Pl. IX, Fig. 4. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Aviculopecten aviformis, Whidborne, 1893. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 85; Pl. X, fig. 10. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Conocardium clathratum (d'Orbigny), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 19; Pl. II, Figs. 1 and 2. Mid. Dev., Barton.

Conocardium Marsi? (Ehlert), Whidborne, 1893. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 23; Pl. IX, Fig. 12. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Cucullæa unilateralis (Sowerby), Whidborne, 1896. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 108; Pl. XI, Figs. 6 and 10. Upper Dev., Braunton, N. Devon (Hamling Collection).

Cypricardina scalaris (Phillips), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 5; Pl. I, Fig. 6. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Cypricardina reticulata (Phillips), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 11; Pl. I, Fig. 13. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Cypricardina ensiformis, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 13; Pl. I, Fig. 14. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Edmondia Hamlingi, Whidborne, 1896. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 82; Pl. XI, Fig. 3. Upper Dev., Saunton Point (Hamling Collection).

Leptodesma sp., Whidborne, 1897. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 121; Pl. XVII, Fig. 1. Upper Dev., Saunton Point (Hamling Collection).

Modiolopsis polita, Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 42; Pl. IV, Fig. 5. Mid. Dev., Barton (?).

Modiomorpha lamellosa (Sandberger), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 530; Pl. XVII, Figs. 3 and 4. Lower Dev., Lee Bay near Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Nucula lodanensis (Beushausen), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 530; Pl. XVII, Fig. 5. Lower Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Posidonomya oblonga (Trenkner), Whidborne, 1892. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 53; Pl. IV, Fig. 8. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Pterinea fasciculata (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 529; Pl. XVII, Figs. 1 and 2. Lower Dev., Wooda Bay, near Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Class: *Brachiopoda*.

Athyris concentrica (von Buch), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 535; Pl. XVII, Fig. 6. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Cyrtia (or *Cyrtina*) **Whidbornei**, Davidson, 1882. "Pal. Soc. Foss. Brach.," Vol. V, p. 36; Pl. II, Fig. 6. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Orthis longisulcata (Phillips), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 532; Pl. XVII, Fig. 9. Lower Dev., Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Orthis aff. **Monnieri** (Roualt), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 536; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 10 (*a* and *b*). Lower Dev., Torquay.

Orthotetes crenistria (Phillips), Whidborne, 1897. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 166; Pl. XX, Fig. 11. Upper Dev., Saunton Down, N. Devon (Hamling Collection).

Orthotetes hipponyx (Schnur), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 532; Pl. XVII, Fig. 8. Lower Dev., Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Orthotetes longisulcata (Phillips), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 532; Pl. XVII, Fig. 9. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Orthotetes umbraculum (Schlotheim), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 537; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 7. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Pentamerus galeatus (Dalman), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 535; Pl. XVIII, Figs. 4 and 5. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Pentamerus biplicatus (Schnur), Whidborne, 1893. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 122; Pl. XIV, Figs. 4 and 5. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Spirifera obliterated (Phillips), Whidborne, 1897. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 156; Pl. XIX, Fig. 2. Upper Dev., Top Orchard, N. Devon (Hamling Collection).

Spirifera daleidensis (Steininger), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 531; Pl. XVII, Fig. 6. Lower Dev., Lee Bay, near Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Spirifera paradoxa (Schlotheim), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 531; Pl. XVII, Fig. 7. Lower Dev., Wooda Bay, near Lynton (Hamling Collection).

Spirifera curvata (Schlotheim), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 535; Pl. XVIII, Figs. 2, 3, 3a. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Stropheodonta tæniolata (Sandberger), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 538; Pl. XVIII, Figs. 8 and 9. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Terebratula newtoniensis, Davidson, 1882. "Pal. Soc. Foss. Brach.," Vol. V, p. 14; Pl. I, Fig. 6. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Uncites gryphus (Defrance), Davidson, 1882. "Pal. Soc. Foss. Brach.," Vol. V, p. 30; Pl. III, Fig. 10. Mid. Dev., Petitor beach.

Class : *Bryozoa*.

Fenestella plebeia (McCoy), Whidborne, 1898. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 185; Pl. XXII, Fig. 14. Upper Dev., Snapper Quarry, N. Devon (Hamling Collection).

Fenestella polyporata (Phillips), Whidborne, 1898. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 188; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 4. Upper Dev., Pilton Beds (Hamling Collection).

Leioclema (?) **distans**, Whidborne, 1898. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 196; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 16. Upper Dev., Baggy Point, N. Devon (Hamling Collection).

Polypora populata, Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 174; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Lummaton (?).

Ramipora sp., Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 187; Pl. XX, Fig. 11. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Septopora sp., Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 183; Pl. XX, Fig. 5. Mid. Dev., no locality.

Strebotrypa Gregorii, Whidborne, 1898. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 192; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 10. Upper Dev., Pilton Beds (Hamling Collection).

Class : *Echinodermata*.

Hexacrinus macrotatus (Austin), Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 192; Pl. XXII, Figs. 3, 5, and 7 (three specimens). Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Hexacrinus ornatus (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 195; Pl. XXII, Fig. 11. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Melocrinus hieroglyphicus (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 201; Pl. XXIV, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Lummaton.

Medunaster parvus, Whidborne, 1898. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 205; Pl. XXXVII, Fig. 4. Upper Dev., Harford Sandkey (Hamling Collection).

Protaster (Drepanaster) scabrosus, Whidborne, 1898. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. III, p. 208; Pl. XXVII, Figs. 1 and 2. Upper Dev., Top Orchard, N. Devon (Hamling Collection).

Rhipidocrinus crenatus (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 203; Pl. XX, Fig. 8. Mid. Dev., no locality.

Sphaerocrinus geometricus (Goldfuss), Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 211; Pl. XXIV, Figs. 7 and 9. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Anal tube of a Crinoid, Whidborne, 1895. "Pal. Soc. Dev. Fauna," Vol. II, p. 212; Pl. XXIV, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Wolborough.

Class: *Actinozoa (Corals)*.

Alveolites vermicularis (McCoy), Edwards and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 220; Pl. XLVIII, Fig. 5. Mid. Dev., Torquay (Battersby Collection).

Battersbyia inaequalis, Edw. and Haime (1851) and 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 213; Pl. XLVII, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev., Teignmouth (?). (The specimen in our museum may be the type, but has not been marked as such.)

Cladochonus cf. Schlüteri (Holzapfel), Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 539; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 11. Lower Dev., Torquay.

Chonophyllum perfoliatum (Goldfuss), Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 235; Pl. L, Fig. 5. Upper Dev., Torquay (Battersby Collection). (From the matrix this must have been obtained either from Petitor or from Ramsleigh, near Ogdwell.)

Cyathophyllum helianthoides (Goldfuss), Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 227; Pl. LI, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev. (?), no precise locality (Battersby Collection). (The specimen is a slice of a large single corallum, and agrees better with the description of *Mesophyllum damnoniense* than that of *C. helianthoides*.)

Cyathophyllum damnoniense (Lonsdale), Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 225; Pl. L, Fig. 1. Mid. Dev., Torquay (Battersby Collection). (This is now referred to the genus *Mesophyllum*.)

Cyathophyllum boloniense (Blainville), Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 230; Pl. LII, Figs. 1, 1a. Upper Dev., Ogdwell (Battersby Collection).

Cyathophyllum Marmini, Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 230; Pl. LII, Fig. 4. Mid. Dev., Torquay (Battersby Collection).

Cyathophyllum ceratites (Goldfuss), probably a *Campophyllum*, Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," Pl. L, Fig. 2. Mid. Dev. (Battersby Collection). This has been cut through

transversely and one surface polished since it was figured. Locality uncertain.

Endophyllum abditum, Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 233; Pl. LII, Fig. 6. Mid. Dev., Teignmouth beach. (The identity of the specimen as the figured type is doubtful.)

Favosites fibrosus (Goldfuss), Edw. and Haime, 1853. "Brit. Foss. Corals," p. 217; Pl. XLVIII, Fig. 3. Mid. Dev., Torquay (Battersby Collection).

Mesophyllum damnoniense. See *Oyathophyllum*.

Pleurodictyum (?) pachyporoides, Whidborne, 1901. "Geol. Mag.," Dec. 4, Vol. VIII, p. 539; Pl. XVIII, Fig. 12. Lower Dev., Torquay.

The number of species recorded in the foregoing list is 123. It ought to have included a larger number of the corals figured by Messrs. Edwards and Haime, because our museum is supposed to possess the greater part of Dr. Battersby's collection, and no fewer than twenty-eight of his specimens were figured by Messrs. Edwards and Haime. Of this number we can only identify ten in the Torquay Museum, but we are informed by Mr. W. D. Lang, of the British Museum, that they have about forty specimens of British Devonian corals purchased from Miss Battersby in 1884, and that among them are the types of *Heliophyllum Halli* and *Metriophyllum Battersbyi*. From Mr. W. R. Jones we learn that the type of *Acervularia Battersbyi* is in the collection of the Geological Society of London. Thus thirteen out of the twenty-eight specimens above mentioned are accounted for, but where the rest are we have not been able to ascertain.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

* Indicates Life Members. † Indicates Honorary Members.

‡ Indicates Members who have joined for the current year only.

The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals.

Notice of Changes of Residence and of Decease of Members should be sent to
the General Secretaries, Castle Barbican, Plympton.

Year of
Election

- 1901 Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bart., Killerton Park, near Exeter.
 1881 Adams, Col. H. C., Lion House, Exmouth.
 1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9, Pall
 Mall, London, S.W. (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
 1900* ADAMS, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1906 Adkins, Capt. A. S., The Old Hall, Manton, Rutland.
 1886 Aldridge, C., M.D., Bellevue House, Plympton.
 1889† Alford, Rev. D. P., M.A., Elm Grove, Taunton.
 1887 Alger, W. H., J.P., 8, Esplanade, Plymouth.
 1896* Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.
 1874 ALSOP, R., Landscore Lodge, Teignmouth.
 1877 Amery, Jasper, 18, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
 1869 AMERY, J. S., Druid, Ashburton (ACTING HON. GENERAL
 TREASURER).
 1869 AMERY, P. F. S., J.P., C.C., Druid, Ashburton.
 1891 Amory, Sir J. Heathcoat, Bart., Knightshayes, Tiverton.
 1897 Anderson, Rev. Irvine K., Mary Tavy Rectory, Tavistock.
 1901 ANDREW, SIDNEY, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter.
 1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.
 1863 Appleton, Edward, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst. C.E., 1, Vaughan Parade
 Torquay.
 1901 Arthur, Mrs., Atherington Rectory, Umlerleigh, R.S.O.,
 North Devon.
 1906 Atkinson, John P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Shortlands, Lynton.
 1906 Atkinson, Mrs., Engadine, Lynton.
 1906 Baker, Rev. H. G., Bovey Tracey.
 1906 Barlow, Mrs. Andrew, c/o Mrs. Dawe, Petticombe, Monk-
 leigh, Torrington.

- 1878*BARING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.
 1897 Barran, Charles, Berry House, Totnes.
 1902*Barratt, Francis Layland, M.A., M.P., 68, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.
 1902 Barrett, B. Skardon, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
 1898 Bayley, Arthur R., B.A., F.R.HIST.S., St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.
 1894*Bayly, Miss A., Seven Trees, Plymouth.
 1903 Bayly, John, Highlands, Ivybridge.
 1902 Bedford, George, Berner's Hill, Torquay.
 1895 Bellew, P. F. B., Colley House, Tedburn St. Mary.
 1906 Bent, Major Morris, Deerswell, Paignton.
 1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
 1906 Bennett, Miss E. D., 15A, The Beacon, Exmouth.
 1907 Bennett, Arthur Russell, Cassington, Mannamead, Plymouth.
 1899 Beresford, His Honour Judge, The Hall, Wear Gifford.
 1906 Bevan, Cecil N., Lyn Valley Hotel, Lynmouth.
 1895*Bickford, Col., Newquay, Cornwall.
 1880 Birch, Rev. W. M., M.A., Bampton Aston, Oxford.
 1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmore, Teignmouth.
 1897 Birks, Rev. H. A., M.A., Kingsbridge.
 1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.
 1904 Bissell, J. Broad, J.P., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Royal Marble Works, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
 1902 BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., Star Life Building, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol.
 1901 Bond, P. G., 105, Union Street, Plymouth.
 1901 Bond, Miss S. C., South Danville, New Hampshire, U.S.A.
 1906 Bond, W. F., B.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1906 Bovey, Thomas William Widge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., Abbotsbury, Dorset.
 1890*Bowring, Thos. B., 7, Palace Gate, London, W.
 1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Little Hele, South Molton.
 1900*Bradridge, C. Kingsley, 13, Talbot Street, Cardiff.
 1905 Brendon, Charles E., Tranby Lodge, Saltash.
 1892 Brendon, W. T., Whistley, Yelverton, R.S.O.
 1905 Brenton, W. H., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., L.S.A., 12, Portland Villas, Plymouth.
 1905 BRIGGS, C. A., F.E.S., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.
 1882 BRUSHFIELD, T. N., M.D., F.S.A., The Cliff, Budleigh Salterton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1906 Budgett, Mrs. W. Hill, 8, Worcester Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
 1904 Bullock, Miss Henrietta Ann, 1, Brimley Villas, Teignmouth.
 1887 Bulteel, Thomas, J.P., Radford, Plymouth.
 1887 BURNARD, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., Huccaby House, Princetown.
 1887 Burnard, Mrs. F. L., Huccaby House, Princetown.

- 1906 Bywater, Prof. Ingram, M.A., D.LITT., Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
- 1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.
- 1891 Carpenter, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton.
- 1866* Carpenter-Garnier, J., 33, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
- 1905 Carr, Mrs. Emily L., Broadparks, Pinhoe, Exeter.
- 1907 Carr, Henry F., Broadparks, Pinhoe, Exeter.
- 1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.
- 1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, 11, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1895* Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.
- 1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
- 1900 Chalmers, J. H., Holcombe, Moretonhampstead.
- 1906 Chambers, R. E. E., Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
- 1899* Champernowne, A. M., Hood Manor, Totnes.
- 1890 Chanter, C. E. R., Broadmead, Barnstaple.
- 1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
- 1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
- 1881 CHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., Western College, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1903 Chapman, J. C., M.Inst.C.E., Cadwell House, Torquay.
- 1906 CHAPPLE, W. E. PITFIELD, The Shrubbery, Axminster (Hon. LOCAL SECRETARY).
- 1906 Chapple, Miss Pitfield, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
- 1902 CHARBONNIER, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
- 1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, Chancery Lane, E.C.
- 1902 Christie, A. L., Tapeley Park, Instow, North Devon.
- 1869* Clark, R. A., The Larches, Torquay.
- 1905 CLARKE, Miss KATE, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.
- 1901 Clayden, A. W., M.A., F.G.S., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
- 1903 Clay-Finch, Mrs., Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.
- 1871 CLEMENTS, Rev. H. G. J., M.A., Vicarage, Sidmouth.
- 1881* CLIFFORD, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., J.P., Ugbrooke, Chudleigh.
- 1893 Cocks, J. W., Madeira Place, Torquay.
- 1906 Cole, Rev. R. T., M.A., 7, Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.
- 1898* COLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., K.C., The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary.
- 1894 Collier, George B., M.A., Whinfield, South Brent.
- 1889 Collier, Mortimer J., Foxhams, Horrabridge.
- 1896 Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- 1892 Colson, F. H., M.A., The College, Plymouth.
- 1900 Commin, James G., High Street, Exeter.
- 1903 Cooke, T. O. Preston, J.P., Elmhurst, Teignmouth.

- 1881***Cornish**, Rev. J. F., 25, Montpelier Street, Brompton Road, London, S.W.
- 1906 **Cornish**, H. P., F.R.G.S., Devonian, Long Framlington, Northumberland.
- 1904 **Coryndon**, R. T., 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.
- 1901 **Cowie**, Herbert, M.A., Courtlands, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1895 **Cowlard**, C. L., Madford, Launceston.
- 1898 **Cox**, C. E., Honiton.
- 1901 **Cox**, Irwin E. B., M.P., Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Middlesex.
- 1906 **Cox**, Rev. W. E., M.A., The Rectory, Lynton.
- 1904 **Crespin**, C. Legassicke, 51, West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
- 1907 **Cresswell**, Miss Beatrix F., 23, Wonford Road, Exeter.
- 1887 **Crews**, F. H. E., 7, Queen's Gate, Plymouth.
- 1898 **CROFT**, Sir ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.A., Rumleigh, Bere Alston, R.S.O.
- 1901 **Cross**, William, M.I.C.E., Kittery Court, Kingswear.
- 1886 **Cumming**, Stephen A., The Corbyn, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1906 **Curtis**, Miss E. J., The Cedar Trees, Laxden Road, Colchester.
- 1890+**Dallinger**, Rev. W. H., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc., 38, Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E.
- 1901 **Dangar**, Rev. Preb. J. G., D.D., St. Luke's, Baring Crescent, Exeter.
- 1896 **DAVIES**, W., Bellfield, Kingsbridge.
- 1897 **Davis**, J. W., Doneraile, Exmouth.
- 1878 **Davson**, F. A., M.D., J.P., Mount Galpine, Dartmouth.
- 1878 **Davy**, A. J., Abbeyfield, Falkland Road, Torquay.
- 1902 **Dawe**, Mrs., Petticombe, Monkleigh, Torrington.
- 1906 **Dawkins**, Edwin Henry, Axminster.
- 1888***Dawson**, Hon. Richard, J.P., D.L., M.A., Holne Park, Ashburton.
- 1904 **Dawson**, Rev. William, Teignmouth.
- 1905 **Dewey**, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead.
- 1902 **Dimond-Churchward**, Rev. Preb., M.D., The Vicarage, Northam, North Devon.
- 1882 **DOE**, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.
- 1898***Donaldson**, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.
- 1904 **Drake**, Major William Hedley, Brynwillow, Polsham Park, Paignton.
- 1907 **Drake**, F. Morris, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
- 1902 **Drayton**, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.
- 1906 **Drewett**, Charles E., Bratton Fleming, Barnstaple.
- 1905 **Duke**, C. L., 19, Portland Villas, Plymouth.
- 1889 **DUNCAN**, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.
- 1898***Dunning**, Sir E. H., J.P., Stoodleigh Court, Tiverton.
- 1891 **DUNS FORD**, G. L., Villa Franca, 17, Wonford Road, Mount Radford, Exeter.

- 1901 Durnford, George, J.P., C.A., F.C.A.CAN., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.
- 1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
- 1898 Dymond, Robert, J.P., The Mount, Bideford.
- 1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.
- 1907 Eames, Miss Maria Deane, Cotley, near Chard.
- 1901 Earle, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Marlborough, Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter.
- 1898 Eccles, J. A. J., Stentwood, Dunkeswell Abbey, Honiton.
- 1891 EDMONDS, Rev. CHANCELLOR, B.D., The Close, Exeter.
- 1906 Edmonds, Mrs., Clooneavin, Lynton.
- 1901 Edye, Lieut.-Col., St. James's Club, 26, St. James's Street, Montreal, Canada.
- 1896 ELLIOT, EDMUND A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Woodville, Kingsbridge.
- 1877 Elliot, R. L., Tregie, Paignton.
- 1906 Elliott, Christopher, Greenover, Brixham.
- 1893 Elliott, J. C., 3, Powderham Terrace, Teignmouth.
- 1907† Elliott, Rev. F. R., Tregie, Paignton.
- 1903 Ellis, Martin, The Larches, Black Torrington, Highampton, North Devon.
- 1878 ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington, Somerset (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1888 Ermen, Miss, St. Catherine's, Torre, Torquay.
- 1898* Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
- 1904 Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1895 EVANS, H. MONTAGU, 10, Upper Knollys Terrace, Alma Road, Plymouth.
- 1886 Evans, J. J. Ogilvie, 1, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
- 1877 Evans, J. L., 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
- 1880* Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O., Somerset.
- 1869* Evans, Sir J., D.O.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
- 1902* Eve, H. T., K.C., M.P., Pullabrook, Bovey Tracey, and 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
- 1901 Every, Rev. H., M.A., The Rowdens, Torquay.
- 1904 Every, Richard, St. Mary's, Salisbury.
- 1900 Exell, Rev. J. S., M.A., Stoke Fleming Rectory, Dartmouth.
- 1905 EXETER, The Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP of, The Palace, Exeter (PRESIDENT).
- 1905 FALCON, T. A., M.A., Sea View, Braunton, Devon.
- 1906 Fargus, Capt. Harold, D.S.O., The Pines, Woody Bay, Parracombe.
- 1906 Fayrer, Lieut.-Colonel J. O. S., Redclyffe Lodge, Paignton.
- 1896 Firth, H. Mallaby, Knowle, Ashburton.

- 1896*Firth, R. W., Place, Ashburton.
 1903 Fisher, Arthur, St. Aubyns, Tiverton.
 1902 Fitzroy, Miss Adela, Weston House, Chudleigh.
 1906 Fitzsimons, John Bingham., M.D., The Cottage, Lymptstone.
 1876 Fleming, J., 83, Portland Place, London, W.
 1900 Ford, Miss Kate St. Clair, Canna Park, North Bovey, Newton Abbot.
 1898 Fortescue, Miss, The Rectory, Honiton.
 1906 Fortescue, Rev. Hugh John, M.A., The Rectory, Honiton.
 1906 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.
 1867*Foster, Rev. J. P., M.A., Cotswold Park, Cirencester.
 1876*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.
 1876*Fox, Charles, The Pynes, Warlingham-on-the-Hill, Surrey.
 1892 Francia, H., C.E., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1900 Francken, W. A., 27A, Nevern Square, London, S.W.
 1901 Freeman, F. F., Abbotsfield, Tavistock.
 1894*Frost, F. C., F.S.I., Regent Street, Teignmouth.
 1876 Fulford, F. D., J.P., D.L., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter.
 1880 Furneaux, J., Shute House, 11, Windsor Terrace, Clifton.

 1907 Gage, John, Victoria Place, Axminster.
 1906 Gardiner, John, The Elms, Rudgeway, R.S.O., Glos.
 1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.
 1900*Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
 1891*GIFFARD, HARDINGE F., Stone Lodge, Cheam, Surrey.
 1901 Giles, Rev. A. L., M.A., The Vicarage, Okehampton.
 1892*Gill, Miss, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1877*Glyde, E. E., F.R.MET.SOC., Stateford, Whitchurch, Tavistock.
 1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
 1902 Gorton, Major T., Instow, North Devon.
 1893*GRANVILLE, Rev. Preb. R., M.A., Pilton House, Pinhoe, Exeter.
 1901 Gratwicke, G. F., York Road, Exeter.
 1871 Gregory, A. T., *Gazette* Office, Tiverton.
 1896 Grose, S., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1902 Groves-Cooper, J., Wear Gifford, Bideford.
 1873*Guyer, J. B., F.C.S., Wrentham, Torquay.

 1880 Hacker, S., Newton Abbot.
 1892 HALSBURY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
 1862 HAMILTON, A. H. A., M.A., J.P., Fairfield Lodge, Exeter.
 1889 HAMLING, J. G., F.G.S., The Close, Barnstaple.
 1880 Hamlyn, James, J.P., Bossell Park, Buckfastleigh.
 1880*Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.
 1878 Hamlyn, W. B., Widecombe Cot, Barrington Road, Torquay.

- 1895 Harding, T. L., Highstead, Torquay.
 1892 Harpley, Rev. F. R. A., B.A., Oversea, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
 1862+HARPLEY, Rev. W., M.A., F.O.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory, Tiverton.
 1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
 1906 Harrison, Mrs., Engadine, Lynton.
 1905 Harte, Walter J., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
 1904 Harvey, Colonel Charles Lacon, Hazeldene, Exmouth.
 1898*Harvey, Henry Fairfax, Croyle, near Cullompton.
 1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes, and 1, Palace Gate, W.
 1892*HARVEY, T. H., J.P., Blackbrook Grove, Fareham, Hants.
 1875*Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.
 1906 Havilland, Rev. J. R. de, M.A., Gidleigh Rectory, Chagford, R.S.O.
 1890*Heberden, W. B., c.B., Elmfield, Exeter.
 1906 Hems, H., Fair Park, Exeter.
 1906 Henning, Rev. J., M.A., Cockington Vicarage, Torquay.
 1888*Hepburn, T. H., Hele, Cullompton.
 1907 Herron, H. G. W., Hillside, Newton Abbot.
 1896 Hewatson, Miss, Ware, Buckfastleigh.
 1882*HIERN, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., Castle House, Barnstaple.
 1862 HINE, JAMES, Roydon, Launceston.
 1892*Hingston, C. A., M.D., Sussex Terrace, Plymouth.
 1907 Hitchcock, Arthur, Haddon Corner, Kilmington, Axminster.
 1900 Hoare, Robert R., Coast Guard and Naval Reserve, Admiralty, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster.
 1906 Hodges, Edward, Queen Street, Lynton.
 1898 Hodgson, T. V., Municipal Museum, Plymouth.
 1903 Holden, Laurence, Queen's Square, Lancaster.
 1901 Holman, H. Wilson, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
 1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Haldon Lodge, Teignmouth.
 1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewine, Sneyd, Bristol.
 1906 Holman, Francis Arthur, Jerviston, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
 1906 Holman, Ernest Symons, The Rookery, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
 1906 Holmes, Harold, Cherryford, Martinhoe, Parracombe.
 1872 Hooper, B., Bournbrook, Torquay.
 1903 Hooper, H. Dundee, M.A., Ardvar, Torquay.
 1907 Hope, Rev. William, St. Paul's Rectory, Exeter.
 1892 Hornbrook, W., Garfield Villa, Stuart Road, Devonport.
 1896*Hosegood, S., Chatford House, Clifton, Bristol.
 1889*HUDLESTON, W. H., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., West Holme, Wareham.
 1895*HUGHES, T. CANN, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.

- 1896 Hulbert, M., Ingleside, Edge Hill Road, Castle Bar, Ealing, W.
- 1901 Humphreys, H. Howard, A.M.I.C.E., Glenray, Wembley-by-Harrow.
- 1902 Hunt, Alfred, Percy Lodge, Torquay.
- 1868*HUNT, A. R., M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., Southwood, Torquay.
- 1906 Hunt, Rev. J. Lyde, M.A., Efford, Paignton.
- 1876 Hurrell, J. S., The Manor House, Kingsbridge.
- 1886 Huxtable, James, 2, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
- 1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.
- 1890*Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
- 1904 Jackson, Rev. Preb. P., Kingsteignton Vicarage, Newton Abbot.
- 1902 James, R. B., Hallsannery, Bideford.
- 1906 James, W., Westwood, Lynton.
- 1900 Jeffery, Captain Arthur W., Board of Trade Office, Glasgow.
- 1907*Jeffery, Thomas B., c/o Captain Arthur W. Jeffery, Board of Trade, Glasgow.
- 1901 Jerman, J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.M.S., The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
- 1906 Jeune, E. B., J.P., The Manor House, Lynmouth.
- 1906 Johnston, Philip M., 21, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.
- 1906 Jones, J., J.P., Churchill House, Lynton.
- 1906 Jordan, Rev. W., Longmead, Lynton.
- 1883 JORDAN, W. F. C., Sunnybank, Teignmouth.
- 1871 JORDAN, W. R. H., Winscott, Teignmouth.
- 1903 Julian, Henry Forbes, Redholme, Torquay.
- 1899*Julian, Mrs. Hester, Redholme, Torquay.
- 1879*Kelland, W. H., Victoria Road, Barnstaple.
- 1877*Kellock, T. C., Highfield, Totnes.
- 1872*Kennaway, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bart., M.A., M.P., Escot, Ottery St. Mary.
- 1907 Kent, Arthur Percival, Ashford House, Barnstaple.
- 1903 Kestell-Cornish, The Rt. Rev. Robert, 3, Victoria Terrace, Exeter.
- 1880 KING, C. R. B., A.R.I.B.A., 35, Oakley Square, London, N.W.
- 1902 Kirkwood, J. Morrison, J.P., Yeo Vale House, Bideford.
- 1893 Kitson, J., Hengrave, Torquay.
- 1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.
- 1905 Knowles, Rev. H., B.D., Princetown.
- 1903 Laing, Philip M.T., M.A., 11, Station Road, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1871 LAKE, WILLIAM CHARLES, M.D., Benton, Teignmouth.
- 1907 Lane, John The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.

- 1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, Vigo House, Weybridge.
 1905 Langdon, F. B., 19, Trafalgar Place, Stoke, Devonport.
 1898 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury, near Chard (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1903 Langley, Miss, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1903 Langley, Miss Helen, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1906 LARTER, Miss CLARA E., Bay View, Combemartin.
 1901 Lavis, Johnston, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. LOND., (in summer) Villa Marina, Vittel, Vosges; (in winter) Villa Lavis, Beaulieu, Alpes-Maritimes, France.
 1905 Laycock, C. H., St. Michaels, Newton Abbot.
 1904 LEE, Miss CONSTANCE, Budleigh Salterton, R.S.O.
 1896 Lee, Rev. H. J. Barton, Cross Park Terrace, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1889*Lee, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
 1892*Lemann, F. C., Blackfriars House, Plymouth.
 1905 Leonhardt, F. A., The Camp, Exmouth.
 1901 Lethbridge, Sir A. S., K.C.S.I., Windhover, Bursledon, Hants.
 1903*Lethbridge, William, J.P., Wood, Okehampton.
 1897 LETHBRIDGE, Sir ROGER, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1902 Lethbridge, Captain W. A. L., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon.
 1905 Letts, Charles, 8, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.
 1907†Lewis, H. C., Lanherne, Western Road, Axminster.
 1906 Lewis, Rev. W. A., M.A., The Vicarage, Lynmouth.
 1898 Little, J. Hunter, Lisnanagh, Exmouth.
 1905 Littleton, W., J.P., Garden 4, Morice Town, Devonport.
 1906 Llewellyn, W. M., C.E., 8, Lawn Road, Cotham, Clifton.
 1902 Lockley, J. H., Heale, Bideford.
 1906 Long, W., The School House, Lynton.
 1890*Longstaff, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Morthoe, R.S.O.
 1899 Lord, W. H., C.C., Bythorn, Torquay.
 1900 Lovejoy, H. F., North Gate, Totnes.
 1898 LOWE, HARFORD J., Avenue Lodge, Torquay.
 1863*Lyte, F. Maxwell, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., Hon. F.R.P.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., 60, Finborough Road, Radcliffe Square, S.W.
 1886*MacAndrew, James J., J.P., F.L.S., Lukesland, Ivybridge.
 1906 MacDermot, E. T., Yenworthy, Lynton, S.O., North Devon.
 1901 Mackey, A. J., B.A., 2, The Close, Exeter.
 1894 Mallet, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
 1904 Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
 1905 Manisty, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
 1903 Manlove, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
 1901 Mann, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
 1901 Mann, Warwick H., Glenthorne, Rodwell, Weymouth.
 1897*Mardon, Heber, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton.

- 1901 Marines, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.
 1905 Marks, F. C., Steward's House, Princetown.
 1904 Marshall, James C., Far Cross, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs.
 1871*MARTIN, JOHN MAY, C.E., F.M.S., Musgrave House, 6, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 1906 Mathieson, Mrs., Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.
 1887 Matthews, Coryndon, F.R.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, South Devon.
 1896 Matthews, J. W., Erme Wood, Ivybridge.
 1894 Maxwell, Mrs., Lamorna, Torquay.
 1907 McLennan, Frank, Lynch Villa, Axminster.
 1906 Medway, Herbert, The Square, Lynton.
 1898 Melhuish, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Rectory, Ashwater.
 1902 Messenger, Arthur W. B., Assist. Paymaster R.N., H.M.S. "Ganges," Harwich.
 1880 Michelmores, H., Claremont, Exeter.
 1900 Mildmay, F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge.
 1892*Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, Monkswell House, Chelsea Embankment, London, S.W.
 1899 Moon, James E., Cloudesley, Brixton, near Plymouth.
 1905 Moon, J. W., Albert Road, Devonport.
 1906 Morley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Saltram, Plympton.
 1904 Morrison, Colonel R., The Rowdens, Teignmouth.
 1898 MORSHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth.
 1886*Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
 1874*Mount Edgcumbe, Right Hon. the Earl of, Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth.
 1901 Mugford, W. E., 70, Oxford Road, Exeter.
 1904 Murray, O. A. R., The Admiralty, London, S.W.
 1893 Musgrave, G. A., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Furzebank, Torquay.

 1885 NECK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.
 1898 Nevill, Ralph, F.S.A., Clifton House, Castle Hill, Guildford.
 1907 Newman, Rev. Arthur, M.A., The Vicarage, Axminster.
 1907 Newman, Mrs., The Vicarage, Axminster.
 1906 Newnes, Sir George, Bart., M.P., Hollerday, Lynton, and Wildcroft, Putney Heath, London.
 1902 Newton Club (*per* T. W. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Sec.), Newton Abbot.
 1897 Nicholls, Richard Perrott, Otay, Kingsbridge.
 1900 Nix, J. A., 20, Hans Place, London, S.W.
 1896 Northmore, John, 4, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.
 1903 Norton, W. Joseph, The Shrubbery, Teignmouth.
 1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
 1903 Nowell, Capt. S., 17, Rock Park, Rock Park Ferry, Liverpool.

- 1901 OLDHAM, Rev. D'OYLY W., The Rectory, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon.
 1907 O'Reilly, Rev. Father Michael, Lyme Road, Axminster.
- 1901 Pain, R. Tucker, Ryll Court, Exmouth.
 1905 Palmer, J. H., Princetown.
 1904 Palmer, W. P., Waterloo Cottage, Exmouth.
 1906 Palmer, J. C., 32, High Street, Budleigh Salterton.
 1906 Parry, H. Lloyd, Guildhall, Exeter.
 1905 Parson, Edgcombe, Fursdon, Newton Abbot.
 1903 Pasmore, Robert S., St. German's, Pennsylvania, Exeter.
 1903 Patch, Col. R., c.B., Fersfield, Newton Abbot.
 1904 Pateman, Miss, 15, Raleigh Terrace, Exmouth.
 1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Hollam House, Tichfield, Hants.
 1905 Paul, R., Cyprus Road, Exmouth.
 1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc., The Moors, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1901 Pearse, James, 44, Marlborough Road, Exeter.
 1896 PEARSON, Rev. J. B., D.D., Whitstone Rectory, Exeter.
 1905 Peet, A. W., Penrallt, Kingskerswell, near Newton Abbot.
 1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.
 1897 Periam, J., 16, Upper Woburn Terrace, London, W.C.
 1902 Perry, Oliver H., 55, West Thirty-third Street, New York City, U.S.A.
 1897 Peter, Thurstan C., Redruth.
 1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.
 1899 Pinkham, Charles, J.P., c.c., Linden Lodge, 7, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
 1906 PITT-NIND, VERNON, Lloyds Bank, Lynton.
 1897*Pitts, Mrs. Stanley, The Cottage, Yelverton.
 1896 Plumer, J. B., Allerton, near Totnes.
 1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Whimble Street, Plymouth.
 1884 Plymouth Proprietary Library, Cornwall Street, Plymouth.
 1880 Pode, J. D., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.
 1898*Pole, Sir Edmund de la, Bart., Shute House, Colyton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1892 POLLOCK, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 21, Hyde Park Place, London, W.
 1894 Poltimore, Right Hon. Lord, P.C., D.L., Court Hall, North Molton.
 1900*Ponsonby, Rev. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke Damerel, Devonport.
 1900*Pope, John, Spence Coombe, Copplestone.
 1878*Powell, W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Hill Garden, Torquay.
 1888 PRICKMAN, J. D., Okehampton.
 1901 Prideaux, W. de C., L.D.S., R.C.S. ENG., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.

- 1906 Priestley, C. W., B.Sc., Richmond Lodge, Torquay.
 1901 Pring, Walter, J.P., Northlands, Exeter.
 1887 PROWSE, ARTHUR B., M.D., F.R.C.S., 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.
 1891 Prowse, W. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 31, Vernon Terrace, Brighton.
 1899 Prowse, W. H., The Retreat, Kingsbridge.
 1894*Pryke, Rev. W. E., M.A., Ottery St. Mary Rectory, Sidmouth.
 1903 Prynne, G. H. Fellowes, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.
 1893 Punchard, Rev. Canon E. G., D.D., St. Mary's Vicarage, Ely.

 1901 RADFORD, A. J. V., Dunchideock House, Exeter.
 1898*Radford, Arthur L., The Cedar House, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge.
 1889 Radford, Sir C. H., J.P., 4, The Crescent, Plymouth.
 1901 Radford, H. G., Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.
 1903 Radford, Mrs. J. H., Uppaton, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, R.S.O.
 1888 RADFORD, Mrs., Chiswick House, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
 1906 Rebsch, Samuel, Holme Down, Monkekehampton, Exbourne.
 1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, 57, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
 1885*Reichel, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.
 1872 REICHEL, Rev. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.
 1904 Reynell, B., Heathfield, South Norwood, London, S.E.
 1898*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 4, Rill Terrace, Exmouth.
 1902 Rice, George, M.D., 46, Friar Gate, Derby.
 1905 Richardson, Miss J. A. C., 1, East View, Fernleigh Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.
 1892 Rickford, Wyndham, Pinehurst, Winn Road, Southampton.
 1906 Riddell, W., J.P., The Tors, Lynmouth.
 1892 RISK, Rev. J. ERSKINE, M.A., Stockleigh English, Crediton.
 1903 ROBERTS, CHARLES E., J.P., B.A., 2, Coburg Terrace, Sidmouth.
 1906 Roberts, Rev. R. O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1892 ROBINSON, C. E., Holne Cross, Ashburton.
 1905 Roff, C. B., Princetown.
 1902*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.
 1902 Ross, Rev. J. Trelawny, D.D., The Vicarage, Paignton.
 1906 Ross, H. M., Seawood House, Lynton.
 1906 Row, Rev. Richard W., Mount Vernon, Exeter.
 1900 Row, R. W. H., Mount Vernon, Exeter.
 1904 Rowe, Aaron, The Duchy House, Princetown, Dartmoor.

- 1862 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton
(HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
- 1899 RUDD, E. E., 118, Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.
- 1905* RUNDALL, TOWSON William, F.R.MET.SOC., 25, Castle Street,
Liverpool.
- 1904 SANDERS, James, J.P., C.C., 23, South Street, South Molton.
- 1907 SANDERS-STEPHENS, Samuel, J.P., Stedcombe, Axmouth (VICE-
PRESIDENT).
- 1881* SAUNDERS, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devonport.
- 1877* SAUNDERS, George J. Symes, M.D., 1, Lascelles Terrace, East-
bourne.
- 1895 SAUNDERS, Miss H., 92, East Street, South Molton.
- 1887* SAUNDERS, Trelawney, Elmfield on the Knowles, Newton
Abbot.
- 1880* SAUNDERS, W. S., Cranbrook, Castle Road, Torquay.
- 1906 SCOTT, S. NOY, D.P.H. LOND., L.R.C.P. LOND., M.R.C.S. ENG.,
Elmleigh, Plymstock.
- 1900* SCRIMGEOUR, T. S., Natsworthy Manor, Ashburton.
- 1906 SEGAR, Richard, 15, Winchester Avenue, London, N.W.
- 1894 SHAPLAND, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.
- 1894 SHAPLAND, A. F. Terrell, Spurbarne, Exeter.
- 1902 SHAPLAND, J. DEE, M.R.C.S., Burnside, Exmouth.
- 1906 SHARLAND, A., 25, Charleville Circus, West Hill, Sydenham,
London, S.E.
- 1882 SHELLEY, Sir John, Bart., Shobrooke Park, Crediton.
- 1879 SHELLEY, John, Princess House, Plymouth.
- 1907 SHEPPERSON, Claude, 18, Kensington Court Place, London, W.
- 1885 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip, Bath.
- 1898 SIDMOUTH, The Right Hon. Viscount, Upottery Manor,
Honiton.
- 1907 SIMPSON, S., Tregear, Exeter.
- 1893 SKARDON, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. G., Simla, Good-
rington, near Paignton.
- 1902 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton.
- 1906 SKINNER, Miss EMILY, 21, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
- 1896 SLADE, J. J. Eales, J.P., San Remo, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1878 SLADE, S. H., 65, Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.
- 1902 SLOCOCK, Walter C., Goldsworth, Woking, Surrey.
- 1895* SMITH, The Hon. W. F. D., M.P., 3, Grosvenor Place,
London, S.W.
- 1907 SMYTH, H. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., South Molton.
- 1907 SMYTH, James, Lyme Street, Axminster (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1901 SMYTH-OSBOURNE, J. S., J.P., D.L., Ash, Idlesleigh.
- 1907 SNELL, Edwin, West Street, Axminster.
- 1905 SNELL, M. B., J.P., 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.
- 1902 SNELL, Simeon, F.R.C.S. ENG., J.P., Moor Lodge, Sheffield.
- 1902 SOARES, E. J., M.P., Upcott, Barnstaple.

- 1896 SOMERVAIL, A., Natural History Museum, Torquay.
 1891 Southcomb, Rev. H. G., M.A., Roseash Rectory, South Molton.
 1907 Southwood, Richard, Castle Mount, Axminster.
 1906 Sparks, Miss F. Adeline, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1906 Sparks, Miss Hilda Ernestine, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1882 SPRAGUE, F. S., Barnstaple.
 1896 Square, J. Harris, Clarendon House, Kingsbridge.
 1899 Square, J. Elliot, F.R.C.S., Portland Square, Plymouth.
 1899 Stawell, George, Penhallam, Torrington.
 1868*STEBBING, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 1901 Stevens, John, 50, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
 1898 Stevens-Guille, Rev. H. G. de C., Beaconside, Monkleigh, Torrington.
 1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.
 1898*St. Maur, Harold, Stover, Newton Abbot.
 1885*Strode, George S. S., Newnham Park, Plympton.
 1905 Strong, Leonard E., Yelverton, South Devon.
 1896 Stuart, W. J., 6, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth.
 1875*Sullivan, Miss, Broom House, Fulham.
 1906 Sumner, H. G., c/o R. P. Sumner, Esq., 17, King Street, Gloucester.
 1906 Surridge, Rev. F. H., Heatherville, Lynmouth.
 1899 Symonds, F. G., Bank House, Blandford.
 1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.

 1899*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.
 1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.
 1900 Taylor, Alfred, Rasulia, Hoshangabad, C.P., India.
 1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W.
 1903 Thompson, Rev. William Henry, Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1903 THOMSON, BASIL H., H.M. Convict Prison, Wormwood Scrubs.
 1868 THORNTON, Rev. W. H., M.A., Rectory, North Bovey, Moreton-hampstead.
 1903 Tindall, J., Eaglehurst, Sidmouth.
 1906 Toley, Albert, The Grange, East Acton, Middlesex.
 1905 Toms, Rev. F. W., Rectory, Combemartin, R.S.O., North Devon.
 1906 Tonge, F. W., Glen Lyn, Lynmouth.
 1902 Tothill, Waring W., Eversley, 123, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
 1869*Tothill, W., Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
 1904 Towell, Herbert T., Regent House, Teignmouth.
 1887 Treby, General P. W. Phillipps, J.P., Goodamoor, Plympton.
 1903 Treplin, Mrs. E., Elm Cottage, Sidmouth.

- 1902*Trist, Pendarves, 11, Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.
 1887 TROUP, Mrs. FRANCES B., 55, High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
 1876 TUCKER, R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (Hon. AUDITOR).
 1904 Tucker, Thomas, Claremont, Cyprus Road, Exmouth.
 1902 Tudor, Rev. Harry, Sub-Dean and Prebendary of Exeter, Exeter.
 1905 Turner, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.
 1906 Turner, C. S., Kelbuie, Westbourne Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1901 Turner, Rev. R., Vicarage, Colyton.
 1880 Turner, T., J.P., F.R.Met.Soc., Cullompton.
- 1881 Varwell, H. B., 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
 1884 Vicary, W., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.
 1902*Vidal, Edwin Sealy, Fremington.
 1901 VINCENT, Sir EDGAR, K.C.M.G., Esher Place, Esher, Surrey.
 1906 Vinen, G. Starling, 11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
- 1907 Wainright, Capt. C. A., The Hey, Throwleigh, Okehampton.
 1893 WAINWRIGHT, T., North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple.
 1904 Walker, Col. D. Corrie, R.E., The Lodge, Westend, Southampton.
 1893 Walker, Robert, M.D., East Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1907 Wall, Mrs., Somerset Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1895 Walpole, Spencer C., 94, Piccadilly, London, W.
 1901 Ward, Rev. Joseph Heald, Silverton Rectory, Exeter.
 1906 Warren, J. Grant, M.D., Park House, Lynton.
 1907 Watkins, Rev. B., M.A., Dunkeswell Vicarage, Honiton.
 1904 Watts, Francis, Laureston Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1907 Watts, H. V. I., B.A., 80, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot.
 1900 Watts, Mrs. R. J., Upcott Cottage, Highampton, North Devon.
- 1900*WEEKES, Miss LEGA, Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.
 1901 Welch, Charles A., 11, Pemberton Square, Room 301, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 1870*Were, T. Kennet, M.A., J.P., D.A., Cotlands, Sidmouth.
 1900*Wethey, Charles Henry, c/o The Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada.
 1873*Whidborne, Rev. G. F., M.A., F.G.S., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead.
 1872 Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F. San. Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon (Corres. Member).

- 1875 WHITE-THOMSON, Col. Sir R. T., C.B., J.P., Broomford Manor, Exbourne, North Devon.
- 1907† WHITE, A. H., Lloyds Bank, Axminster (HON. LOCAL TREASURER).
- 1893 White, T. Jeston, 8, Maldon Road, Acton, London, W.
- 1907 Whiteway-Wilkinson, W. H., F.R.C.S.E., Inverteign, Teignmouth.
- 1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- 1906 Widgery, F. J., The Studio, Queen Street, Exeter.
- 1890*Wilcocks, Horace Stone, Mannamead, Plymouth.
- 1883*Willcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1881*Willcocks, F., M.D., F.R.C.P., The Hawthorns, Burnham, Somerset.
- 1877*Willcocks, G. W., M.Inst.C.E., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1877*Willcocks, R. H., LL.B., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1877*Willcocks, Rev. E. J., M.A., The School House, Warrington, Lancashire.
- 1876*Willcocks, W. K., M.A., 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
- 1904 Williams, F., The Firs, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1893 Willis, H., Lennox Lodge, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
- 1899 Willis, Mrs., Lennox Lodge, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
- 1893 Willmot, Miss, Mayfield, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1897 Wills, J., Dodbrooke, Littleover Hill, Derby.
- 1901 Winchester, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of (Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D.), Farnham Castle, Surrey.
- 1875*WINDEATT, EDWARD, Heckwood, Totnes.
- 1896 WINDEATT, GEORGE E., Totnes.
- 1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1872*Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1884*Wolfe, J. E., 24, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1898 Wood, R. H., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Sidmouth.
- 1884*WOODHOUSE, H. B. S., 4, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
- 1907 Woolcombe, Rev. A. A., Melrose, Highweek, Newton Abbot.
- 1904 Woolcombe, Gerald D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
- 1901*Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- 1886 Woolcombe, W. J., St. Maurice, Plympton.
- 1891 WORTH, R. HANSFORD, C.E., 1, Seaton Avenue, Plymouth.
- 1876 Wright, W. H. K., 4, Apsley Road, Mutley, Plymouth.
- 1895*WYKES-FINCH, Rev. W., M.A., J.P., The Monks, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster; and North Wyke, near Okehampton.

- 1897 Yacht Club, The Royal Western, The Hoe, Plymouth.
 1900 Yeo, Miss Mary E. J. Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass, New
 South Wales.
 1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 8, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
 1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.
 1906 YOUNG, THOMAS, M.R.C.S., Woolacombe, N. Devon.

The following Table contains a Summary of the foregoing List.

Honorary Members	3
Corresponding Member	1
Life Members	104
Annual Members	473
Total, 1st October, 1907	<u>581</u>

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